

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES
FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,

AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR.

By THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,

AND KEEPER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S RECORDS.

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A D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.



Where this mark * follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

D.

D A B

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

D.* A note or key in musick.

D.* In abbreviation is common for doctor; as, D.D. doctor of divinity; M.D. doctor of medicine.

D.* A numeral letter, signifying five hundred.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. v. a. [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp*.

DAB.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.

2. A blow with something moist or soft. Hence a *dab-wash*, Mr. Malone observes; a term used by women, when a number of small articles are washed, without the intermixture of large linen.

3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.

4. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, *flowks*, *dabs*, *plaice*. *Carew*.

DAB.* n. s. [Dr. Johnson consigns this word to low

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D A B

language, without any etymology or example; and says that it is not used in writing. It is a corruption of *adept*, which, as I have shewn, is derived from *adab*. See **ADEPT**.] An artist; a man expert at something.

One writer excels at a plan, or the title-page; another works away at the body of the book; and the third is a *dab* at an index. *Goldsmith, Essay*.

DA'CHICK.† n. s. A small water-fowl; called likewise *dobchick*, and *didapper*, and *dipchick*. [from *To DAP*.] *Colymbus*. *Ray*.

She is a delicate *dabchick*; I must have her.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope*.

To DA'BBLE.† v. a. [*dabbelen*, Dutch, from the Goth. *daupjan*, to besprinkle.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood. *Shakspeare, Rich. III*.

I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine.

Wicarius, Surgery.

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings, A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift*.

To DA'BBLE. v. n.

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dabble in this impurer mud. *Glanville, Apology*.

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them dabbling in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work.

Swift.

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing.

Atterbury to Pope.

DA'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.

Good drinkers cannot drown:

We, puny dabblers, are as ill beset,

We, whose unliquor'd hides will turn no wet.

Cleaveland, *Poems, &c.* p. 17.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

Every dabbler

In rhyme is thought the same.

B. Jonson, *Masques*.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our dabblers in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection.

Swift.

DACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*. *Leuciscus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place:

Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,

With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace.

Wallon.

DA'CTYLE.† *n. s.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as, *cāndīdūs*.

What shall I name those current travases,

That on a *dactyle*-foot do run.

Sir J. Davies, *Orchestra*, (1599,) st. 69.

The lingring spondees, labouring to delay

The breathless *dactyls* with a sudden stay. Bp. Hall, *Sat.* i. 6.

The heroic foot — includes the spondee, the *dactyle*, and the anapaest.

Harris, *Phil. Inquiries*.

DA'CTYLET.* *n. s.* Adopted by bishop Hall for *dactyle*, in a passage of admirable humour.

Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,

Yok'd with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,

Can right areed how handsomely befits

Dull spondee with the English *dactylets*!

If Jove speaks English in a thundering cloud,

Thick thwack, and ruff ruff, roars he out aloud!

Bp. Hall, *Sat.* i. 6.

DA'CTYLICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *dactylique*, from *dactyle*.] Relating to the *dactyl*.

This at least was the power of the spondaick and *dactyllick* harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 94.

DA'CTYLIST.* *n. s.* [from *dactyle*.] One who writes flowing verse.

Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and this as May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*.

Warton, *Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems*.

DACTYLO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dactylogie*, Gr. δάκτυλος, the finger, and λόγος, to discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands.

Cheirology, or *dactylogia*, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, (1680,) *Introd.*

DAD.† *n. s.* [The child's way of expressing father.

DA'DDY.† It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred

letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Cimbr. Welsh, and Cornish; *daid*, Gael. *tat*, Armorick; *atta*, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] Father.

I was never so bethumt with words,

Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*.

Shakespeare.

His loving mother left him to my care;

Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare!

Gay.

TO DA'DDIE.* *v. n.* To walk unsteadily like an old person or a child. It is yet used in the north of England; and seems allied to the Iceland. *dudda*, to be slow-footed. But see *To WADDLE*.

TO DADDE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,

By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.

Dryden.

DA'DO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] In architecture, the plain part between the base and cornice of a column; the *dic*.

Ash.

DÆDAL.* *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin, from the Gr. δαίδαλεον, to form curiously or exquisitely, in allusion to *Dædalus*, the artist; whence we have the word *dædalian*, which see.]

1. Various; variegated.

Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee,

Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. x. 44.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated, Dr. Johnson says, citing the solitary example of Philips. Yet it has not only as good authority as can be produced in our own language, but is supported also, in the same meaning, by Tasso, who has "*man dedala*," the *dædal* hand, Gier. Lib. xii. 94. T. Warton has also dared to adopt the word in this sense.

All were it *Zæxis* or *Praxiteles*,

His *dædale* hand would fail: and greatly faynt,

And her perfections with his error taynt.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. i. 2.

Nor hath

The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd

Her gifts of outward grace.

Philips

DÆDA'LIAN.* *adj.* [Fr. *dédalé*, from *Dædalus*, who made the labyrinth of Crete.] Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

DAFF, or DAFTE.* *n. s.* [Icel. *daufr*; Su. Goth. *doft*, stupid. See *To DAFF*.] A fool. Cockeram defines this word, a coward. In the north of England, *daff* is yet the common adjective applied to a blockish or foolish fellow.

And when this jape's told another day,

I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cokenay.

Thou dotest, *daffe*, quoth she; dull are thy wittos.

Chaucer, *Reve's Tale*.

Vis. of P. Pl. fol. 6. b.

TO DAFF.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *doftwa*, to stupify.] To daunt. North of Eng.

Grose.

TO DAFF.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *do* and *off*; as *doff*, which see. Dr. Johnson has omitted this word, and given in its stead, *To DAFT*, which is, in fact, the preterite of this word; overlooking, as Mr. Malone and Mr. Mason have observed, the present tense; and so coining the verb *daff*: to which he assigns an etymology, in support of it, viz. *do aft*, that is, to throw back, to throw off. But *daff* is clearly from *daff*.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly; to put off. Not now in use.

The nimble-footed mail-cap Prince of Wales,

And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside,

And bid it pass.

Shakespeare, *K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

DAG

I would she had bestowed this dotage on me; I would have
daff all other respects, and made her half myself.

Shakespeare, Much Ado, &c.

These my white stole of chastity I *daff*'d.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

DA'FFADIL.†

DA'FFADILLY.

DAFFADOWNDILLY.

DA'FFODIL.

DA'FFODILLY.

n. s. [Supposed by Skinner to
 be corrupted from *asphodelus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one
 leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments,
 which incircle its middle like a crown; but the en-
 pipement, which commonly rises out of a membra-
 nous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit,
 which is triangular, and gaps in three parts; is
 divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds.

Miller.

To strew me the ground with *daffadillies*,

And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,

And *daffadillies* fill their cups with tears,

To strew the laurel herse where Lycid lies. *Milton, Lycidas.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead

For violets pale, and crop'd the poppy's head:

The short harricuss, and *daffodil*,

Pancies to please the sight, and cast a sweet to smell. *Dryden*

DAFF.† See To DARE.

DAG.† *n. s.* [*dag*, French; old Fr. *dagge*, a small
 gun. *Kelham*.]

1. A dagger.

2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the
 purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and
 doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense
 now used.

To catch wild birds and beasts; encompassing
 The grove with *dagges*, and out of bushes firing.

Burton, Anat. of Mel p. 269.

D'ye call this gun a *dag*?

Beaumont and Fl. Murther Maud.

DAG.* *n. s.* [*bag*, Sax.] A slip, or shred; a latchet,
 cut of leather. *Cockeram*. Not now in use. But
 see To DAG.

Beggars with—

—high shewis knoppid with *dagges*.

Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 7212.

To DAG.† *v. a.* [from *daggle*.]

1. To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a
 low word. See DACTAILED. *Dagged* is still used,
 in the north of England, for *dirtyed*.

2. To cut into slips. See DAG. Obsolete.

If so be that they wolden yewe such swiche pounsoned and
dagged clothing to the people. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

DAG.* *n. s.* [*dag*, Dan. dew; *Jcel. dagg*, a shower.
 See To DAGGLE.] Dew upon the grass; as, *dag-*
locks, locks of wool spoiled by the *dag* or dew.

Ray, and Grose, South and E. C. Words.

DA'GGER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *daguer*, and *daguette*,
i. e. daguer, a dagger; Ital. *dagga*; Germ. *daggen*;
 Welsh, *dagr*. Perhaps from the Heb. *dakar*, to
 stab, to thrust through. *Lacombe* says it is
 Celtick.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal
 wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,

That was but little for his age;

And therefore waited on him so,

As dwarfs upon knights errant do.

Hudibras.

He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted
 by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on
 one of his ribs. *Addison.*

DAI

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with
 a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelus: a mark of reference
 in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERDRAWING. *n. s.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The
 act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggerdrawing*,

And one another clapperclawing

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at
daggerdrawing, till one desired to know the subject of the
 quarrel. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE.† *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, ac-
 cording to Lye, derived from the Danish; accord-
 ing to Skinner, from *dag*, sprinkled, or beazan, to
 dip. They are probably all of the same root, Dr.
 Johnson says. See DAG, dew. Hence, Ray says,
 "*daggle-tail* is spoken of a woman that hath
 dabbled her coats with dew, wet, or dirt." Some
 may think the word *daggle* allied to *dag*, a shred.]
 To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire;
 to besprinkle.

To shops in crowds the *daggled* females fly,

Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. *Swift, City Shower.*

A pettifogger is a kind of dirty *daggled* skirt or tail to the
 long robe. *Butler's Rem. Characters.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. i.* To be in the mire; to *fall*
 through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,

To fetch and carry sing song up and down.

Pope.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired;
 dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at
 the sight of so many *daggledtail* parsons that happen to fall in
 their way. *Swift.*

DA'GSWAIN.* *n. s.* [probably from *dag*, a shred.] A
 sort of carpet, which Iuloet, in his old dictionary,
 translates into the Latin *gansape*; which Latin
 word is rendered by *Ainsworth*, "a carpet to lay
 on a table, such as we call Turkey work; a *dag-*
swain." Obsolete.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft
 upon straw pallets, or rough mats, covered only with a sheet,
 under coverlets made of *dagswains*.

Harrison, Deacr. of Eng. pref. to Rushdell's Chron.

DA'GTAILED.* *n. s.* [from *dag* and *tail*.] Dirtyed.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,

To see the dunged folds of *dagtail'd* sheep? *Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 1.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [*baglic*, Sax.] Happening every day,
 or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven

In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince.

Shakespeare.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief

From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief.

Prior.

DAILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with bitter sense arise,

That of the world least part to us is read;

And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,

Many great regions are discovered.

Spenser, F. Q.

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily*, for years to-
 gether. *Druden.*

DAINT.* *adj.* [This is our ancient word for *dainty*,
 which is adopted from the French word *dain*, as
 observed by Skinner in respect to *dainty*, though
 Dr. Johnson says he could not find *dain* in any
 dictionary. It is, however, in that of Cotgrave,
 with the definition of dainty, fine, curious, &c. and
 is there called an old word. It is probably allied
 to the Goth. *dauhts*, a feast. We have the
 substantive *daint* in this sense. It is remarkable

that all our lexicographers have overlooked *daint*, whether as a substantive or adjective; and that some editors of Spenser have printed *daintiest*, where the true reading is *daintest*, [the superlative of *daint*, because they were ignorant of this our ancient adjective.] Delicate: elegant.

No poet's wit, that passeth painter farre
In picturing the parts of beauty *daynt*.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. *Introd.* st. 2.

In which whatever in this worldly state
Is sweete and pleasing unto living sense,
Or that may *dayntest* fantasy aggrate,
Was poured forth with plentiful dispence.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. *l.* 42.

DAINT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Something of exquisite taste; a taint.

And you, fair troop, if Thirsil you disdain not,
Vouchsafe with me to take some short refection;
Excesse, or *daint*, my lowly roof maintain not.

P. Fletcher, *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. 37.

DA'INTILY.* *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light.

Bacon.

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers.

Hopewell, *Voc. Forest.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well and fare *daintily*.

Rroome, *View of Epick Poems.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

How upright he sits at the table! how *daintily* he carves!

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour.*

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?

Daintiness and softer ease,

Sleeked limbs, and finest blood?

B. Jonson.

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands.

Wotton.

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served up, than for the massiness of the dish.

Hakewill on Providence.

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and flint, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*.

Wotton.

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTLY.* *adv.* [from *daint*.] Deliciously.

As on the which full *daintly* he would fare.

Sackville, *Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

DA'INTREL.* *n. s.* [from *daint* or *dainty*.] A delicacy. Not now in use.

Neither glut thyselfe with present delicacies, nor long after *daintrelles* hard to be come by.

Trinit. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 249.

Well to fare with thy meat, if thou have any;

But by thy words, as I then smeled, thy *daintrels* be not many.

Origin of the Eng. Drama, p. 185.

DA'INTY.* *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries, Dr. Johnson says; but see **DAINT**.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry.

Bacon.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;

For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,

Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;

And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.

Davies.

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military.

Bacon.

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all

Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,

I'll swear hath corns.

Shakspeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

Therefore to horse;

And let us not be *dainty* of leave taking,

But shift away.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

Ne once adown would lay

Her *dainty* limbs in her sad dreriment.

Spenser, *F. Q.* i. xi. 32.

My house, within the city,

Is richly furnished with plate and gold,

Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands.

Shakspeare.

He was not of any delicate texture; his limbs were rather sturdy than *dainty*.

Wotton, *Short Hist. of K. Will. I.*

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,

And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent

For gentle usage, and soft delicacy?

Milton, *Comus.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,

To plead bad causes down to worse.

Prior.

DA'INTY.* *n. s.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat.

Prov. xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales.

Bacon.

She then produc'd her dairy store,

And unbought *dainties* of the poor.

Dryden.

The shepherd swains, with pure abundance blest,

On the fat flock, and rural *dainties* feast.

Pope.

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee:

But yet thou shalt have freedom.

Shakspeare, *Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming

Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,

And set thee aloft.

B. Jonson.

DA'IRY.* *n. s.* [from *dai*, an old word for milk, says Lye; who further traces it to the Iceland *deggia*, to give milk. The Swedish *dia* is to milk. *Dai* occurs in P. Plowman's Creed. A *dai*-house, in Gloucestershire, still signifies a dairy-house. Widegren gives the Swedish *daija*, a dairy-maid. *Dayria* is the barbarous Latin term for our *dairy*. V. Kennet's Gloss. Paroch. Antiq. See also **DAY-WOMAN**.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter.

Temple.

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth

Than the coarse, and country fair,

That doth haunt the hearth of *dairy*.

B. Jonson.

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!

A thousand lambs that wander on the plain.

Dryden.

She in pen his flocks will fold,

And then produce her *dairy* store.

Dryden.

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious.

Bacon.

Children in *dairy* countries do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh.

Bacon.

D A L

DA'IRYMAID. *n. s.* [*dairy and maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,
To know their fortunes equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake.
Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love
with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Dryden, Addison.*

DA'ISIED. *† adj.* [from *daisy*. "There has of late arisen a practice," says Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of Gray*, "of giving to adjectives derived from substantives the termination of participles; such as the *cultured plain*, the *daisied bank*." But he there forgot the *ancient* usage; and would probably have withheld his criticism, if he had recollected Shakspeare, or had turned to Shakspeare's contemporary, W. Browne. Dr. Johnson has indeed noticed, in his Dictionary, the passage in Shakspeare under **DAZIED**, which bears some resemblance to *daisy*; but he has admitted it with hesitation.] Full of daisies; besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
I therefore went unto these homely towns,
Sweetly environ'd with the *daisied* downs.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 4.

DA'ISY. *n. s.* [*daegerge, day's eye, Chaucer.*] A Spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked,
and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly
and simple, divided into many segments to the
foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads,
after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones.

Miller.

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakspeare.*
As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms, the earth
her primroses and *day's eyes* to behold him. *Howell.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flowers adorn the ground.
This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of
hay. *Pope. Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE. *† n. s.* [*dalei, Gothick; dal, Dutch and German.* The Goth. *dal* is a cavern or deep place.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wandred many a wood and measur'd many a vale.

Spenser, F. Q.

Before the downfall of the fairy state
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.
He steals along the lonely *dale*. *Tickel. Thomson, Spring.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To th' fire i'th' blood. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose nor endearing smiles
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as becoms
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton, P. L.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

D A M

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his *Duesna dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bower. *Spenser, F. Q.*
That power not mystick, where the sapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou claim'st me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I to blame, have held him here too long.—
— Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakspeare.*

DA'LLIER. *† n. s.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with such pleasant words, with such smiling
and secret countenances, with such signs, tokens, wagers,
purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made.

He [Lord Burghley] was no *dallier*, no abuser; but ever real,
and certain. *Bacon, Notes on Ld. Burghley.*
Censures — are appointed for the reformation of such *dalliers*
and disposers with their own consciences and oaths.

Const. and Can. Ecc. 118.

DA'LLOP. *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump: not in use.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* till time ye do bind. *Tusser.*

TO DA'LLY. *† v. n.* [*dallen, Dutch, to trifle.* Sernius refers it to the Iceland. *dala*, tedious trifling.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Tudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any
longer, when our souls are at stake. *Calamy, Sermons.*

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised: for there is
no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a low love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of conceits,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolic.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorps the sun. *Shakspeare.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein
he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgement worthy of God.

Wisd. xii. 26.

TO DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service; not by the hazard of one
set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes.

Knolles, History.

DAM. *n. s.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. "Had Nero never been an emperor, shulde never his *dame* have been slaine." Chaucer.]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought, but wail her darling loss. *Shakspeare.*

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your prayers. Alas,
my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to?

L'Ettrange.

D A M

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest together, which, at the return of their dams, do all at once, with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

DAM. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and dams, that like a screen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so here, page the foaming flood
Rears, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the dams with unresisted way,
And sweeps the cattle and the coats away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the dams, and open every door. *Dryden.*

The inside of the dam must be very smooth and straight;
and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, *posdemman*, Sax. *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

Will have the current in this place damm'd up;
And hence the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth,
that dams in the water, and causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when damm'd, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by Shakspeare of fire, and by Milton of light.

The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns. *Shakspeare.*

• Moon!—if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy low-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton, Comus.*

DAM'AGE. *n. s.* [*domage*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is from the old French *dañage*. V. Cotgrave, Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and damage to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their damage. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heaven,
My damage fondly deem'd! *Milton, B. L.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the damages which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice? *Addison.*

D A M

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and damages, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due damages to a person, into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *damager*.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and damaged, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [Fr. *dommageable*, Cotgrave.

We had formerly the adjective *damageous*, for this word, in the sense of mischievous; as in Huloet's old dictionary.]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, damageable goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.
Oaths have been lawfully urged and exacted of men, touching matters damageable, criminal, and penal to themselves. *Featley, Dipp. Dipt. (1645.) p. 173.*

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MAGE-FEASANT. ** adj.* [from *damage*, and *faisant*, Fr. a law term.] Doing hurt or damage, as when a stranger's beasts are in another man's ground, without licence of the tenant of the ground, and there do feed, tread, and otherwise spoil the corn, grass, woods, and such like. *Cowel.*

If the stork be taken *damagfeccant* with the cranes, she is enwrapped in the same net, and cannot complain that she is surprised. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639.) p. 806.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small plum: a Damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the damascene and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and damascenes; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast
In diaper, damask, or in lync. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a damask-napkin. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in Fairfax, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;
Her damask late, now chaug'd to purest white. *Fairfax.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers. *Milton, P. L.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at Damascus.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM. •

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus: a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. Bacon.

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron of steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DA'MASKIN. * *n. s.* [Fr. *damasquine*. See DAMASKENING.] A sabre; probably from being made at Damascus. •

No old Toledo blades, or *damaskins*;
No pistols, or some rare-spring carabines. *Howell's Lett. Poem to K. Ch. I. 1641.*

DAME. *n. s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts, Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect. *Shakspeare.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton, P. L.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for
his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakspeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. s.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN. † *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat. old Fr. *damner*, to condemn.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South, Sermon.*

3. To condemn.

The council of Basil *damned* the payment of annats. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 172.*

He will not swear but will backbite and rail; he will not be drunk, but will *damn* a man for not being of his opinion. *Glanville, Sermon. p. 47.*

To *damn* one room, though of special use, for the benefit and beauty of all the rest: The Italians call it "una stanza dannata." *Wolton, Elem. of Architecture.*

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *dampnable*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment; censurable; condemnable.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepared, unfit for death;
And, to transport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

It is a *damnable* plausibility so to regard the vain approbation or censure of the beholders, as in the mean time to neglect the allowance or judgment of God. *Bp. Hall, Contemplat. B. 4.*

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

DA'MNABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *damnable*.] That which deserves condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error. *Chillingworth, Bet. of Prof.*

When a man shall be perplexed with endless scruples, and fears, and doubts of the danger and *damnableness* of such things as are manifestly the violation of no law. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

DA'MNABLY. † *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy; in such a manner as to deserve condemnation.

Many — shelter themselves in a willing jail, there living merrily upon their defrauded creditor, whom they might honestly satisfy by a well improved liberty. This case is *damnably* unjust. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

As for evil things or actions, if men find a time, yet sure God allows no season: those are always *damnably* unseasonable abuses of times, and of ourselves. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 105.*

All of them [the heathen] *damnably* superstitious and idolatrous in their worship; *damnably* unclean in their lives. *Hammond, Works, iv. 596.*

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South, Sermon.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their consciences stunk. *Dennis.*

3. It is used, no less indecently, for excessively.

I find I am *damnably* in love. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

DAMNATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *damnation*.]

1. Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Bp. Taylor, Worshy Communicant.*

Now since the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

2. Condemnation.

The word [*expiation*] which our translators render *damnation*, (1 Cor. xi. 19) does not here signify eternal condemnation, but a temporal judgment and chastisement in order to the prevention of eternal condemnation. *Trotton, Persuasive to Frequent Communion.*

DAMNATORY. † *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

D A M

This *damnatory* decree of the most venerable congregation of cardinals, having taken the pains to fly over the Alps.

Manifestation of the Abp. of Spalato, 1616, L. i.

Mr. Chillingworth had for a while, 'tis owned, some scruples upon him about the fourth commandment as appertaining to Christians, and about the *damnatory* clauses in the Athanasian creed; and therefore refused to subscribe for a time. This was in the year 1635. But within three years after, upon more mature consideration, he happily got over his difficulties and subscribed.

Waterland, Hist. of the Athan. Creed.

DAMNED. *part. adj.* [from *damis*] IIateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

But, oh, what *damned* minutes tell he o'er,
Who doubts, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shakspeare.*

Dare not

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNIFY. *adj.* [from *damnify*] Pfocturing loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the old Fr. *dampnifier*.] To endamage: to injure; to cause loss to any; to hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly *regr.*,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was dismay'd, and gan his fate to fear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They more offend if too sparing diet, and are worse
damnyfied than they that feed liberally.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 74.

That the commonw. alth. of learning be not *damnyfied*.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damnyfied* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

DAMNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *v. a.* [Teut. Dan. and Dutch, *damp*, *dampff*, vapour. Serenius deduces it from the ancient Scyth. *dau*, to evaporate. Su. *dufcen*, evaporated.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry, foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'er-press'd with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

And these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton, P. L.*

DAMP. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,

Wholesome and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton, P. L.*

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height

Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,

A breathing place to draw the *damps* away,

A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those usual exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

D A M.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recover'd and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milton, P. L.*

His name struck everywhere so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roscommon.*

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Addison.*

An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made
no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect
enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp*
upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish
of another. *Estes.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and like
the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Alberbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits,
if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure
to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard.

Bacon.

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Ustury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new
inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for
this slug. *Bacon.*

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate or years, *damp* my intended wing

Depress'd. *Milton, P. L.*

DAMPISH.* *adj.* [from *damp*.] Moist; inclining to wet.

And as fierce fire, wrapt up in *dampish* cloud,
With violent force the sides thereof doth rend,
And with pale lightning thunder downie doth send.

Mir. for Mag. p. 826.

One mile in *dampish* shade. *More, Song of the Soul, ii. 62.*

DAMPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their
walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks,
to take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon.*

DAMPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;

'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of
the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer.*

DAMPY. *adj.* [from *damp*.]

1. Moist; damp.

What is she but obscure? and her more *dampy* shade,
And covert, but a den for beasts of ravin made.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 7.

2. Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remem-
brance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exer-
cises and disports. *Hayward.*

DAMSEL. *n. s.* [formerly the name of young persons of distinction of both sexes. Fr. *dameisel*, *damoiseau*, *damoiselle*. It is by us now only applied to females. Bas Bret. *damesel*; low Lat. *domicella*, *domella*.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction; now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the damsels with child.
Gay.

• DA'MSON. *n. s.* [corruptly from *damscene*.] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

• My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakespeare.*

DAN. *n. s.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish, and *donna*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *Master*. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This whimp'd, whining, purblind, wayward boy,

• This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakespeare.*

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,

Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior, Alton.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as Junius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *δῶνσις*.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakespeare.*

To DANCE Attendance. *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to dance attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh, Essays.*

It upbraids you

To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus dance attendance for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;

Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakespeare.*

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,

Than when I first my wedded mistress saw

Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

Our dance of custom, round about the oak

Of *Herne* the hunter. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance. *Bacon.*

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,

With am'rous songs and wanton dancer grac'd. *Dryden.*

DA'NCER. *n. s.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at *Philippi* kept

His sword e'en like a dancer, while I strook

The lean and wrinkled *Cassius*. *Shakespeare.*

Musicians and dancers! take some truce

With these your pleasing labours; for great use

As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was

no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a usual practice for our *funambulous*, or dancers on

the rope, to attempt somewhat like flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect dancer! climbs the rope,

And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,

Forming her movements to the rules of art:

And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand

Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCING. *n. s.* [from *dance*.] The act of moving with steps correspondent to musick.

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Elders the gates, youth did their songs forbear;
Gone was our joy; our *dancings* mournings were.

Donne, Poems, p. 365.

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a dancingmaster.

L'Estrange.

• The legs of a dancingmaster, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [*dancing* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English dancing schools,

And teach lavoltas high, and swift courantos;

Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingschool* for the

institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange.*

DANDELION. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;

For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead! *Gay's Pastorals.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. s.* [*dandin*, French, Dr. Johnson

says; which means a fool. But our expression

seems to be borrowed from a small coin of Henry

the seventh's time. "King Henry the seventh

stamped a small coin, called *dandyprats*; and first,

as I read, coined shillings, whereas before it was a

name of weight, rather than a coin." Camden on

Money, in his Remains. Our old lexicography

preserves this meaning: "*Dandiprat*, a small

piece of money, long since out of use; also, a

dwarf." Sherwood. And Barret has "a knave

scarce worth a *dandiprat*."] A little fellow; an

urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, some-

times in contempt.

One of her chaplains, — a very *dandiprat*, and exceedingly

deformed. *World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 178.*

To DA'NDLE. *v. d.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and

be dandled upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,

Of skip into our chamber those sweet nights,

And, kiss'd and dandl'd on thy father's knee,

Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Donne.*

Courts are but superficial schools

To dandle fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the kid. *Milton, P. L.*

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of

rocking forward children in cradles, or dandling them in their

nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,

And be received for the emperor's heir;

And let the emperor dandle him for his own. *Shakespeare.*

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gamely fool's cap;

I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the glass

without blushing, to see myself turp'd into such a little pretty

master. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles; not in use.

Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally in the service,

as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER. *n. s.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children. Fr. *mignardeur*. *Sherwood.*

DA'NDRUFF. *n. s.* [often written *dendruff*, from *tau*, the itch, and *spor*, sordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DANE.* *n. s.* [The *Danes* are said to have their name after *Dan*, their first king, of whom the country of Denmark, a very ancient kingdom, did also take appellation. Verstegan. *Danay*, *Danes*, Sax. *Dæna* la, the Jurisdiction of the Danes.] A native of Denmark.

Upon the death of *Hardi-Canutus*, the last of their three kings, it was agreed upon and decreed by the chief lords and nobles of the realm [of England], that no *Dane* from thenceforth should any more reign over them.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.

If the Saxons came, most of them, from Jutland and Anglen, a part of Denmark, as Danish writers affirm, and that *Danes* and *Norinans* are the same; then, in this invasion, *Danes* drove out *Danes*, their own posterity.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.

DA'NEGELD.* *n. s.* [from *Dane*, and Sax. *geit*, a debt. Hence perhaps the terms *Danish* and *Danist* for usury and an usurer, not disused in the seventeenth century. See *Cockeram's Dictionary*.] The tribute laid upon our ancestors, the Saxons, of twelve pence upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes.

Cowell.

He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegeld*, amounting to 40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased.

Barke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. v. 5.

DA'NISH.* *adj.* [from *Dane*, Sax. *Denisc*.] Relating to the Danes.

Hardened thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected ridance from the Danish yoke, sent over to Ethel-

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

DANISM and DANIST.* See **DANEGELD**.

DA'NEWORT. *n. s.* A species of elder: called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from *dammum*, Menage from *angaria*, Minshew from *dan*, death, to which Junius seems inclined. So far Dr. Johnson: who omits a derivation from *dammum gerere*, which is very probable, in the abbreviation of those words, and by the sense which they bear.]

c. **Risque; hazard: peril.**

They that sail on the sea, tell of the danger. *Eccles.* xliii. 24.

Our craft is in danger to be set at naught. *Acts.* x. 27.

He hath writ this to feed my affection, your honour, and to no other pretence of danger. *Shakspeare.*

More danger now from gain alone we find,

Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

b. **Cosody.** [old Fr. *daugier*; low Lat. *dangerium*.] Cosoiete.

Narcissus was a bachilere,

That love had caught in his daungere. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1470.

Through the blindness of princes, the Romish clergy have them fast yoked, and in their danger.

Up. Jewell, Apol. Ch. Eng. P. 6. ch. 15.

You stand within his danger, do you not?

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

b. **DA'NGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up

For the main soldier; whose quality going on,

The sides of the world may danger. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risque; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in dangerless despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms.

Sidney.

DA'NGEROUS.* *adj.* [old Fr. *dangerous*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city. *Eccles.* ix.

All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,

And the less dangerous part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,

Most dang'rously you have with him prevail'd,

If not most mortal to him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A sort of naughty persons

Have practis'd dangerously against your state,

Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shakspeare.*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand

so surely, to fall most dangerously. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch says, Telesilla, a noble lady, being dangerously sick,

was advised to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were so; which but to think were pride;

My constant love would dangerously be tried. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the dangerousness of diseases, by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE.* *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to Skinner; as, *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*, Dr. Johnson says. But Skinner's exact etymology is *dan* or *dune*, Sax. *down*, and *hangan*; yet our word must be referred to the Swedish *dangla* or *dingla*, to dangle. V. Widegren.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apriocks. *Shakspeare.*

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle,

Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,

That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out. *Dryden.*

With dangling hands he strokes the imperial robe,

And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smol.*

But have you not with thought beheld

The sword hung dangling o'er the shield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment.

Swift.

DA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A dangler is of neither sex. *Ralph.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tancken*, Gerin. Skinner.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He ber the maiden sleeping found,

On the dank and dirty ground. *Shakspeare.*

Yet off they flit

The dank, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour

The mid aerial sky. *Milton, P. L.*

Through each thicket, dank or dry

Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on

His midnight search. *Milton, P. L.*

Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire,

Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire

Help waste aullen day. *Milton, Sonnet.*

By the rush-fringed bank,

Where grows the willow and the osier dank,

My sliding chariot stays. *Milton, Comus.*

Me, in my vow'd

Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung

My dank and dropping weeds

To the stern god of sea. *Milton, Comus.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would keep

them from growing dank in moist weather. *Grew.*

DANK.* *n. s.* Damp.

The rawish *dank* of clumsy winter ramps
The fluent summer's vein; and drizzling sleet
Chilleth the wan bleak cheek of the numm'd earth.
Marston, Ant. and Mell. P. ii. Prol.

DA'NKISH. † *adj.* Somewhat dank.
They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakspeare.*

She shew'd me all the dongeon where I sate,
The *dankish* walle, the darkes, and bade me smell,
And bide the savour if I lik'd it well. *Mir. for Mag. p. 67.*
The former gunpowder, so as aforesaid bestowed and placed
there, was become *dankish*. *Proceek against Garnet, sign. C.*

DA'NKISHNESS. * *n. s.* [from *dankish*.] Moisture;
dampness. *Sherrwood.*

To Dap or Dape. † *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.
Dr. Johnson says. It is also sometimes called *dib*,
or *dab*; and signifies the playing of the fly, whether
natural or artificial, on the surface of the water, by
raising or sinking it. See *To DIBBLE*.] To let fall
gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used
by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a
grasshopper. *Walton.*
The stone-fly we *dape* or *dibble* with, as with the drake.
Cotton's Angler.

DAPA'TICAL. † *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sump-
tuous in cheer. Dr. Johnson cites Bailey as his
authority for this word; but it existed in our
lexicography more than a century before Bailey's
time.

Dapatical meats [are] dainty meats. *Cockeram.*

DAPIFER. * *n. s.* [Lat. and found in the old French
also. Literally, a dish-carrier.] One who brings
meat to the table; a sewer.

Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces; thou
art the *dapifer* to thy palate, or the cup-bearer to thy appetite.
Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh, 1657.

DA'PPER. † *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says;
which is *valiant, strenuous*. The Swedish *tapper* is
the same. Our word is, therefore, an ironical
derivation where it is used in contempt. But *dap-
per* has another meaning, unnoticed by Dr. John-
son.]

1. Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually
spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton, Comus.*
A pert *dapper* spark of a naggie, fancied the birds would
never be governed till himself should sit at the helm.
L'Estrange.

2. Pretty; neat.
The *dapper* ditties, that I wont devise,
To feed youth's fancy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*
Tune thy feed to *dapper* virelays. *Drayton, Shep. Garl. p. 13.*

DA'WERLING. *n. s.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandi-
prau. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelée*.] Marked
with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated:
it is used chiefly of animals.
My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of
a lame horse, till they have run over all beings that are, and
then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak;
to vary; to diversify with colours.
But under him a grey steed did he wield,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenser.*
The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shakspeare.*

Horses that are *dappled*, turn white; and old squirrels turn
grilly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'All.*
The *dappl'd* pink, and blushing rose,
Deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior*
The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*

DART. } *Dart* is the same with *Dace*.

To DARE. † *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; the preterite *I dared*
belongs to the active *dare*, part. *I have dared*.
[*deapran*, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch; from the Goth.
daurstan.] To have courage for any purpose; not
to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now? — Why, Hal, thou
know'st, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but as thou art a
prince, I fear thee. *Shakspeare.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakspeare.*

They are both haunted; and so would this be, if he *durst*
steal any thing advent'rously. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous
fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul.
Like one who *durst* his destiny control. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be
cautious and to *dare*; as occasion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine,
till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE. † *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durst*.

1. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly.
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gently exercise and proof of arms. *Shakspeare.*

Here she stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakspeare.*

He had many days come half seas over; and sometimes passing
further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them
to fight. *Kneller.*

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even
defy and *dare* Providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roxcommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Grinville.*

2. To frighten.

Those mad mischiefs
Would *dare* a woman. *Beaumont and Fl. Maud's Tragedy*

To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a look-
ing-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering
aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to
amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round
nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight *Dryden*

DARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Caesar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DARE. *n. s.* A small fish, the same with *dace*. *Ianciscus.*

DA'RER. * *n. s.* [from *dare*.] One who dares or de-
fies.

Don Michael, Legn; another *darer* come. *Beaumont and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance; not
in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakespeare.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous;
fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but not so *daring* as
this; for human passions may be more naturally ascribed to a
bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addison.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*
Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courage-
ously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day
openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.
That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity; our
daringness to our duty. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 54.

DARK. *adj.* [Sax. *deopce*; Iceland. *dorkur*; black.]
Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakespeare.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Walton.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.
If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not
in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined
to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.
Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

4. Opaque; not transparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found
more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose
Shakespeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.
The age wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Dehane.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of
melancholy or enthusiasm, may find conceits fitted to their
humours. *Addison on Italy.*

8. Secret.

Now, if you could wear a mind!
Dark as your fortune is. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

9. Unclear; foul.

His eye survey'd the *dark* idolatries
Of alienated Judah. *Milton, P. L. i. 456.*

DARK. *n. s.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pin thee in the dunest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right
line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* measured, and by
curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one,
I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we
are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

4. A dark place; a prison.

She shew'd me all the dungeon where I sat,
The *darkest* walled, the *darkest*, and bad me smell,
And taste the savour if I lik'd it well. *Mir. for Mag. p. 67.*

5. A blot; a stain.

And had the poet not been brib'd to a modest
Expression of your antick gambols in it,
Some *dark* had been discover'd. *Shirley, Com. L. of Pleasure*

DARK-HOUSE. *n. s.* Our old word for a mudhouse.

Love is a madness, and deserves as well a *dark-house*, with a
whip, as madmen do. *Shakespeare, As you like it*

Why have you suffered me to be imprisoned, kept in a *dark-*
house? *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*

DARK-WORKING. *adj.* Working in a dark or foul
manner.

Dark-working sorcerers, that change the mind.
Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

Foul ministers, *dark-working* by the force
Of secret-sapping gold. *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to
obscure: obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only
Spenser. It is one of our oldest verbs; for
Wicliffe and Chaucer use it. Nor was it obsolete
in Milton's time.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which erst doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air *dark'd* with plumes.
Milton, Comus.

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [Sax. *adeopcean*, to darken.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

I will *darken* the earth in the clear day. *Amos, viii. 9.*
Black with surrounding forests when it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addison.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken*
his foresight, especially in things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their
minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotson.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DARKENER. *n. s.* [from *darken*.] That which
darkens and confounds.

I know no disease of the soul but ignorance; not of the arts
and sciences, but of itself: yet relating to those it is a pernicious
evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason
and common confounder of truth. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Thus much for the first great *darkener* of men's minds, sensu-
ality; and that, in both the branches of it; lust and intem-
perance. *South, Sermon, iii. 76.*

DARKISH. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Dusky; approaching
to dark; not of a vivid colour.

Then the priest shall look; and behold, if the bright spots in
the skin of their flesh be *darkish* white. *Levit. xiii. 39.*

The days more *darkish* are,
More short, cold, moist. *Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

Ha! I should know their shapes
Though it be *darkish*. *Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.*

The leaf was *darkish*, and had prickles on it. *Milton, Comus.*

DA'RKING. [a participle, as it seems, from *darken*,
which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of
diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being
in the dark; being without light: a word merely
poetical.

O, wilt thou *darking* leave me? do not so. *Shakespeare.*

The varying *darking* stands
The wakeful bird. *Shakespeare.*

Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutish shapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void
of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncer-
tainly; secretly.

D A R

For now we see through a glass *darkly*. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

2d Lord. I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell *darkly* with you.

1st Lord. When you have spoken it, 'tis dead; and I am the grave of it. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

DARKNESS. † *n. s.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*
I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness*
and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity, difficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal bloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have is from the clearness,
and validity of those proofs upon which it is received; to talk
of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in
the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*. *Locke.*

6. Secrecy. See the 8th sense of **DARK**.

Darkness, applied to the mind, is secrecy; applied to the
fortune, is obscurity. *Johnson, Notes on Shakespeare.*

7. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and
translated us into the kingdom of his dear son. *Colossians.*

DARKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obscure;
not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams. *Spenser.*
You must not look to have an image in any thing lightsome;
for even a face in iron, *rel-ho*, will not be seen, the light
confounding the small differences of lightsome and *darksome*
which shew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton, P. L.*

He here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay. *Milton, P. L.*

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*
The *darksome* pines that o'er you rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DARLING. *adj.* [beopling, Sax. diminutive of *dear*.]
Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great
kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and
injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites. *L'Estrange.*
Have a care lest some beloved notion or some *darling* science,
too far prevail over your mind. *Watt.*

DARLING. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakespeare.*
In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide. *Hatfield.*
She became the *darling* of the princess. *Addison.*

TO DARN. † *v. a.* [of uncertain original, Dr. Johnson
says. It seems to be the same as *dearn*, which
is the Sax. *dearnan* or *dýnnan*, to hide or conceal.
Sherwood, in his old dictionary, has "to *dearn* up
a rent." See **TO DEARN**.] To mend holes by
imitating the texture of the stuff.

To *darn* up the rents of schism by calling a council.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. I.

D A S

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen *darn*? • *Gay.*

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his
stockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DARNEL. *n. s.* [*Lolium*.] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crow'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste? *Shakespeare.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the rising corn. *Dryden.*

DARNICK.* See **DORNIC**.

DARNING.* *n. s.* [from *darn*.] The act of mending
holes in apparel.

Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with
some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*, they
would have been sensible, that they were the same individual
pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this
sensation would have continued in them through all the suc-
cession of *darnings*! *Arbuthnot and Pope, Disc. Scch.*

TO DARRAIN. † *v. a.* [This word is by Junius re-
ferred to *dare*; it seems to me more probably de-
ducible from *arranger la bataille*, Dr. Johnson
says. Spenser often combines *battle* with *arrange*;
and *darrain*, in the *Minour for Magistrates*, is
written in a manner, which may seem to counte-
nance Dr. Johnson's etymology: "We — should
d'araine battell," edit. 1610. p. 599. But the
word may be from the old French *descenir*. See
TO DRAIGN.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling them-
selves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining*
a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the
over-hand. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shakespeare.*

2. To apply to the fight, of single combatants.

Therewith they gan to hurlen greedily.
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Spenser.*

DART. † *n. s.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small
lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint;
there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*
Overwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton, P. L.*

TO DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and darts the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit; as the sun *darts* his beams on
the earth.

Pan came, and ask'd what magic caus'd my smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

TO DART. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hostile intention.
Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou strick. *Shakespeare.*

DARTER.* *n. s.* [from *dart*.] One who throws a
dart. *Sherwood.*

TO DASH. † *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in
any of its senses, is very doubtful. Dr. Johnson
says. The Iceland. and Swedish *daska*, to which
Serenius refers, is to inflict blows, to drub. In
the sense of confound, or to make ashamed sud-
denly, it seems probable, that to *daze* or *dase* for so

it was anciently written) is the parent of it. See *To DAZE*. In other senses, the Gr. *δαζωμι*, to scatter, to divide, has been offered.

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and dashes his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them; and, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

David's throne shall then be like a tree, Spreading and overshadowing all the earth; Or as a stone, that shall to pieces dash All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortimer.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view, With ears and chest that dash the morning dew. *Tickel.*

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.

Your sermons dashed full of sorrowful teares and depe sighings, to allure the people to the Romish way.

Confid. of N. Shanton, (1546.) sign. A. iii.

I must have liquor Fit for the Miraydons; no dashing now, child. *Brown, and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

Whacum, bred to dash and draw, Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudibras.*

I take care to dash the character with such particular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*

Several revealed truths are dashed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator, No. 580.*

7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To dash over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to suppress.

His tongue Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason, to perplex and dash Maturest counsels. *Milton, P. L.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo This annual, humbling certain number'd days To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy, Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

To dash this cavil, read but the practice of Christian emperors. *South.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to dash and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing dashed the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L. Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move, Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will; Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car; Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH.† v. n.

1. To fly off the surface, by a violent motion.

If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play, And down the rough cascade, all dashing, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water so as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why, Spurr'd boldly on, and dash'd through thick and thin. Through sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

4. To strike, as a ship upon a rock.

If a woman once dash upon this rock of reproach, she hardly ever recruits her credit. *Bp. Taylor, Artific. Hands. p. 151.*

DASH.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd, The dash of clouds, or irritating war, Of fighting winds, while all is calm below They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

The noise may seem to pretend to a dash and sprinkling of art. *Gregory's Posthuma, (1650.) p. 48.*

There is nothing which one regards so much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dash of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ———, to note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with numerous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act; ludicrous, Dr. Johnson says; but certainly not always so, in this sense.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile. — She takes upon her leavely at first dash. *Shakespeare.*

As to that dash your law gives to this quickening of complexion, as if it were an infallible token of a vain mind. *Bp. Taylor, Artific. Hands. p. 84.*

5. To cut a DASH. In modern colloquial speech, to make a great shew; to cut a figure, as it is sometimes called. The Scots have a similar expression, "to cast a dash."

DASH. adv. An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall; And, with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

DASHING. adj.* [from dash. See the third sense of *To DASH, v. n.*] Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward, in any respect. Of modern application.

Dashing Machiavelian politicians. *Burke, on the Fr. Revol.*

DA'STARD. n. s. [from *dastrigan*, to terrify, Sax.]

A coward; a pottron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people, Permitted by our dastard nobles, And suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose? How long will Dares wait his dastard foes? *Dryden.*

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent; Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might, In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*

Bug-bear thoughts in the minds of children, make them dastards, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their dastard souls, they stand astonish'd. *Addison.*

To DASTARD. v. s. To terrify; to intimidate; to doast with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here, And dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE.† *v. a.* [from *dastard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward. This their pusillanimity and courage, as well as their cunning and craft, may be imputed to their various thralldoms; which hath so cowed and *dastardized* their courage.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 14.

He had such things to urge against our marriage, As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle, And *dastardize* my courage. *Dryden.*

How must it needs *dastardize* a soldier, if, when he is going into the battle, the near approach of danger should awaken such thoughts as these in his mind!

Scott, Serm. before the Artill. Comp. 1680.

DA'STARDLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dastardly.*] Cowardliness. *Barret.*

DA'STARDLY.† *adj.* [from *dastard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

In peace the common people seem *dastardly*, but in war are found spirited. *Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 337.*

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L' Estrange.*

DA'STARDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dastard.*] Timorousness; cowardliness. *Hulcot.*

DA'STARDY.† *n. s.* [from *dastard.*] Cowardliness; timorousness.

Dastardy, and stupidity in a good cause, — is the extremity of all baseness. *Archdeacon Arnun's Tablet, (1661,) p. 8.*

DATA.* *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] Truths admitted. See also **DATUM.**

This then may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians called *data*; that is, confessed and granted truths. *Delany, Life of David, (1740,) i. 81.*

DATARY.† *n. s.* [*Datarius*, Lat. from *datum*; Fr. *dataire.*]

1. An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Romæ.*

Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and *dataries*, which pen their bulls and breves, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture. *Bp. Bedell, Letters, p. 356.*

2. The employment or office of a datary.

Besides the temporal dominions, he [the pope] hath, in all the countries before-named, the *datary* or dispatching of bulls. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 38.*

DATE.† *n. s.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; or at which a legal instrument is signed.

Take the bonds along with you, And have the *dates* in Compt. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

The conclusion — mentions the execution or date of the deed, or the time of its being given or executed. *Blackstone.*

2. The time at which any event happened; the age of a thing.

The best rules for distinguishing the *date* of manuscripts are to be had in father Mabillon's learned treatise "de Re Diplomatica." *Bp. Nicholson to Ralph Thoresby, 1699.*

Chronology fixes the dates and facts. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

His days and times are past, And my reliance on his fracted *dates* Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time; And bonds, without a *date*, they say are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*; And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *P. ye.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this *date*, O friend, Our *date* to immortality extend?

Then raise, From the conflagrant mass, purg'd, and refin'd, New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*, Founded in righteousness. *Milton, P. L.*

DATE. *n. s.* [from *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.

— They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry. *Shakspeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. s.* See **PALM**, of which it is a species.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;

These Aldus printed, those Du Siel has bound. *Pope.*

To DATE.* *v. n.* To reckon.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Rentley.*

DA'TELESS.† *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-slow hours shall not determinate

The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakspeare.*

The *dateless* and irrevoluble circle of eternity.

Milton, of Ref. in England.

DA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *date.*] One who dates writings.

The *dataire* is more particularly the *dater* or dispatcher of the pope's bulls. *Cotgrave in F. Dataire.*

DA'TIVE.† *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin; *datif*, Fr.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

3. [In law also.] Applied in contradistinction to what is hereditary, or to what is not removeable at pleasure.

Nobility native, and *dative*, issuing from the king with bond of service. *Archdeacon Arnun's Alarum, (1661,) p. 208.*

Any prior, be he perpetual, or *dative*, and removeable at the will of his abbat. *Sir R. Twissden, Monast. Life, p. 40.*

DATUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A truth granted and admitted. See **DATA.**

All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle.

Blackstone.

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Otway.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakspeare.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;

Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter.

South.

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;

DA'UBER.† *n. s.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

Yet this *dauber* would daub still with his untempered mortar. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. A coarse low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint

The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,

Hung a new angel two doors from us,

As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBERY. *n. s.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubery* as this is beyond our element. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UBING.* *n. s.* [from *daub*.]

1. Plaster; mortar.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it now be said unto you, where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it? *Ezek. xiii. 12.*

2. Any thing adhesive; as paint, or a lotion.

Such gross and dangerous *daubings* of black, red, and white, as wholly change the very natural looks. *Bp. Taylor, Arif. Hands. p. 115.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,

With *dauby* wax and flowers the cheeks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,

Or scar-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DAUGHTER.† *n. s.* [*dahtar*, Gothick; *dohtep*, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch; and also *dochter*, or *daughter*, Persian. V. Serenius, and Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316. Gr. *θυγάτηρ*.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,

Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up

The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,

With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born

His sons, the fairest of her *daughters* Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

5. The female penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;

Or shall I come to you at evening mass?

— My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now. *Shakspeare.*

DAUGHTERLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *daughterly*.] The state of a daughter.

This must assuredly be a considerable accession to the womanishness or *daughterliness*, if I may so speak, of the church of Rome. *Morr, on the Seven Churches, Pref.*

DAUGHTERLY.* *adj.* [from *daughter*.] Like a daughter; dutiful.

Sir Thomas — liked her naturall and deare *daughterly* affection towards him. *Cavendish's Life of Sir T. More.*

DAVIDISTS, or DAVID-GEORGIANS.* *n. s.* A sect so called by us from David George, a native of Delft, who, early in the sixteenth century, blasphemously gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection. See *Pagitt's Here-siography*, p. 29.

DA'VIT.* *n. s.* [a sea-term. Fr. *davié*.] A short piece of timber used in managing the anchor.

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, French; *domicare*, Lat.]

To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with shivy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings.

Milton, Sonnet.

Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,

Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,

Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Some pretences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grew great by your example, and put on

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakspeare.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd;

With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden, Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress,

Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DA'URHIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *daulphin*, or *dauphin*, Co-grave; from *Dauphiny*.] The heir apparent to the crown of France.

Look upon the years

Of Lewis the *dauphin*, and that lovely maid.

Shakspeare, K. John.

The *dauphin* prince Henry, who delighted in hunting, was fond of "Ainsi qu' on oit le cerf bruire," or "Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks;" which he constantly sung in going out to the chase. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. P. iii. 163.*

DA'UPHINESS.* *n. s.* The wife or widow of the *dauphin* of France.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

DAW. *n. s.* [*menedula*, Lat. It is supposed by Skinner to be so named from its note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] A bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,

For *daws* to peck it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,

That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,

When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Devies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws

The whole assembly off his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

To DAW.* *v. n.* [Sax. *dagian*, from *dæg*, day.] To advance towards day; to dawn. In the north of England *daw* is still used actively in the sense of awaken. See To DAWN.

Till the day *dawed* these *damosels* daunced.

Viz. of P. Plowman, fol. 103. b.

The other side, from whence the morning *daws*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 10.

To DA'WDLE.* *v. n.* [a word of recent introduction into our language, and apparently allied to *daddle*. See To DADDLE.] To waste time; to trifle.

Come, some evening, and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me.

Johnson, Letters.

DA'WDLE, or DA'WDLER.* *n. s.* A trifter; a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskillfully in any business. A low word.

DA'WISH.* *adj.* [from *daw*.] Like a *daw*.

Such *dauidic* dodypols were the parents of him, that was borne blinde, which would not confesse Christ to have healed their son, for fear of displeasing the priests.

Bale, Yeda Course, &c. (1543) fol. 59.

DAWK, *n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Maron.*

To DAWK, *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of the stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it. *Maron.*

To DAWN, *† v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day, *Dr. Johnson* says. Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, that it is the past participle of the Sax. *dagian*, to grow light, *Div. of Purley*, ii. 75. where he introduces the examples also which I have given to *daw*. See **To DAW**.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *downing* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakspeare.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *St. Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and *Phoebus shin'd* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, bath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As if the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DA'WNING, ** n. s.* [Sax. *dagung*.] Break of day; morning. *Diluculum.*

And so befell, that in a *dawning*,
As chaunteclere among his wives all
Sate on his perch. *Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.*

Good *dawning* to thee, friend; art thou of the house?
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

That *dawning*
May bave the raven's eye. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

DAY, *† n. s.* [Sax. *deæg*, or *dag*; Goth. *days*; Icel. *dagur*, a day.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle. *St. Matthew, xx. 6.*

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakspeare.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans, xiii. 13.*

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:

'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is oblig'd to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this *time* of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Time or season in general.

The *day* of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redemption is come. *Isaiah, lxiii. 4.*

6. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. He never in his *days* broke his word; that is, in his whole life.

He was never at a loss in his *days* for a frequent answer.
Carte, Life of Ormonde.

7. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*. *Dryden.*

8. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors dē not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

He was so rough as to tell me, that a well-bred man would as soon call upon a lady who keeps a *day*, at midnight, as on any day but that on which she professes being at home. *Tatler, No. 166.*

9. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakspeare.*

10. Judgement. Not now in use. But see **DAYS**.

MAN.
That I should be judg'd of you or man's judgement, [in the margin, *day*.] *1 Cor. iv. 3.*

11. From *day* to *day*, without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Psalms, cv. 3.*

The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED, *n. s.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown, having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Oliver sleeping. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

DA'YBOOK, *n. s.* [*day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DAY

DA'YBREAK. *n. s.* [*day and break.*] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DA'YDREAM.* *n. s.* [*day and dream.*] A vision or phantasm to the waking senses.

And when awake, thy soul but nods at best,
Daydreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast.

Dryden, Lucret.

The poet's *daydream*.

Mason, Eng. Garden.

DA'YLABOUR, n. s. [*day and labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly ask?

Milton, P. L.

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLABOURER. n. s. [*from daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy sail had thresh'd the corn.
That ten *daylabourers* could not end.

Milton, II Pens.

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. n. s. [*day and light.*] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to succeeding night.

Spenser, F. Q.

Thou shalt buy this dear,

If ever I thy face by *daylight* see,

Now go thy way.

Shakespeare.

They, by *daylight* passing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged Christians.

Knolles.

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide

An act, to which by honour he is tied.

Dryden.

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*?

Dryden.

Though rough bears in covert seek defence,

White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;

That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense.

Dryden.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton, Opticks.*

DA'Y-LILY. n. s. The same with *AsPHODEL*, which see.

DA'YSMAN.† n. s. [*day and man.* See the 10th sense of *DAY*. "Manny's dai," is Wicliffe's version of what is now "man's judgement," 1 Cor. iv. 3. where *day* is yet retained in the margin.] An old word for umpire, as Dr. Ainsworth observes; which Dr. Johnson, however, has questioned, and given surety in its stead, citing only the example of Spenser, where it is an arbitrator or judge; as it is elsewhere.

For what art thou,

That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to profane

The vengeance prest?

Spenser, F. Q.

He is not a man, as I am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement. Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us, [in the margin, umpire.] that might lay his hands upon us both. *Job, ix. 32. 33.*

DA'YSPRING.† n. s. [*day and spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

Hast thou command'd the morning since thy days? and caused the *dayspring* to know his place.

Job, xxviii. 12.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,

Secret they snail, and in order set.

Milton, P. L.

The breath of heav'n, fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,

With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire.

Milton, S. A.

DA'YTAR.† n. s. [*Sax. dægtarna.*] The morning star.

DAZ

Until the day dawn, and the *daystar* arise in your hearts.

2 Pet. i. 19.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great;

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,

Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat.

B. Jonson.

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;

So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,

And yet anon repairs his drooping head.

Milton, Lycidas.

DA'YTIME.† n. s. [*Sax. dægtinn.*] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night; she mangleth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities.

Bacon.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*.

Addison.

DAYWE'ARIED.* adj. [*day and weary.*] Weary with the work of a day.

The old, feeble, and *day-wearied* sun. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

DA'YWOMAN.* n. s. [*dey or day;* a name by which a dairymaid has been called in our old statutes, and by the Scotch. The Swedish *deja* is the same. See *DAIRY.*] A dairymaid.

For this damsel I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for the *day-woman*.

Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.

DA'YWORK. n. s. [*day and work.*] Work imposed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,

Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done.

Fairfax.

To DAZE.† v. a. [*Dr. Johnson gives the Sax. dæp; foolish, stupid, as the etymology. The Teut. dwaes and daes is also foolish, dotting, insane; and the verb is dacsen, to be mad, to be troubled with phantasms. V. Kilian. Perhaps from this verb our word is borrowed. In the north of England "a dazed look is such as persons have when frightened." Ray, N. C. Words.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.*

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,

With quiv'ring beams, which daz'd the wond'ring eye.

Fairfax.

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,

Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way.

Dryden.

DA'ZIED.† adj. Rather *dasied*. See *DAISY*, Dr. Johnson says; but see rather *DAISLED*.

To DA'ZZLE. v. a. [*See To DAZE.*]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears used to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them.

Bacon.

How is it that some wits are interrupted;

That now they *daziled* are, now clearly see?

Davies.

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes

Will *dazzle* now this earthy, with their blaze

Insufferably bright.

Milton, P. L.

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners; have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty.

Pope.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;

To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine.

Pope.

To DA'ZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazle mine eyes? or do I see three suns?

Shakespeare.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,

And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*.

Shakespeare.

An oversight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inasmuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness.

Bacon.

DEA

DEA

- I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise. *Dryden.*
- DAZZLEMENT.*** *n. s.* [from *dazzle*.] The power of dazzling.
It beat back the sight with a *dazement*.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633), p. 55.
- DAZZLINGLY.*** *adv.* [from *dazzling*.] In a manner striking with splendour or surprise.
There are but few, whom fortune bathes in blisse,
But blinded are, and *dazzlingly* they looke. *Mir. for Mag. p. 56.*
- DEACON.*** *n. s.* [deacon, Sax. *diaconus*, Lat.]
1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.
Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. *2 Tim. iii. 8.*
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows, are very importunately urged. *Bp. Sanderson.*
 2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
 3. And also the master of an incorporated company.
- DEACONESS.*** *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.
The apostle would not have widows taken into the office of *deaconesses*, when they were young.
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c. p. 230.
- DEACONRY.*** *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] The office or
- DEACONSHIP.*** *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] dignity of a deacon.
Such as bee within these three degrees, that is to wete, of priesthode, *deaconship*, and subdeaconship.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), sign. M. ii. b.
Now tract of time has clean worn out those first occasions, for which the *deaconship* was then most necessary.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol. b. v.
- DEAD.*** *adj.* [Sax. *deað*; Teut. *dood*; from the Iceland. *daud*, death. See **DEATH**.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimate.
The queen, my lord, is *dead*! —
She should have died hereafter. *Shakspeare, Macb.*
A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*
She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryden.*
 2. With of before the cause of death.
This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Without life; inanimate.
All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*
 4. Inanimate by nature.
Fayre sir, sayd he, if in that picture *dead*
Such life ye read, and vertue in vain shew;
What mote ye weene, if the true lively-head
Of that most glorious visage ye did view!
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 3.
 5. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.
At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep.
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon.*
 6. Unactive; motionless.
The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carew.*
Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee.*
They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time
Lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*
 7. Empty; vacant.
This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense, and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it hath trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

- Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*
8. Useless; unprofitable.
The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*
Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him. *Addison.*
 9. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.
Travelling over Ananias, then covered with deep snow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knollys.*
There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Addison.*
 10. Still; obscure.
Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*
 11. Having no resemblance of life.
At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*
 12. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.
We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*
 13. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.
How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*
 14. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.
 15. Uninhabited.
Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditchies. *Arbutnot.*
 16. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.
 17. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough.
 18. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.
You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephes. ii. 1.*
 19. Unvaried.
In a *dead* plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*
 20. **DEAD as a door nail.** A proverbial expression, denoting any one completely dead. It is an allusion, as Mr. Steevens has observed, to the nail on which in ancient doors the *knocker strikes*; and so implies such an absolute death, as *reiteration of strokes upon the head* would naturally produce. A vulgarism.
If I do not leave you all as *dead as a door nail*, I pray God, I may never cut grass more. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.*
- DEAD-PALSY.*** See **PALSY**.
- The DEAD. n. s.** Dead men.
Jove saw from high with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*
The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads.
That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*
The towering bard had sung in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*
- DEAD, n. s.** Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.
After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

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In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their logs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

TO DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TO DEAD. } *v. a.*
TO DEADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deadened* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counter-motions. *Glanville, Scep. Scient.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet, Theory.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deadened* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand; Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others They kill, without regard of mothers, Or wives or children, so they can Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-DRUNK. * *part. adj.* Formerly a serious expression; now used in low language only. So drunk, as to be motionless. See the 5th sense of DEAD.

Carouse of the —
Until thou be *dead-drunk*.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage. sign. D. 2. b. So *dead-drunk* with apathy, as to lye in a cart's way.

Mannyngham's Discourses, p. 46.

DEAD-HEARTED. * *adj.* [dead and heart.] Having a faint heart; without fortitude.

There are *dead-hearted* patients, that grow mopish and stupid with too deep a sense of their sufferings.

Bp. Hall, Select Th. § 62.

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *dead-hearted*.] Pusillanimity; want of fortitude.

This meets with my *dead-heartedness* and security; this with my worldly-mindedness. *Bp. Hall, Dev. Soul,* § 25.

DEAD-KILLING. * *part. adj.* [dead and kill.] Instantly killing; killing at once.

Here with a cockatrice *dead-killing* eye. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucr.*

I swoon with this *dead-killing* news. *Shakespeare, King Rich. III.*

DEAD-LIFT. * *n. s.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift, To help itself *dead-lift*. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-RECKONING. * *n. s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they

DEA

have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAD-STUCK. * *part. adj.* [dead and strike.] Confounded; struck with horror.

Now, lest such frightful shews of fortune's fall, And bloody tyrant's rage, should chance appeal The *dead-struck* audience, midst the silent rout, Comes leaping in a self-misformed lout, And laughs, and grins. *Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 3.*

TO DEADEN. See **TO DEAD.**

DEADISH. * *adj.* [from *dead*.] Resembling what is dead; dull.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness.

Stafford's Niche, P. II. (1611.) p. 186.

Poetry should be rather like a coranto, short, and nimbly lofty, than a dull lesson of a day long: Nor can it be but *deadish*, if too long. *Feltham, Res. i. 70.*

DEADLIHOOD. * *n. s.* [from *deadly*.] The state of the dead.

It is certainly true that Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlihood*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

DEADLINESS. * *n. s.* [Sax. *deablinýr*.] Danger, which threatens death.

He that had formerly denied the *deadliness* of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

DEADLY. † *adj.* [Sax. *deablic*.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls, as if that name, Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murder her. *Shakespeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring, As a North wind burns a too forward Spring; Give sorrow vent, and let the juices go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

Nicanor — a man that bare *deadly* hate unto Israel.

1 Marc. vii. 26.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DEADLY. † *adv.* [Sax. *deablice*.]

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakespeare.*
Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste, And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan? *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ex. xxx. 24.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys set to cuff, Will not confess that they have done enough, Though *deadly* weary. *Ortery.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DEADNESS. † *n. s.* [from *dead*.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

Atheism is equally unentertaining to the fancy, and to the rational faculty; disagreeable to our nature in every respect; beginning and ending in universal *deadness*.

A. Barter on the Soul, li. 208.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sara's womb. *Rom. iv. 19.*

What hinders, that paleness, sadness, and deadness, may not be remedied? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105.*

Your gloomy eyes betray a deadness, And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer.*

4. Loss of life.

Who can tell where swallows lie all winter, and how at the spring they have a resurrection from their seeming deadness?

Buller, Holy War, p. 150.

5. Want of circulation; inactivity.

We complain of the troubles of the world, the deadness of trade, the badness of the time. *Killingbeck's Serm. p. 201.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAF.† *adj.* [*Sax. deap, Teut. doof.* Our old lexicography has defined our word "Deaf, or doted; that which has no savour," *Huloet.* The *Icel. daufr* is both deaf and insipid. In the north of England deaf is still used for barren or blasted. Thus the Saxon expression, *deap copu, sterile corn.*]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf. *Shakspeare.*
Infected minds

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*
The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are deaf and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be deaf. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spite,
To make me deaf, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;
Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakspeare.*

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery! *Shakspeare.*

Whilst virtue courts them: but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Roscommon.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Thou notest the darkness of this night, the strange silence,
the deaf and confused trembling of these trees.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. iii. 6.

Not silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

The rest were seiz'd with sullen discontent,
And a deaf murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

5. Unprofitable. [*See the etymology.*] A deaf hut is a hut, of which the kernel is decayed. *North of*
Grase.

To DEAF.† *v. a.* [*Sax. deapian; Su. Goth. doefwa; Icel. deyfa.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath deaf'd our sailors; and if they
Knew how to hear, there's none know what to say.

Doane, Poems, p. 143.

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears. *Dryden.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [*from deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryden.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deaf'n'd and stung'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [*from deaf.*]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFELY. *adj.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbours. *Ray, North-Country Words.* Cotgrave writes this old English word *deafely* in his translation of the French adjective *DESOLE*.

DE'AFNESS. *n. s.* [*from deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their deafness. *Holder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his deafness; for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL.† *n. s.* [*Goth. dails, a part or portion; Sax. dæl; Teut. deel; Ir. dail.*]

1. Part.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. *Exod. xxix. 40.*

A great deal of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, a *great deal*, or a *deal*, without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous, or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest a *great deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a *great deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in.

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal*; But sorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakspeare.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *B. Jonson.*

The charge, some *deal* the haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax.*

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason a *great deal* to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a *great deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [*From the verb to deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can she misse her aid support,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl, Dutch.*] Firwood; or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lively red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL.† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *daifjan*; Icel. and old Goth. *dela*; Sax. *dælan*.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isa. lviii. 7.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows.

His lifted arms around his head he throws,

And *deals*, in whistling air, his empty blows.

The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,

And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold.

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick.

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,

Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,

When hissing through the skies, the Father'd deaths were *dealt*.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows.

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third.

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick.

With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*,

They tell the secret which he first reveals.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,

Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon.

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill. This seems a vicious use.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.

6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suitors are so disasted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable but also gracious.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they proposed to themselves.

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters.

True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute, to which the former ages had debased it.

To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, or hardly *dealt* with, to have that which is none of their own given to them.

Who then shall guide

His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*

Worse with his followers, than with him they *deal*?

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that.

God did not only exercise his providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also with other nations.

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles.

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt* with by their country.

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal* with.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt* with whilst they stand in fear.

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see

You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:

I have no God to *deal* with.

To DEALBATE.† *v. a.* [*dealbo*, I. a.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION.† *n. s.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening, rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.

I have been here time enough in conscience to pass all the degrees and effects of fire, as distillation, — *dealbation*, sublimation, &c.

DEALER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *dælepe*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure.

2. A trader or trafficker.

The treacherous *dealer* *dealeth* treacherously.

Where fraud is permitted and conniv'd at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING.† *n. s.* [Sax. *dælinge*.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven.

Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect

The thoughts of others.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind.

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence.

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety.

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years.

To DEAMBULATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *dæambulo*.] To walk abroad.

DEAMBULATION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *dæambulation*, promenade. Lacombe assigns the date of 1550 to the usage of this word, which is after the time that our own word had been introduced. Lat. *dæambulatio*. Of our word Dr. Johnson has given neither example nor authority; and it may therefore seem as if he had introduced the expression into our language. But it is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, and had been long before employed by Sir Thomas Elyot.] The act of walking abroad.

Such exercises as may be used within the house, or in the shadow, (as is the old manner of speaking,) as *dæambulations*, or moderate walkings.

DEAMBULATORY. † *adj.* [Fr. *deambuloire*. *Cotgrave*. The same remark applies to this old word, as to *deambulation*, with this addition, that Dr. Johnson has not completely defined the word.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad; removing from place to place. *Bullockar*.

The *deambulatory* actors use to have their quietus est, and to forego their employments for want of contiguance more or less.

Bp. Merton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 142.

DEAMBULATORY. * *n. s.* [from the adjective. • See also **AMBLATORY.**] A place to walk in.

Cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with tabernacular or open work, vaulted like the dormitory of a monastery, and called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. P. ii. 93.*

DEAN. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *déan, déen, déin, pour doyen*. *Laconibe*. Lat. *decanus*. From the Greek word *δέκα*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries, at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.]

1. The second dignitary of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter,) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *Congé d'élire* to the chapter, the chapter then choosing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowel*.

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon*.

2. The name of an officer in each college, usually one of the fellows, both in Oxford and Cambridge.

Would some snag henceforth fall,
Ye feasts, ye dinners, farewell all!
To offices I'd bid adieu
Of *dean*, vice-præa. of butler too.

T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

DEAN. * A corrupt way of writing and pronouncing what means a valley, *DEAN*.

DEANERY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *deanry*, "chapitre, doyenné, 990." *Lacombe*.]

1. The office of a dean.

He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal.

Clarendon.

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double.

Swift.

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly.

Shakespeare.

DEANSY. † *n. s.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain terseness and elegance of style, eminently distinguish those that were made during his [Dr. Bathurst's] *deanship*, from any memorials that have been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral. [Wells.]

Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 214.

DEAR. † *adj.* [Sax. *deon*; Alem. *diar*, dear, beloved; Swedish, *där*, expensive, much valued; Icel. *dar*, highly grateful.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Gloucester hates you.
— Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. *Shakespeare*.
The dear, dear name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison, Ovid*.
And the last joy was dearer than the rest. *Pope*.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year?

To feed on ven'son when it sold so dear.

Pope.

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in Shakespeare for sad; hateful; grievous. [Sax. *depe*, hurt, from *deþian*, to hurt; Teut. *deeren*. In the West of England *deared* is used for, hurried or frightened. *Exm. Dial*. And in Lancashire, to *dear* or *dore* is to hurt.]

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,

Hast made thine enemies? *Shakespeare, Tw. Night*.

Let us return,

And strain what other means is left unto us

In our dear peril. *Shakespeare, Timon*.

Some dear cause

Will in concealment wrap me up a while:

When I am known aright, you shall not grieve

Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

Would I had met my dearer foe in heav'n,

Or ever I had seen that day. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

Thy other banish'd son, with his dear sight

Struck pale and bloodless. *Titus Andronicus*.

DEAR. † *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiss

I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip

Hath virgin'd it e'er since.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring.

Dryden.

See, my dear,

How lavish nature has adorn'd the year.

Dryden.

DEARBUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at an high price.

O fleeting joys

Of Paradise, dearbought with lasting woe.

Milton, P. L.

Such dearbought blessings happen ev'ry day,

Because we know not for what things to pray.

Dryden.

Forget not what my ransom cost,

Nor let my dearbought soul be lost.

Ruscommon.

DEARLING. *n. s.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wise,

With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest

Of Venus' darlings, through her bounty blest.

Spenser.

DEARLOVED. * *adj.* [*dear* and *loved*.] Much loved.

My dearlov'd cousin, and my dearer lord.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

To lament the dearloved memory and calamitous loss of his capon and white broth.

Milton, Anthadv. Rem. Defence.

DEARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondness.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her dearly.

Walton.

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought dearly enough with such a fine.

Bacon.

Turnus shall dearly pay for faith sworn;

And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber born.

Dryden.

My father dotes, and let him still dote on;

He buys his mistress dearly with his throne.

Dryden.

To **DEARN.** † *v. a.* [by *nyman*, Sax. *to hide*.] To mend clothes. See **DARN**.

Sherwood.

DEARN. * *adj.* [Sax. *deorn*.] Lonely; melancholy; solitary; secret. It is yet used in the north of England.

By many a dearth and painful perch,

Of Pericles the careful search —

Is made.

Shakespeare, Pericles.

Of all thy joys the dearne and dismal end.

The Pilgrim's Progress.

DEARNES. † *n. s.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in dearth of heart hath help to effect your enazing marriage. *Shakespeare.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great dearth of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the dearth and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *Soult.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the dearth of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. † *adv.* [bearn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather, mournfully, in the example. Obsolete.

At last, as chanc'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a wailful voice, that dearly cry'd
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser, Fr. Q.*

DEARTH. † *n. s.* [from dear, Dr. Johnson says; that is, dear in the sense of cost or hurt; dearth being the third person, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed, of the Sax. bearn, to injure.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of dearth it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years dearth in corn, and every place is strewn with beggars; but dearth is common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the dearth that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakespeare.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearth. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Barrenness; sterility.

The French have brought on themselves that dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

TO DEARTICULATE. *v. n.* [de and articulus, Latin.]

To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DE'ARY. * *n. s.* [from dear.] A phrase of connubial life, usually treated in writing with jocularity. In the north of England, it is applied to a child.

• A hunting husband hallooos — and you hear him —
A drunken deary staggers — and you steer him. *A. Hill.*

But to return to my deary. The evenings are the only time, when it is fine weather, that I am left to myself; for then she generally takes the milk out to give it milk in the park. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 15.*

DEATH. † *n. s.* [Sax. deað; M. Goth. dauþs; Su. Goth. doed; Icel. dauð; Teut. dood. See

DEAD. The root is pronounced by Serenius to be the Scyth. daa, to be dissolved. The old Goth. da is defect, fainting; and the Icel. daa, the same.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Heb. ix. 15.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or death. *Shakespeare.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; destruction.

To trade and traffick with Macheth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of the dead.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death, *Shakespeare.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the death of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Exek. xxxvii. 8.*

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.

I had rather he married to a death's head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakespeare.*

• If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of death's head 'twill be,
When it is free

From that fresh upper skin;
The gaffer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of death to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. *2 Kings, iv. 40.*

He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.

All the endeavouring Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Broomie, View of Epick Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Souled at once the bow; and swiftly flies
The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. *Dryden.*

Of, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED. *n. s.* [death and bed.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy death-bed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Thy death-bed is no less than the land,
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his death-bed; such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South, Sermon.*

Thou round our death-bed every friend should run,
And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden, Fables.*

A death-bed figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Asterbury.*

Fame can never make as lie down contentedly on a death-bed. *Pope.*

DEATH-BODING. * *part. adj.* [death and bode.] Portending death.

No noise but owls' and wolves' death-boding cries. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

Or Cheshire should prefer her sad death-boding lake. *Drayton, Polyolb. 9. 3.*

Not a death-boding schrich-owl, but an harmless dove. *Sp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

DEATH-DARTING. * *part. adj.* [death and dart.] Inflicting death, as it were, with a dart.

The death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Downe from their cloudie brows in threatening pride,
Death-darting Pestilence did seeme to slide. *Mir. for Mag. p. 777.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many deathful torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the deathful shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and deathful deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton, S. A.*

D E A

These eyes behold
The deathful scene; princes on princes roll'd.
DEATHFULNESS. * *n. s.* [from *deathful*.] Appearance of death.

What leaders, while we are living and among the living, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a *deathfulness*, and most agreeable by their liveliness to those with whom we live?

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 70.

DEATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due.

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains.

DEATHLIKE. † *adj.* [Sax. *beaðlic*. Dr. Johnson has unguardedly admitted into his dictionary a sublime passage in Milton, in order to illustrate the use of this adjective; where, in reality, there is no adjective. The words are these:

A death, like sleep,
A gentle wafting to immortal life. *Par. Lost. xii. 434.*
The poet here intends *death* as a reference to *temporal death*, which he had just before mentioned, and calls it a *death*, like sleep, in allusion to 1 Cor. xv. 51. Fenton first converted the separate words into the mistaken adjective, and misled Dr. Johnson.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand?

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fall.

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose.

DEATH'S-DOOR. [death and door.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, *πύλαι θανάτου*. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband.

L' Estrange.

DEATHSMAN. *n. s.* [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsmen*,

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince.

Shakespeare.

DEATH-SHADOWED. * *adj.* [death and shadow. A fine compound, in a fine passage, alluding to the "valley of the shadow of death."] Encompassed by the shades of death.

And ever and anon a doleful knill
Comes from the fatal owl; that in sad mood
With dreary sound doth pierce through the *death-shadowed* wood.

Mare, Song of the Soul, l. iii. 21.

DEATH-TOKEN. * *n. s.* That which signifies approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry, No recovery.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

DEATHWARD. * *adv.* Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *death-ward* for our faults.

Keats, and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

D E B

DEATHWATCH. *n. s.* [death and watch.] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she dy'd.

Gay.

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*.

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians.

Pope.

To **DEA'URATE.** *v. a.* [*deaurare*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.

DEA'URATE. * *adj.* Gilded.

Bullockar.

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.

To **DEBA'CCHATE.** * *v. n.* [Lat. *debacchor*; Fr. *debaccher*, to rave like a drunken man. Cotgrave.] To rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards.

Cockeram.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness.

Dict.

To **DEBA'R.** *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by impassable mountains, lakes and deserts.

Raleigh, Essays.

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need

Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind.

Milton, P. L.

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes; and in crossing our most reasonable desires.

Swift.

To **DEBA'RB.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.

Dict.

To **DEBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark.

Dict.

DEBARCA'TION. * *n. s.* [from *debark*.] The act of disembarking.

To **DEBA'SE.** † *v. a.* [old Fr. *debas* or *debase*, under, below; as, "*debase leur estate*," beneath their estate. Kelham.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and mensuality *debase* men into beasts.

Broomer on the Odyssey.

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls.

Locke.

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes.

Hooker.

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle.

Dayden.

Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity.

Dryden.

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression.

Addison.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it.

Locke.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen.

Hale.

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on.

Hall.

DEBASEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] The act of *debasement* or degrading; degradation.

DEB

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.

Government of the Tongue.

DEBASER. † *n. s.* [from *debase*.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons. *Sherwood.*

DEBATABLE. † *adj.* [*debatable*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

The commissioners for the *debatable* of the Scotch side did deny to meet, except a certain castle or pile might be first raised.

K. Edw. VI's Journal, Burnet's Hist. Ref. ii. App. p. 49.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBATE. *n. s.* [*debat*, Fr.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgements, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden.*

TO DEBATE. † *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.]

1. To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*
He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

2. To dispute; to contend for.

Without the gate
They see the boys and Larian youth *debate*
The martial prizes on the dusty plain. *Dryden, Æneid.*

TO DEBATE. † *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your several suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Taile.*

3. To engage in combat.

Well could he *traverse*, and in lists *debate*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 6.*

DEBATEFUL. † *adj.* [from *debate*.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious; full of debate. *Hulot.*

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmities,
The famous name of knighthood foully spend. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 35.*

DEBATEFULLY. † *adv.* [from *debateful*.] In a contentious manner. *Sherwood.*

DEBATEMENT. † *n. s.* [Fr. *debatement*. *Cotgrave*.]

1. Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the beaver put to sudden death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Lest some may thus expostulate with me after this *debatement*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectynm.*

2. Battle; combat.

He with Pyrochles sharpe *debatement* made. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 39.*

DEB

DEBATER. † *n. s.* [Fr. *debateur*.] A disputant a controvertist; an arguer.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

It is only knowledge and experience that can make a *debater*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

TO DEBAUCH. † *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, Fr. *debauchari*, Lat. The history of this word is curious; though Dr. Johnson takes no notice of its changes. *Cotgrave* renders the French word by *deboish*, which was a common way of writing this word. *Debaush* is Florio's word. It was also written *debaish*, and *deboise*; which see.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

Young men, such as I imagine to be least *debaushed* and corrupted by ill examples.

Florio's Transl. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 536.

In their whole fashion and gesture bewraying such lightness, as might be able to *debauch* a whole assembly.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 247.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debaushed* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.

South.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBAUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns.

Calamy.

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made; Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden.*

DEBAUCHEDLY. † *adv.* [from the participle *debauched*.]

In a profligate and licentious manner.
To live desperately with the bold, and *debauchedly* with the luxurious. *Cowley.*

DEBAUCHEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from the participle *debauched*.] Intemperance; lewdness.

A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 45.

Why such *debauchedness* of life, which when it hath unsouled the man, buries the beast in excess and riot?

Hayys, Serm. p. 206.

DEBAUCHE. † *n. s.* [from *desbauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgements.

South.

To the amazement of all that knew them, [they] turned open *debauchees*.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 2.

Such indeed was the case, while the rich alone could afford to be *debauched*; but when even beggars became *debauchees* the case was altered.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 106.

A glutton, a drunkard, a *debauchee*, a sluggard, are monsters in the Gospel system.

Bp. Horne, Occas. Serm. p. 96.

DEBAUCHER. † *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

Insidious underminers of chastity, and *debauchers* of sound principles. *Blackwall's Sacred Class. i. 399.*

DEBAUCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Opposes vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance.

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.

DEBAUCHMENT. *† n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons.

Gymnias guessed it to be the *Flamma*, with which indeed it can compare in obscenity and *debauchment*.

Gregory's Works, p. 106.

DEBAUCHNESS, or DEBAUCHTNESS. ** n. s.* [from *debauch.*] Excess; debauchedness.

Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and *debauchness*; and their hearts and heads to plotting mischief.

Archdeacon Arnaut's Alarm, p. 115.

What hope can the city have of those youth, the *debauchness* of whose lives hath not been prevented by good education.

Scott's Essay on Drapery, p. 157.

To DEBEL. *† v. a.* [old Fr. *debeller*; Lat.

To DEBELLATE. *} debello.] To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.*

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debelling* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour.

Bacon, Holy War.

Him long of old

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army.

Milton, P. R. iv. 605.

DEBELLATION. *n. s.* [from *debello*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. *† n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo*. Our word at first had the Latin form of *debentur*, and retained it some time.]

1. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

Once when the *debentur* is made; and again the second time, when the money is paid.

Bacon, Speech to K. James, (old edit.)

Pilferings, hedge-robberies, *debentures* at inns, and farriers' scores, for drenches for themselves and horses.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 5.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,

Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;

And little would be left you, I'm afraid,

If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

Swift.

2. In commerce, allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods, which had before paid a duty.

DEBENTURED Goods. ** Such goods as are entitled to a debenture.*

DEBILE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *debile*; Lat. *debilis*.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bleed,

Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note

There's many else have done.

Shakespeare.

To DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emascu- late.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment.

Harvey on Consumptions.

DEBILITATION. *† n. s.* [*debilitation*, Fr. *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin.

K. Charles.

How often doth sickness prevent the *debilitations* of age, pulling the strongest man upon his knees!

Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 5.

DEBILITY. *† n. s.* [*debilitas*, Fr. *debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,

And in thy caso do glays mine own *debility*.

Sidney.

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death.

Arbutnot.

DEBIT. ** n. s.* [Fr. *debit*, or *debite*, trust. Cotgrave. "*Debite, dette*, 1029." Lacombe.] Money due for goods sold on credit.

To be employed in casting up their *debts* and credits.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

To DEBIT. ** v. a.* [Fr. *debiter*, to retail on trust. Cotgrave.] To enter, in a book of accounts, the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount of the goods.

DEBITOR. ** n. s.* [Lat. *debitor*.] Debtor.

You have no true *debitor* and creditor but it.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

There stands the constable; there stands the whore;—
There by the serjeant stands the *debitor*.

Sir J. Davies, Epigrams, 1598

To DEBOISE. ** v. a.* [These, though not at all no-

To DEBOISH. *} ticed by Dr. Johnson, are either*

To DEBOIST. *} old ways of writing the word de-*

To DEBO'SH. *} bauch, or are synonymous expres-*

sions for it; the second and fourth of which, Sherwood translates into the French *desbaucher*. Yet the author of *Sin Stigmatized*, in 1639, seems to distinguish *debauched* and *deboysed*. Some may perhaps think them allied to the Fr. *boisson*, drink, from *boire*.]

1. To disgrace or corrupt by intemperance.

The master-workmen and goldsmiths he held so close to their business, that he would not give them any leisure to *deboist* themselves.

Donne, Hist. of the Seventeenth, p. 44.

Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late hour *deboiring* myself, when now at this sad time of night is my poor wife making puddings and candles.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. ii. 1.

Our *debauched* drunkards, and *deboysed* wearers.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 359.

He's quoted for a most perfidious slave,

With all the spots o' the world tax'd and *deboish'd*.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

I dare not

Believe him such a base, *deboish'd* companion.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.

Repentance alone—will make a *deboish'd* fellow religious.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 709.

2. To corrupt; to seduce.

Excusing themselves by letters unto the Prince of Orange, that Count Egmont would be *deboish'd* from them by the Spanish instruments.

Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low Countries, (1618,) p. 5.

DEBOISE. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] A profligate person; one given to intemperance.

All the worst names that are given to men are borrowed from him, [a clown,] as villain, *deboysed*, peasant, &c.

Butler's Hen. Character of a Clown.

DEBONAIRE. *† adj.* [Fr. *debonnaire*.] We had also *bonair* once in use for this word. See *BONAIRE*. The etymon indeed is the Fr. *bon*, or the Lat. *bonus*, good.]. Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,

Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare

To battle; if thou mean her love to gain.

Shakespeare, R. Q.

DEB

Zephyr met her once a-maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonair.

Milton, *L'Al.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine.

Howell, *Yoc. For.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and debonair,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil.

Dryden.

DEBONAIRITY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *debonnaireté*.] Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners.

By which you may understand the greatness of the affair, and the *debonairity* and facility of the king.

Donne, *Hist. of the Septuagint*, (1633,) p. 24.

There is not the least of the divine favour, which if we consider the condescensive tenderness, the clear intimation, the unreserved frankness, the cheerful *debonairity* expressed therein, has not dimensions larger than our comprehension, colours too fair, lineaments too comely for our weak sight thoroughly to discern, requiring therefore our highest and our utmost thoughts.

Barrow, *Serm.* i. s. 8.

DEBONAIRLY. † *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

Hulst.

DEBONAIRNESS. * *n. s.* [from *debonair*.] An old substantive revived by Sterne.] Civility; complaisance.

Sherwood.

With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.

Sterne.

TO DEBOUCH. * *v. n.* [Fr. *deboucher*.] A modern military word, signifying to march out of a wood, or a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

DEBT. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in debt: Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.

Bacon, *Apophthegms*.

The debt of ten thousand talents which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum.

Duppa, *Devotions*.

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;

But the whole debt not to be paid by you.

Waller.

Swift a thousand pounds in debt,

Takes horse, and in a mighty fret

Rides day and night.

Swift.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man,

But like a man he died.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

DEBTLESS. * *adj.* [*debt* and *less*.] Without debt; free from debt. An old, forgotten, but very useful word.

Worthy to be stewards of rent and lond,

Of any lord that is in England,

To maken him live by his propre good,

In honour *detteless*.

Chaucer, *C. T. Prol.* 584.

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*.] **TO DEBT** is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to thres odd ducats more

Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman.

Shakespeare.

DEBTOR. † *n. s.* [*debteur*, Fr. Cotgrave; *debitor*, Lat.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise.

Rom. i. 14.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,

And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first.

Shakespeare.

If he his ample palm

Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay

Of *debtor*, strait his body, to the touch

Obscure, as whitish knights were wont,

To some enchanted circle is convey'd.

Philips.

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*;

And there I'll die, no worse nor better.

Pope.

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the four first centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave.

Swift.

DEC

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper.

Addison.

DEBULLITION. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over.

Dict.

DEBUT. * *n. s.* [French.] A very modern expression denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse, or any design; usually applied to an orator, or actor, on the first effort of their skill; and sometimes to persons on their entrance into the fashionable world. It is of no great age in the French language.

DE'CACHORD OR DECHACHO'RDON. * *n. s.* {Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and *χορδή*, a chord.] A musical instrument of the ancients, having ten strings; figuratively, that which has ten parts.

A *decacordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State*, 1602.

DEACUMINATED. *adj.* [*deacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off.

Dict.

DECADE. *n. s.* [*δέκα*, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy.

Holder on *Time*.

All rank'd by ten: whole *decades*, when they dine

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine.

Pope.

DE'CADENCY. † *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall.

Dict.

Burgos, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Castille, but long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and *decadency*.

Swinhurn, *Trav. through Spain*, l. 44.

DE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECALOGIST. * *n. s.* [from *decalogue*.] An expositor of the ten commandments.

In which notes he made an early discovery of his civil, historical, ecclesiastical, ritual, and oriental learning, together with the Saxon, French, Italian, Spanish, and all Eastern languages; through which he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod the *decalogist*.

Account of J. Gregory, *Pref. to his Posthuma*, 1650.

DECALOGUE. *n. s.* [*δέκαλογος*, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed, both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ.

Hammond.

TO DECA'MP. † *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

The army of the king of Portugal was at Elvas on the twenty-second of the last month, and would *decamp* on the twenty-fourth, in order to march upon the enemy who lay at Badajoz.

Taiter, No. 11.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

DECA'NAL. * *adj.* [from *decanus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the deanery of a cathedral.

In his rectorial, as well as *decanal* residence, he [Nowell, dean of St. Paul's] would be near his friend and fellow exile.

Churton, *Life of A. Nowel*, p. 78.

TO DECA'NT. † *v. a.* [*deanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. The Latin *deanto*, however, is foreign to the present meaning; though the Della Crusca *Dist.* couples it with the Italian *decantere*, a chymical expression; which Italian word is the

parent of our *decant*. Serenius carries this word to the Su. Goth. *kanna*, a cup, and *de*, from; which is certainly a plausible etymology.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice.

Wotton's Rem. (Letter in 1633,) p. 434.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear.

Boyle.

They attend him daily as their chief,

Decant his wine and carve his beef.

Swift.

DECANTATION: *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *† n. s.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *† v. a.* [*decapiter*, Fr. *decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Charles the First, martyr, who was most execrably murdered, and *decapitated* before his own door at Whitehall.

Advert. pref. to Archd. Arnway's Tablet, 1661.

Hodgerow ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*, and shew their heads again sooner than other trees so used.

Evelyn, i. vii. § 2.

DECAPITATION.* *n. s.* [from *decapitate*.] The act of beheading.

His *decapitation* for the clear truth of God, I shiver to say it, will make, without atonement, the land a charnel-house.

Archd. Arnway, Alarum, &c. (1661,) p. 76.

DE'CASTICH.* *n. s.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and *σῆκος*, a verse.] A poem of ten lines.

According to your friendly request, I send you this *decastich*.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 27.

I suddenly fell upon the ensuing *decastich*,—upon my honoured friend—Mr. Ben Jonson.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 31.

DE'CASTYLE.* *n. s.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and *σῦλος*, a column.] In architecture, an assemblage of ten pillars.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decueoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latín.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak

Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*.

Dryden.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay*.

Pope.

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool.

Shakespeare.

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock.

Bacon.

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education.

Clarendon.

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love.

Dryden.

In Spain, our springs like old men's children, be

Dryden.

Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy.

Addison.

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body.

DECA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied.

Shakespeare.

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well.

B. Jonson.

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,

Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth.

Denham.

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*.

Newton.

Each may feel encreases and *decays*,
And see now clearer and now darker days.
Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away.

Pope.

Pope.

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness.

Locke.

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him.

Levit. xxv. 35.

I am the very man,

That, from your first of difference and *decay*

Have follow'd your sad steps.

Shakespeare, K. L.

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the public: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age.

Bacon.

DECA'YEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the part. *decayed*.] Diminution or depravation.

A fourth duty to the parent is to assist and minister to them in all their wants, of what kind soever, whether weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding, or poverty and lowness in estate.

Whole Duty of Man, Duty to Parents, S. xiv.

DECA'YER. *† n. s.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Poverty in wedlock is a great *decayer* of love and contentation.

Feltham, Res. i. 85.

Intemperance is a great *decayer* of beauty.

Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 40.

DECA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *decay*.] Decline from the state of perfection.

Sherwood.

These indeed are not

So subject to *decayings* as the face.

Massinger, City Madam.

DECE'ASE. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *deses*, or *deces*; Lat. *decessus*.] Our own old word was *decess*. "After her noble husband's late *decesse*," Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 11. And so the verb *decessed* for *deceased*, in 1592. See Ashmole's Berkshire, ii. 295.] Death; departure from life.

Land is by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some all descendeth to the eldest son.

Hogker.

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night.

Shakespeare.

You shall die

Twice now, where others, that mortality

In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*.

Chapman.

His latest victories still thickest came,

As, near the centre, motion doth increase:

Till he press'd down by his own weighty name,

Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*.

Dryden.

DECE'IT. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *decepte*; Lat. *deceptio*.] Formerly our word was written *deceipt*.]

1. Fraud; cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*.

Job, xxvii. 4.

They that seek my hurt speak mischievous things, and imagine *deceits* all day long,

Psal. lxxxviii. 12.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand

Spings not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit* bred by necessity.

Shakespeare.

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, *deceitfulness*, cunning, covin, collusion, practice and offence.

used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence.

Concl.

DECEITFUL. † *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

The Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful man.

They return, but not to the Most High; they are like a deceitful bow.

Psalm, v. 6.

Hosea, vii. 16.

I grant him bloody, Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Shakespeare.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends, And fortune smil'd, deceitful, on her birth.

Thomson.

DECEITFULLY. † *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Nicanor set unto Judas and his brethren deceitfully with friendly words.

1 Mace, vii. 27.

Exercise of form may be deceitfully dispatched of course.

Wotton.

DECEITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The cure of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful.

St. Mat, xiii. 22.

DECEIVABLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *deceivable*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

How would'st thou use me now, blind, and thereby

Deceivable, in most things as a child, Helpless? hence easily condemn'd and scorn'd, And last neglected.

Milton, S. 1.

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more deceivable, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect.

Bacon.

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved deceivable.

Hayward.

O everlasting trust

In mortal strength! And oh, what not in man Deceivable and vain?

Milton, S. 1.

DECEIVABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *deceivable*.] Liability to be deceived, or to deceive.

With all deceivableness of unrighteousness.

2 Thess, ii. 10.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and deceivableness.

Government of the Tongue.

TO DECEIVE. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *decevoir*.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that there was a divine right, or primogeniture to both estate and power.

Locke.

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with of before the thing.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off.

Knolles.

I now believ'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes deceiv'd.

Dryden.

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes, But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats.

Dryden.

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of the body, intercommon with the veins of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourishment.

Bacon.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they deceive the trees.

Bacon.

DECEIVER. *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more; Men were deceivers ever:

One foot in sea, and one on shore; To one thing constant never.

Shakespeare.

As for Perkin's dissimulation out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit deceiver.

Bacon.

Those voices, actions or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a liar or deceiver.

South.

It is to be admired how any deceiver can be so weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture.

Swift.

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl, And fill the kind deceivers of the soul.

Pope.

DECEIVING. † *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] The act of cheating, of carrying on imposture.

Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings.

2 Pet, ii. 23.

Wanton women, in their eyes, Men's deceivings do comprise.

Greene's Philomela, (1592,) Ode ii.

DECEMBER. *n. s.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the tenth month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

What should we speak of,

When we are old as you? When we shall hear The rain and wind beat dark December.

Shakespeare.

DECEMPEDAL. † *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length.

Dict.

DECEMVIRAL. † *adj.* [*decemviralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a decemvirate or office of ten governours.

Nicholo and Girolamo Foscarini make haste to present a petition, in all opinion most equitable, to the decemviraltribunal.

— The council of ten upon this petition did assemble early in the morning.

Wotton, *Rem*, p. 309.

DECEMVIRATE. † *n. s.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls. Their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

The first beast is the Roman empire. — This beast is described, in the form of his body, to be like a leopard, for his various government, by kings, consuls, decemvirates, dictators, &c.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 275.

DECEMVIRI. † *n. s.* [Lat.] The ten governours of Rome.

It was agreed, that ten men out of the chief senators should be elected; that their power should be equal to that of the kings, or consuls, for a whole year; and that in the mean time all other offices should cease. The decemviri, having now taken the government upon them, agreed, &c.

Kennet, Rom. Antiq., ii. 11.

DECENCE. † *n. s.* [*decence*, French; *decet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony; *decence* is seldom used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow From all her words and actions.

Milton, *P. L.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general; but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good.

Sprat.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them.

Atterbury.

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought; But never, never reach'd one generous thought:

Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour.

Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever.

Pope.

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?

What with more *decence* were in silence kept.

Dryden.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is

suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *deceit* or *indecent*, that which becomes or misbecomes.

Sediments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any *deceit* into an heroic poem. *South.*

Modesty, not ribaldry; not obscenity, Immodest words admit of no defence; *Addison.*

For want of *deceit* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

DECENNIAL.† *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years. *Bullocker.*

DECENNOVAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*, Latin.]

DECENNOVARY. } Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epochs, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun. *Holder.*

DECENT.† *adj.* [*decent*, old Fr. *deceus*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn.

Milton, Il. Pens.

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DECENTLY.† *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

Let all things be done *decently* and in order. 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who had punished those who had insulted their relation. *Broom.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require;
What could be more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Let us walk honestly [in the margin, *decently*] as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. *Rom. xiii. 13.*

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Caesar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *decent*.] Becoming ceremony; due formality.

Shall they be carried forth without any *decentness*, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses or dead swine?

Hunting of Purgatory, (1561), fol. 37.

DECEPTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common error, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evicition than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECEPTION.† *n. s.* [*deception*, old Fr. *deceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by adventitious *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *decept*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptions* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakespeare.*

DECEPTIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *deceptif*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Colgrave and Sherwood.*

To DECE'RN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *decerner*, Lat. *decerno*.]

To judge; to estimate; to discern.

Hulst, Barrett, and Sherwood.

They can see nothing, nor *decerne* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Abp. Cronian on the Sacrament, fol. 83.*

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*deceptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decepto*, Latin.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'PTION.* *n. s.* [from *decept*.] The act of cropping, or taking off.

If our souls are but particles and *deceptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.

Glanville, Pre-erat. of Souls, p. 25.

DECERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a striving; a dispute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away.

Thinness—having extenuate parts not solidly compact as the other, [thickness:] both are made by the recession and *decession* of the matter. *Scott's Essay on Drapery, (1635), p. 7.*

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm: to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

DECID'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *decide*.] Capable of being determined.

The principles of Protestants prove the uniform loyalty of the heart to Christ, as the right sovereign. — The British church knows the Scriptures to be God's Word. — Our controversies about things indifferent are *decidable* by those principles. *Jones, Rome No Mother Church, (1678), § 1.*

To DECID'E. *v. a.* [*decide*, Latin.] To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
The important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

To DECID'E.† *v. n.* To determine.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*.
Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And soundest ensuists doubt? *Pope.*

DECID'EDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *decided*.] In a determined manner.

Among those, who are denominated Christians, some most *decidedly* believe what others as strenuously deny.

Burgess on Christ's Div. p. 5.

DECIDENCE. *n. s.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horns, lay all upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Brown Vulg. Err.*

DECID'ER.† *n. s.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Scott.*
The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

If thou be'st,
As thou art spoken, great and virtuous,
The true decider of all injuries,
Say, fight again. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduous*, Latin.] Falling;
not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DECIMAL. *† adj.* [*decimal*, old Fr. *decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by tens; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty decimal progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DECIMATE. *† v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.]

1. To tithe; to take the tenth.

2. To select by lot every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

He *decimated* certain troops that ran away, renewing a piece of the Roman discipline. *Wotton, Parall. D. of Buck. and E. of Essex.*

DECIMATION. *† n. s.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

The instating the tithes upon them, was demonstratively as large a revenue to them, as, supposing an equal division, the remainder could be to any other tribe; yea, and larger too; as much as the twelve tenth parts which they received exceeded the nine that remained to each tribe after the *decimation*. *Hammond's Works, iv. 545.*

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithe'd death,
Take, thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

DECIMATOR. ** n. s.* [from *decimate*.] One who selects every tenth person for punishment.

We have complained of armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and *decimators*. *South, Sermon, Jan. 30.*

DECIMO-SEXTO. ** n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. This diminutive size gave rise to a contemptuous term.

Inventions which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature, which, if sunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a *decimo-sexto*, make the persons of men and women to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches or size. *Bp. Taylor, Artific. Handsom, p. 75.*

Proceed, my little wit. *Massinger, Unnat. Combat.*

In *decimo-sexto*. Here is one. *Massinger, Maid of Honour.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechifferer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.

Zelmene, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure deciphered unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; to explain; as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

DECIPHERER. *† n. s.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

There are a sort of these narrow-eyed *decipherers*, I confess, that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject, by it never so conspicuous and innocently delivered.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

DECISION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *decision*.]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *decision*. *Shakespeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of the dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden.*

3. It is used in Scotland for narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISION. ** n. s.* [Lat. *decisio*, a cutting off.] The act of separation; division.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisible; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation, or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

DECISIVE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *decisif*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event,
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECISIVELY. *† adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

You will have full two years good, but no more, to form your character in the world *decisively*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

DECISIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *decisive*.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. *† adj.* [old Fr. *decisoire*.] Able to determine or decide. *Sherwood.*

To DECK. *† v. a.* [Sax. *decan*, or *decan*, to cover; Dutch, *decken*; Alem. *thecan*; Lat. *tego*.]

1. To cover; to overpread.

He has brave utensils,
Which, when he has a house, he'll *deck* withal. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steeping lake, dusky or grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncoloured sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To dress; to array.

She *decked* herself with her ear-rings and her jewels. *Hosea, ii. 13.*

Sweet ornament! that *deck*s a thing divine. *Shakespeare.*
 Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss,
 And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare.*
 She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
 That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
 To *deck* her sons. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
 Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*
 I have *decked* my bed with coverings of tapestry, with
 carved work, with fine linen of Egypt. *Prov. vii. 16.*
 The dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
 A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
 The god shall to his votaries tell
 Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
 That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,
 And *deck* knobs heaven. *B. Jonson.*
 We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent
 thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

Many, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information
 but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship
 was as stable as a house. *Glanville.*

On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
 Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go.
 At sun-set to their ship they make return,
 And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryden, Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly
 figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of
 velvet: and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of
 cards. *Grete.*

DECKER.† *n. s.* [from *deck*.]

1. A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer;
 as a *table-decker*; "a woman *decker* of brides." *Sherwood.*

2. Spoken of a ship; as, a two-decker; that is, hav-
 ing two decks.

DECKING.* *n. s.* [from *deck*.] Ornament.*

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
Homilies, B. ii. Against Idolatry.
 What would she do then
 In woman's helps, in ornaments apt for her,
 And *deckings* to her delicacy? *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

To DECLAIM.† *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat. *declamer*, Fr.
 Formerly written *declame*, and peculiarly applied
 to the eloquence of the bar: "To *declame*, to
mōt; s' exerceiter à *plaidier causes*." See the old
 dictionaries of Huet and Barret. See also the
 active sense of *declaim*, which escaped Dr. John-
 son's notice.] To harangue; to speak to the pas-
 sions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
 Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Jonson.*
 'Tis usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both
 sides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *de-*
claim aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts.*

To DECLAIM.* *v. a.* To advocate; to speak in
 favour of.

Whosoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such
 [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the de-
 vil's orator, and *declaims* his cause. *South, Sermon viii. 82.*

DECLAIMER.† *n. s.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes
 speeches with intent to move the passions.

Tully [was] a good orator, yet no good poet; Sallust, a
 good historiographer, but no good *declaimer*. *Fatherby, Athos, p. 192.*

He must have civil prudence and eloquence, and that whole,
 not taken up by snatches, or pieces, in sentences, or remnants
 when he will handle business or carry counsels, as if he came
 then out of the *declaimer's* gallery. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
 Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*

DECLAIMING.* *n. s.* [from *declaim*.] An harangue;

• an appeal to the passions.

Using not the sharp two-edged word of God's Word, but
 the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 95.*

• The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

DECLAMATION.* *n. s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse
 addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set
 speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that
 men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Thou mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the
 plainness of his *declamation*. *Bp. Taylor.*

DECLAMATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an
 orator; a rhetorician: seldom used, Dr. Johnson
 says, citing the solitary instance in the Tatler.

They which onely teach rhetoric — ought to be named
 rhetoricians, *declamators*, artificial speakers. *Sir T. Flynt, Gov. fol. 41. b.*

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without
 being fired at his noble zeal? *Tatler, No. 35.*

Was ever any *declamator's* case so extravagantly put?
Bentley on Phalaris, introd.

DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining
 to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetori-
 cian.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a *decla-*
matory theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost
 forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLARABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of
 proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*

DECLARATION. *n. s.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression;
 publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will
 do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfec-
 tions of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone
 brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy
 and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obso-
 lete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the
 shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal
 in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both
 personal and real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from some-
 thing observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grete.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the
 same side. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY.† *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the
 form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordus,
 have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In my judgement, this is the doctrine of the church of
 England; not delivered according unto private opinion in

ordinary tracts and lectures, but delivered publicly, positively, and *declaratorily* in authentical records.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 36.
This pretended power of the people must, as all others, either be directly, or else *declaratorily* by approbation, given by God.
K. Charles to A. Henderson, p. 38.

DECLARATORY. † *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Willoton.*

All human laws, properly speaking, are only *declaratory*; they may alter the mode and application, but have no power over the substance of original justice.

Burke on the Popery Laws.

TO DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.].

1. To clear; to free from obscurity: not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor. i. 11.*

The sun by certain signs *declares*,
Both when the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. *1 Chron. xvi. 24.*

4. To shew in open view; to shew an opinion in plain terms.

In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

TO DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration: to proclaim some resolution or opinion; or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them. *Bp. Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South, Serm.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

DECLAREDLY. * *adv.* [from the participle *declared*.] Avowedly; without disguise.

Those, who have yet either undiscernibly as one, or suspectedly as others, or *declaredly* as many, according to the general custom of countries, used such additaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 93.*

DECLARANT. *n. s.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will easily *into* electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declaration* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLARE. † *v. s.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

The true dispensers [of the gospel] are appointed to be true and faithful *declares*. *Fulke against Aker, (1586.) p. 112.*

The one must be helped by an infallible commentary, and the other supplied by an authentical *declarer* of tradition.

Burnet on the Articles, Art. 20.

DECLARING. * *n. s.* [from *declare*.] Publication; declaration; exposition.

Now will we come to the *declaring* of the matter in few words. *2 Macc. vi. 17.*

DECLENSION. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base *declension*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South, Serm.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

DECLINABLE. † *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

Howe the other *declinable* partes form their plurall numbers out of their singulars. *Palgrave, Fr. Gram. 1530. B. 3.*

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflections of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked.

Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.

DECLINATION. † *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of the monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and encrease; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;

And summer, though it be less gay,

Yet is not look'd on as a time

Of *declination* or decay.

Waller.

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concurrence than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason discoursing upon the stock of its own principles could not but infer. *South, Serm.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. The act of shunning.

They must be separated from us, we must be separated from them; they from us, by just censures; or, if that be neglected, we from them by a voluntary *declination* of their familiar conversation. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

7. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to North and South.

8. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

Ptolemy thought the sun's greatest *declination* immutable.

Dr. Bainbridge, in Hakewell's Apology, p. 101.

9. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

10. **DECLINATION of a Plane** [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the

plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South.

DECLINATOR. *n. s.* [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined.

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinator*, fitted to the variation of your place.

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*decliner*, old Fr. *declino*, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.
And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,
And with declining head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd.

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.
Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to
wrest judgement.

3. To shun: to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son.

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*.

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty.

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.
And nature, which all acts of life designs,
Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*.

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years.

Autumnal warmth *declines*;
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun.
God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining*
years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature.

To DECLINE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.
And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,
His weary waggon to the western vale.

He is such a volunteer sinner, that he hath neither the wit
nor the excuse of *declining* his conscience in complement to
his senses.

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes.

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.
He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their com-
mon sermons they gave it.

Since the muses do invoke my power,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bower,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies.

Though I the business did *declare*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition.

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, be-
cause it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render
a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* ren-
dering any.

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of
this world, she had them all laid before her; but she gene-
rously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them
was inconsistent with religion.

Whatever they judg'd to be most agreeable or disagreeable,
they would pursue or *decline*.

3. To decay; to sink.

I declare him therefore
To lay his gay caparisons apart,
And answer me *declin'd*.

4. To turn off from any course or direction; to divert.
Not now in use.

You *decline* your life
Far from the maze of custom, error, strife.

5. To modify a word by various terminations; to
inflect.

You *decline* *ma-a*, and construe Latin, by the help of a
tutor, or with some English translation.

DECLINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The state of
tendency to the less or the worse; diminution:
decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or
elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed;
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede,
Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature.

DECLIVITY. *n. s.* [old Fr. *declivité*, from the
Lat. *declivus*.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned
downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or
perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources
be rais'd above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may
run upon a descent.

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so
small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore.

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Gradually de-
scending; not precipitous: not perpendicularly
sinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately
steep.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot
water.

Seneca loseth its windiness by *decocting*, and subtle or windy
spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation.

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,
There she expels what she may fitly spare.

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or
virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer
it is.

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or in-
vigorate by boiling: this is no proper use.

Can sodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That which may
be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION. *n. s.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its vir-
tues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the
gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, through
more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth
at the bottom.

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest
decoction.

2. A preparation made by boiling water.

They distil their husbands' land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten empirics, in their chamber
Lying for the spirit of amber.

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called
the *decoction* of the plant.

DECOCTURE. *n. s.* [from *decoct*.] A substance drawn
by decoction.

To DECOLLATE.* *v. a.* [*decollo*, Lat. *decoller*, Fr.] To behead. *Cockeram.*

A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor: he praised many things, but he observed one defect; he observed that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck.

Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Intro.

DECOLLATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decollation*; Lat. *decollatio*.] The word is also old in our language. Skelton mentions "sanct John's decollation," Poems, p. 113.] The act of beheading.

He, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy; this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOLORATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *decoloratio*.] Absence of colour.

Paleness—is the proper colour and badge of love: but by the way it is to be noted, that we must not understand by this word *pale* a simple decoloration, or whiteness of the skin.

Ferrand, Love Melancholy, (1640) p. 121.

To DECOMPOSE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *decomposer*.]

To decompose; to compound a second time.

The analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization, in forming his grace's vassals into primary assemblies, national guards, &c.

Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

To dissolve. A chymical expression, adapted from the French.

That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is decomposed, and its air set loose by the vegetable acids of the plant. *Kirwan on Manures, p. 49.*

DECOMPOSITE. adj. [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals; or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Baron.*

DECOMPOSITION.† *n. s.* [*decompositus*, Lat.]

1. The act of compounding things already compounded.

The English, as Sir P. Sidney observeth, hath an elegant way of expressing them, [epithets] much beyond the Latin, in a dextrous decomposition of two or three words together; as, taste-pleasing fruits, high-erected thoughts.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Ox. 1682.) p. 52.

2. Resolution or separation of parts.

The chief use of tartar vitriolate seems to be, that it promotes the decomposition, as Mr. Sennebler has observed.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 53.

We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. v. a. [*decompono*, Lat.]

1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make compounded bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and decomposed, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompose a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOUND. adj. [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

No body should use any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

DECOMPOUNDABLE.* *adj.* [from *To decompound*.] Liable to be dissolved.

It is impossible but speculative and devout minds, who are acquainted with the efficiency ascribed to the fluids of water, air, fire, and living spirits, in the sacred Scriptures and other writings of antiquity, must be struck with the modern and recent discoveries of chemistry, which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decomposable into fluidity. *Brit. Crit. ix. 58.*

DECORAMENT. n. s. [from *decorare*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Dict.*

To DECORATE.† *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat. *decorer*, Fr.] This word is mentioned by Cotgrave in his translation of *decorer*, and is given in Sherwood's old English and French Dictionary, though, in that of Dr. Johnson, it is without authority, and without example.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

This essay is not decorated with many comparisons.

Dr. Warton on Pope.

DECORATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decoration*.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,

As only decorations of the war:

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR. n. s. [from *decorare*.] An adorning; an embellisher. *Dict.*

DECOROUS. adj. [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things, himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

DECOROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *decorous*.] In a becoming or proper manner.

To DECORTICATE. v. a. [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DECORTICATION.† *n. s.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk. *Cockeram.*

DECORUM. n. s. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master

Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,

That majesty, to keep decorum, must

No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of decorum. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules

Of vice and virtue in the schools,

The better sort shall set before 'em

A grace, a manner, a decorum. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external decorum: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due decorum;

Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECOY. v. a. [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

Decay'd by the fantastick blaze,

Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,
Rider and horse.

Thompson.

DECOY. n. s. [from the verb.] • Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts.

Woodward.

An old dramdrinker is the devil's decoy.

Berkley.

DECOYDUCK. n. s. A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them.

Mortimer.

To DECREASE. v. n. [*decreasco*, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that decreaseth in her perfection.

Eccles. xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it decreaseth.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together.

Newton.

To DECREASE. v. a. To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find

Those articles, which did our state decrease.

Daniel.

Nor cherish they relations poor,

That might decrease their present store,

Prior.

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.

Newton.

DECREASE. n. s. [from the verb.] •

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb.

Prior.

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon.

Bacon.

To DECRETE. v. n. [old Fr. *decrez*, *decreis*, *decret*, and *decreter*; Lat. *decerno*, *decretum*.] Our own word at first was *decrete*: "Through their decretes and judgements," Chaucer, Boeth. i. pros. 4.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him.

Wisd. iv.

Father eternal! Thine it to decree;

Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.

Milton, P. L.

If heav'n had decreed that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had decreed to save unhappy Troy.

Dryden.

To DECREE. v. a. To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also decree a thing and it shall be established.

Job.

The king their father,

On just and weighty reasons, has decreed

His sceptre to the younger.

Rousse.

DECREE. n. s. [*decretum*, Lat.] •

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me this upon your law!

There is no force in the decrees of Venice.

Shakespeare.

There went a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

Luke, ii. 1.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust decree,

No more our houses and our homes to see?

Dryden.

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust; and the folly of man, and not the decree of Heaven, is the cause of human calamity.

Broom.

2. An established rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder.

Job, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT. n. s. [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining further, our decrement accelerates: we set up, and in our last days precipitate into our graves.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer continual decrement, and grow lower and lower.

Woodward.

DECREPIT. adj. [Fr. *decrepité*, Lat. *decrepitus*.]

This word is often written, inaccurately, *decrepid*; as by Dryden, in one of his Letters, "How can you be so good to an old decrepid man?" Malone's Life of Dryden, vol. i. P. iii. p. 66. This should not be imitated.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch!

Shakespeare.

Of men's lives in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years.

Raleigh.

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years.

Bacon.

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

And from the North to call

Decrepit Winter.

Milton, P. L.

Who this observes, may in his body find

Decrepit age, but never in his mind.

Denham.

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,

A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in the *decrepit* form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.

Pope.

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence toward those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is debased by infirmity and decay.

Addison.

To DECREPITATE. v. a. [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DECREPITATION. n. s. [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

Quincy.

DECREPITNESS. n. s. [from *decrepit*.] French also,

DECREPITUDE. n. s. [*decrepitude*.] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitness of age, can procure such swarms of various engines.

Bentley, Serm. iv.

Many seem to pass from youth to decrepitude without any reflection on the end of life.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 78.

DECRESCENT. adj. [from *decrescens*, Latin.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL. adj. [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be up his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Rather before a decretal epistle of pope Innocent the third.

Milton, Means to remove Heresies out of the Church.

DECRETAL. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls

Were painted fair with memorable gests,

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,

Of laws, of judgements, and of decretals.

Spenser.

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentic as the sacred charter itself. *Howel, Voc. Forest.*

DECRE'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *decreasco.*] The state of growing less.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase, and from a tendency to conception collect its original generation. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

DE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *decreo.*] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederik Barbarossa. *Ayliffe, Peregion.*

DE'CRETORILY.* *adv.* [from *decretory.*] In a definitive manner.

Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at. *Goodman, Wint. Er. Conf. P. iii.*

DE'CRETORY.† *adj.* [from *decreo.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

The Son of Man is thus constantly represented as making the great *decretory* separation, and the last judicatory distinction between man and man: as an husbandman separating the wheat, sometime from the chaff, sometime from the tares. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.*

There are other lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South, Sermon. ii. 58.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The day of judgement is truly and most literally the critical, the *decretory* day. *Douglas, Devot. p. 339.*

TO DECRE'EV.* *v. n.* [Fr. *decrin*, from *decroitre.*]

Lat: *decreasco.* To decrease. Not now in use.

Sir Arthegal renewed

His strength still more, but she still more *decrev'd*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 18.

DECR'IAL.† *n. s.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

Who would exempt themselves from criticism, and save their ill-acquired reputation, by the *decral* of an art, on which the cause and interest of wit and letters absolutely depend. *Shaftesbury, Miscell. V. ch. 1.*

DECR'ER.* *n. s.* [from *decry.*] One who censures hastily, or clamorously.

I cannot but reflect upon the brutish folly, and absurd impudence, of the late fanatic *decriers* of the necessity of human learning. *South, Sermon. vii. 37.*

DECR'OWNING.* *n. s.* [*de*, Lat. from, and *coron.*] The act of depriving of a crown.

He holds it no more sin the *decrowning* of kings, than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Oceburg's Characters.*

DECR'USTATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *decrustation.*] An uncrusting; a paring away of the uppermost part or outmost rind. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TO DECRY.† *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] Neither our own nor the French word can boast any great antiquity. Mr. Maloué observes, that Cowley, and Sir W. Waller, the parliamentary general, are the earliest users of it which he has observed. The French, I believe, was introduced, in the sense of blame, by the Sieur d'Ablancourt.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in critics reigns so high,

That for small errors they whole plays *decry.* *Dryden.*

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decry'd* by the other. *Addison.*

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decry'd* them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECUBA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *decubo*, low Lat.] The act of lying down.

At this *decubation* upon boughs the satirist seems to hint.

Evelyn, iv. § 7

DECU'MBENCE. } n. s. [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act
DECU'MBENCY. } of lying down; the posture of
lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple into rusticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DECU'MBENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *decumbens.*]

1. Lying, or leaning; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portrait of a woman, resting on a death's head. *Ashmole's Herk. i. p. 2.*

2. Lying in the bed of sickness. See **DECU'MBITURE.**

To know how to deal aright with the consciences of *decumbent* dying sinners, is a task that cannot be advantageously performed but by a man blessed with a serious and pious frame of spirit. *Atterbury.*

DECU'MBITURE.† *n. s.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

During his *decumbiture*, he was visited by his most dear friend, the bishop of Gloucester.

Life of Firmin, (1698,) p. 82.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile she travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known.
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itelfes, its *decumbiture* she takes.

Dryden, Juv. vi.

DE'CU'PLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION.† *n. s.* [*decursus*, Latin.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decursion* of waters, is supplied by the terrene fœces which water brings. *Hall.*

The *decursions* of our corruption and mortality—tend to the grave, as the rivers into the sea.

Heuyt, Sermon. (1658,) p. 226.

TO DECU'RT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *decurto.*] To abridge; to shorten.

When thou see'st

The candid stole thrown o'er the pious priest,
With reverend curtsies come, and to him bring
Thy free, and not *decurted*, offering.

Henrick, Hesperides, p. 339.

DECU'RTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

TO DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter *K*, made up of many fibres, *Ray*, *decurating* one another longways.

DECUSSATION. *n. s.* [from *decurssate*.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decurssation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray.*

TO DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORATION. *n. s.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTITION. *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.].

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for dedicating the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Num. vii. 10.*

Warn'd by the steer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and dedicate this wondrous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he dedicates

To fair content and you. *Shakespeare.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had dedicated himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,
And quiet dedicate her remnant life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and dedicated them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

DEDICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are dedicate
To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing dedicate and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their dedication. *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the dedication of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bubo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft dedications all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *n. s.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

An ill-timed or extravagant commendation would not pass

upon you; but you would keep off such a *dedicator* at arms' end, and send him back with his encomiums to this lord, or that lady, who stood in need of such trifling merchandise.

Dryden, Dedie. of Tr. and Cross. to Ld. Sunderland.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

Certain impostors had mixed themselves amongst the learned. These were a kind of parasites, who, like their ancestor in Terence, were for leaning upon their profession; and, from nature's designation of simple buffoons, had improved themselves into *dedicators*. Yet this coalition was not thought altogether monstrous; the parasite having as noble an original, and suffering as base a degeneracy, as the *dedicator*. For the parasite, as the *dedicator*, was, at first, a name of honour. *Warburton, on Prodiges, Dedie. to Sir R. Sutton.*

DEDICATORY. *adj.* [Fr. *dedicatoire*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDITION. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

DEDOLENT. *adj.* [from the Lat. *dedolens*, in the sense of "To grieve no more, to give over grieving."] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. A very expressive word, in a very fine and forcible remark.

When once the *dedolent*, or perceptive faculty, has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, bitter and sweet, are all one. Then — men are *dedolent* and fast feeling; and, having no other law but that of the corporeal life, become insatiable in impiety, and work wickedness with greediness. *Hallywell, Saving of Souls, (1677.) p. 114.*

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will deduce him from his cradle, through the deep and labrick waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

O goddess, say, shall I deduce my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lead me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I deduce
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring. *Thomson.*

4. To subtract; to deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be deduc'd upon the payment. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

5. To transplant; to lead forth. A Latinism.

Advising him he should hither deduce a colony. *Selden on Lord Byron's Polynth. 8. 17.*

DEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Other deducements or analogies are cited out of St. Paul. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. i.*

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently deducible from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or deducible from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduco*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We deduct, from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

3. To reduce; to bring down.

Do not deduct it to days; 'twill be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Mussenger, Old Law.*

DEDUCTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of deduction it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such deductions from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret deduction; but what this deduction should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such deductions from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to deductions of reason. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or deductively contained in this work. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEED. *n. s.* [*bad*, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch; *dedins*, Goth. See *To Do*.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by the doer's deed. *Shakespeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented to the counsel and deed. *Luke.*
We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable deeds. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

On the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton, S. A.*

Thousands were there in darkness, fine that dwelt,
Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and deed created free. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former deeds and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the deeds, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. *Exodus, ix. 16.*

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very deed I might behold
The proud rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Instant, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye deedless boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

DEEDY. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Active; industrious.

A word yet in use in Berkshire; and is not improper, as an opposite to **DEEDLESS**.

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *deem't*, or *deem'd*. [*deaman*, Sax. *doemen*, Teut. *domjan*, M. Goth. *doma*, Su. Goth. Dr. Johnson has intermixed the verb active with the neuter, and taken no notice of the former.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

The shipmen deem'd that they drew near to some country. *Acts, xxvii. 27.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to deem of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

To DEEM. *v. a.*

1. To judge; to determine.

Here eke that famous apple grew,—
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris deem'd it Venus' due. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To imagine; to suppose.

Neither by considering the works did they acknowledge the work-master; but deem'd either fire, or wind, or the swift air, or the circle of the stars, or the violent water, or the lights of heaven, to be the gods which govern the world. *Wisdom, xiii. 2.*

He who, to be deem'd
A god, leap'd fondly into Aëtha's flames. *Milton, P. L.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I deem him less than god. *Dryden.*

Is deem'd vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgement; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
— I true! how now? what wicked deem is this? *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

DEEMSTER. *n. s.* [Sax. *deama*, a judge; and also, *demepes*. The word is pronounced, and sometimes written, *deppster*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [Sax. *deop*, which, Mr. Horne Tooke says, "is merely the past participle of *bippan*, to

dip, to dive;" as if, in his estimation, no such words had before existed as the Goth. and Su. *dýp*, and the Icel. *dýp*, all signifying deep or profound. Serenius traces the expression to the old Goth. *dy*, deep, gully.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow*.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watery grounds more shallow. Bacon.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. Dryden.

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. Newton.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avoice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. Shakespeare.
For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. Clarendon.

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. Dryden.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. Dryden.

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. Locke.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! Shakespeare.
The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. Shakespeare.
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. Shakespeare.
He in my ear

Ventled much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought. Milton, P. R.
I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. Locke.

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. Dryden.

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of stilness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. Gen. ii. 21.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

13. Bass; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. Bacon.

DEEP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. Bacon.

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. Waller.

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. Pope.

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. Shakespeare.
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. Shakespeare.

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. Philips.

DEEP. * [used adverbially, by itself, as well as in composition; as, *deep-felt*, *deep-fetched*, *deep-rooted*, *deep-vaulted*, and the like; where the meaning is obvious. Compare the examples from Dryden in Dr. Johnson's fourth and fifth senses of the adjective.] Deeply: to a great depth.

The *deep* wound more *deep* engor'd his heart. Spenser.
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so *deep*. Milton.
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. Pope.

DEEP-DRAWING. * *adj.* [*deep* and *draw*.] Sinking deep into the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike freightage. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress. Prot.

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* brach. Shakespeare.
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with *deep*, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. Shakespeare.

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. Dryden.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. Gay.

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade. Pope.

DEEP-READ. * *adj.* [*deep* and *read*.] Profoundly versed.

We are all of us dealers in politics, great writers, and *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government!
L'Estrange, Transl. of Quevedo's Fis. p. 232.

TO DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. Addison.

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the best. Peacham.

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. Pope.

TO DEEPEN. * *v. a.*

1. To descend gradually.

Follows the loose n'd aggravated rom,
Enlarging, *deepening*, mingling. Thomson, Summer.

2. To grow deep.

The thick and troubled stream of superstition, which flowed so plentifully in the classic ages, has been constantly *deepening* and darkening by the confluence of those supplies, which ignorance and corrupted religion have poured in upon it. Hurd on Chivalry. Lett. 6.

DEEPLY. * *adv.* [Sax. *deoplice*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our nature, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. Johnson.

Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptible of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. Watts.

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

They that be called industrious, do most craftily and deeply understand, in all affairs, what is expedient.

Sir T. Elgot, God. fol. 73. b.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *St. Mark, viii. 12.*

Klackers so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come.

In hawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general stood,

And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries,

I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

DEEPNESS.† n. s. [Sax. *deopnýr*.]

1. Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazziomer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordinance. *Knolles.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *St. Matt. xiii. 5.*

2. Sagacity. See the seventh sense of DEEP.

No, no, the man was never of such *deepness*.

To make conceit his master. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Gent.*

3. Insidiousness; craft.

The greatest *deepness* of Satan.

Gregory, Notes on Scripture, ch. xxvi.

DEER.† n. s. [Sax. *deop*; M. Goth. *daihr*, an animal, a beast; old Goth. and Icel. *dýr*, *thyr*, and Swedish *dýr*, the same; Teut. *thier*; Gr. *thýr*. We use our word alike both for the singular and plural number.]

That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge. *Shakespeare.*

The pale that held my lovely deer. *Waller.*

DEESS.† n. s. [Fr. *deesse*.] A goddess.

He does so much magnify Nature and her actings in all this material world, as he gives just cause of suspicion that he hath made her a kind of joint *deess* with God in the affairs thereof.

Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, (1685) Pref. a. 7.

To DEFA'CE.† v. a. [Fr. *defaire*, French, Dr. Johnson says. But it is probably from the Norm. Fr. *deface*, which is *defeat*.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in truly and unkindly *defacing* and slandering it. *Abp. Whitgift.*

Fatal this marriage.

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France, Undoing all. *Shakespeare.*

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakespeare.*

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie, And, though *defaced*, she wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only rise,

'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*.

The stoic's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT.† n. s. [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it *defaced*? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CEMENT.† n. s. [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,

Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Shakespeare.*

Now on these Romans,

Doisers of thy power, of us *defacers*,

Revenge thyself. *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

DEFA'ILANCE.† n. s. [Fr. *defaillance*; French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Yet it is authorised by one of the finest writers of our country.

When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal *defaillances*, and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which disband, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left behind them. *Bp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying.*

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defaillance*.

Glanville.

To DEFA'LCATE.† v. a. [Fr. *defalquer*, Fr. *defalco*, Lat. from *falx*, *falcts*, a sickle.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money, Dr. Johnson says.

Our old lexicography introduces the word only in the common acceptance of "to diminish, take away, or cut off." Bullokar, and Cockeram. See To DEFA'LC.

DEFA'LCATION.† n. s. [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

To defray this charge of wars, as also of all other publick *defalcations*, expenses, fees, pensions, &c.

Burton, Anal. of M&C. To the Reader.

If we be still our old selves, no changelings at all, the same men that we came into the world, without *defalcation* of our corruptions, without addition of grace and sanctification, surely we must seek us another Father; we are not yet the sons of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 145.*

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison.*

To DEFA'LC.† v. a. [Fr. *defalquer*. See To DEFA'LCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

We are sure to receive rewards for what we have given, and vengeance for what we have *defalced*.

Bp. Hall, Contempt. b. 4.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,

Defalcing the four hundred garnish-money? *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

What he *defalcs* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFA'LIATION. n. s. [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party, and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures. *Ayliffe.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;

'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY.† adj. [Fr. *defamatoire*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

I have seen many *defamatory* and libellous things of this nature. *Wotton, Letters, Rem. p. 549.*

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an exact against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME.† v. a. [old Fr. *defamer*; from *de* and *fama*, Lat. This is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it in the sense of "to make infamous." To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by

reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

It is a sinne, and eke a great folie
To appeire any man, or him *defame*.

They live as if they *professed* Christianity merely in spite,
to *defame* it. *Chaucer, Miller's Prologue.*
Decay of Piety.

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy noblemish'd name. *Dryden.*

DEFA'ME.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser.

Many doughty knights he in his day
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenser.*

Those pious tears,
Thou daily shower'st upon my father's monument,
(When in the Persian expedition
He fell unfortunately by a stroke of thunder.)
Made thy *defame* and sins. *Bacon, and Fl. The Prophetess.*
Thy chastity and virtue hath infus'd
Another soul in me, red with *defame*,
For in my blushing cheeks is seen my shame.

For this with them my father was de-roy'd,
And buried in the dunghill of *defame*. *London Prodigal, v. i.*
Mar. for Mag. p. 310.

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defume*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEFA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *defume*.] Defamation; the act of reproaching others.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer. xx. 10.*

They draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces,
And when they see a virtue flourish
Strongly above the battery of their tongues;
Oh, how they cast to sink it. *Bacon, and Fl. Philaster.*

DEFA'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *defatigo*.] Liable to be weary, or to be tired.

We were made on set purpose *defatigable*, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 116.

To **DEFA'TIGATE.**† *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire. *Hudoc.*

Up which *defatigating* hill nevertheless we crumbled, but with difficulty. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 200.*

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue.

I soon find an unavoidable *defatigation* in all things. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. 80.*

DEFA'ULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defaultte*, from the old verb *deffailir*, *deffauldroit*, whence *default*, *defaultte*, *default*.] V. Cotgrave and Roquefort.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England afore by the *default* of governors than the people. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of, but myself? *Milton, S. A.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Damer.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

To **DEFA'ULT.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

We shall not need dispute, whether they have deposed him, or what they have *defaulted* towards him.

Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.

To **DEFA'ULT.*** *v. n.* To offend.

And pardon crav'd --

That he 'gainst courtessie so foully did *default*. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 21.*

DEFA'ULTED.* *adj.* [from *default*.] Having defect.

The old *defaulted* building being rid out of the way.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 63.

DEFA'ULTER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

That very law annulled the *defaulter's* right of inheritance, as a condign punishment for a recrecancy so shameful.

Hist. of Duelling, Intro.

DEFEASANCE.† *n. s.* [*defaisance*, French, from *defaire*, to make void.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

The true ground and principle, upon which the Revolution proceeded, was entirely a new case in politics, which had never before happened in our history; the abdication of the reigning monarch, and the vacancy of the throne thereupon. It was not a *defeasance* of the right of succession, and a new limitation of the crown. *Guthrie, England.*

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowel.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated, or totally undone. *Blackstone.*

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That horry king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DEFEASIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *defeasible*, "qui peut être anéanti. 980." Lacombe.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFEAT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defeat*, "dechu, anéanti. 950." Lacombe; from *defaire*.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Maslibrough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakspeare.*

To **DEFEAT.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakspeare.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Macdon.*

2. To frustrate.

DEF

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to defeat the law.

Shakspeare.

Death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace.

Milton, P. L.

Discover'd and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd.

Dryden.

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that
can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes.

Tillotson.

3. To abolish; to undo; to change; to alter. See the first sense of DEFEAT. I have brought the following example from the first definition, where it was placed by Dr. Johnson; because "defeat thy favour" or countenance, which is the meaning of the passage, can be explained only by *alter* or *disguise*. See also Minshew in DEFEAT.

Put money in thy purse; follow these wars; defeat thy
favour with an usurped beard.

Shakspeare, Othello.

DEFE'ATURE.† *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature*.]

1. Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first example from Shakspeare, and giving only the first definition.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange defeatures in my face.
To cross the curious workmanship of nature,
To mingle beauty with infirmities,
And pure perfection with impure defeature.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

2. Overthrow; defeat.

The king of Parthia,
(Famous in his defeature of the Crassii)
Offer'd him his protection.
Have you acquainted her with the defeature
Of the Carthaginians?
We are miserable both in successful issues, and in defeatures.

Beaum. and Fl. False One.

Massinger, Bondman.

Glanville, Sermt. p. 272.

To DEFE'ATE.† *v. a.* [defecer, Fr. Cotgrave;
defeco, Lat.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

To defeate impure blood with the infusion of senna.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 12.

I practised a way to defeate the dark and muddy oil of
amber.

Boyle.

The blood is not sufficiently defeated or clarified, but re-
mains muddy.

Harvey.

Provide a brazen tube

Inflex: self-taught and voluntary flies
The defeated liquor, through the vent
Ascending, then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear.

Philips.

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

The soul hath a freer and more defeated operation.

Wotton, Survey of Education.

We defeate the notion from materiality, and abstract quan-
tity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it.

Glanville.

DEFE'ATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees
or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absur-
dities to defeate faculties.

Glanville.

This liquor was very defeate, and of a pleasing golden
colour.

Boyle.

DEFECA'TION.† *n. s.* [defecatio, Lat.] Purification;
the act of clearing or purifying.

The greatest depuration and defecation; and consequently
the highest exaltation of the blood and vital spirits is performed
suprem.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 218.

DEF

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of de-
fecation, whence vicious and dreggish blood.

Harvey.

DEFECT. *n. s.* [defectus, Lat.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errours have been corrected, and defects supplied. Davies.
Had this strange energy been less,

Defect had been as fatal as excess.

Blackmore.

2. Failing imperfection.

Of 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our mere defects

Prove our commodities,

Shakspeare.

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we
like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love.

Hooker.

You praise yourself,

By laying defects of judgement to me.

Shakspeare.

Trust not yourself; but your defects to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe.

Pope.

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure; without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet
fail not to express their universal ideas by signs.

Locke.

To DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient;
to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the
enquiries of most defected by the way, and tired within the
sober circumference of knowledge.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DEFECTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from defectible.] The state of
failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shewn,
as also the defectibility of that particular tradition.

Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the in-
trinsical defectibility of the connection or union of the parts of
things corporeal.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

DEFECTIBLE.† *adj.* [from defect.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for
a great part of their lives in a defectible condition.

Hale.

2. Liable to defect.

Though other spirits, which were created, be either actually
now unholy, or of defectible sanctity at the first.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

DEFECTON. *n. s.* [defectio, Lat.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This defection and falling away from God was first found in
angels, and afterwards in men.

Raleigh.

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how
criminal must such a defection be?

Atterbury.

There is more evil owing to our original defection from God,
and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen
man.

Watts.

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general
defection of the whole realm.

Davies.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but
of some perverseness and defection in the very nation itself.

Bacon.

DEFECTIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. defectif; from defectivus,
Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and
corporeal exhalament, be found a long time defective upon the
exactest scales.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not ad-
equate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a defective
projectile motion of the blood.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the
best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all defective.

Locke.

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us defective in another. Addison.

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

All, except David, and Ezekias, and Josias, were defective; for they forsook the law of the Most High. *Eccles. xlix. 5.*

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. Addison.

DEFECTIVE or *deficient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *defective*.] In a manner wanting the just quantity.

The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully.

Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 299.

DEFECTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The *defectiveness* of the said survey does most plainly appear, by the instance of the short return there as to the diocese of London. *Bp. Barlow, Rign. p. 322.*

This *defectiveness* of giving testimony of ancient times, by these nations, will further appear. *Stillington, Orig. Sac.*

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular, makes any single part appear in perfection. Addison.

DEFECTUOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *defectueux*, Cotgrave.] Full of defects; not sufficient.

Sometimes there are many useful things buried in the unpublished manuscripts of worthy men, which are represented as imperfect and *defectuous* by those that would hereby excuse themselves from that labour and pains, which the works of their deceased friends might justly challenge. *Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. 14.*

Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow, Sermon. ii. 15.*

DEFECTUOSITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *defectuosité*, Cotgrave.] Imperfection; faultiness.

Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the sight of God *defectivities*.

H. Montagu, Dev. Ess. ii. 135.

DEFEDATION.* See **DEFOEDATION**.

DEFENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defens*, citadelle, place forte. V. Roq. Lat. *defensio*.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah. *2 Chron. ii. 5.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Eccles. xxxiv. 16.*

Be thou my strong rock, for an house of defence to save me. *Psal. xxxi. 2.*

Against all this there seems to be no defence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts. xix. 33.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold defence. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

Nor tempt the danger of my true defence.

Shakespeare, K. John.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone.*

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

7. The science of defence; military skill; thus, a fencing-master, or a prize-fighter, was formerly called "a master of defence."

He is, said he, a man of great defence,

Expert in batels, and in decies of arms. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 5.*

He made confession of you,

And gave you such a masterly report,

For art and exercise in your defence,

And for your rapier most especial. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To DEFENCE.† *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Fairfax. Yet it often occurs in our present version of the Bible; and is found elsewhere.

The city itself he strongly fortifies

Three sides by six it well defended has. *Fairfax.*

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against all the defended cities of Judah, and took them. *Isaiah, xxxvi. 1.*

Let us go into the defended cities. *Jerem. iv. 5.*

There shall be nothing to make up a kingdom

Mighty, and flourishing, defended, and fear'd,

Equal to be commanded, and obey'd,

But through the travels of my life, I'll find it,

And tie it to this country. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*

DEFENCELESS. adj. [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defences; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,

Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,—

Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton, Sonnet.*

My sister is not so defenceless left

As you imagine; she has a hidden strength

Which you remember not. *Milton, Comus.*

Ah me! that fear

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution

On my defenceless head. *Milton, P. L.*

On a slave disarm'd,

Defenceless and submitted to my rage,

A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ

Their strength against a weak defenceless boy? *Addison.*

DEFENCELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *defenceless*.] In an unprotected manner.

DEFENCELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *defenceless*.] An unprotected state. Bishop Fleetwood has used this word.

To DEFEND.† *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. There arose to defend Israel, Toja the son of Pual. *Judges, x. 1.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me. *Psal. lix. 1.*

Heav'n defend your souls, that you think

I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakespeare.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove defends,

And here th' unmarigable lake extends.

A village near it was defended by the river. *Dryden.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, Fr.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,

That ever God defended marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us man is become.

To know both good and evil, since his taste

Of that defended fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some places

defended by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

Let me be foremost to defend the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own.
No have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise defend.

Pope.

6. To repel; to keep off. A Latinism.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady laufel trees, thence to defend
The sunny beams which on the billow's bett.

Smith.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. xii. 63.

So th' one with fire and weapons did contend
To cut the ships from turning home againe
To Argos; th' other strove for to defend
The force of Vulcaue with his might and maine.

Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, ver. 523.

All night he well pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between till morning watch.

Milton, *P. L.* xii. 207.

DEFENDABLE. † *adj.* [from *defend*.] Defensible; that may be defended. It should be, properly, *defendible*. Sherwood.

DEFENDANT. † *adj.* [*defendant*, Fr.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and pew repair our tow'ns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. Shakespeare.

DEFENDANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

These high towers, out of which the Romans might more
conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also
were broken by Archimedes' engines. Wilkins, *Math. Magick*.

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and defendant.
Plaintiff dog, and bear defendant.

Shakespeare.

Hudibras.

DEFENDER. † *n. s.* [old French *deffender*, *defender*, *defendor*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows.

Shakespeare.

Dost thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain?

Dryden.

2. An asserter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth,
as to procure it a weak *defender*.

South.

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. s.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of the lion,
and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny
doth place in cock-broth.

Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunication,
no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his
pastoral staff.

South.

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *defensible*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,

Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name,
Did seem to make *defensible*.

Shakespeare.

They must make themselves *defensible*, both against the natives
and against strangers.

Bacon.

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most
defensible cities in the world, I informed myself in what its
strength consists.

Addison.

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

Donceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and dis-
able him from doing mischief.

Cotter.

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Lat.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but
only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could.

Sidney.

My unpreparedness for war, testifies for me, that I am set on
the *defensive* part.

King Charles.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here.

Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear.

Waller.

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd,

Defensive scarce, or, with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious.

Milton, *P. L.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well
as on actual invasions.

Bacon.

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the
defensive only.

Clarendon.

DEFENSIVELY. † *adv.* [from *defensive*.] In a defensive manner.

Camulodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to
dwell pleasantly rather than *defensively*, was not fortified.

Milton, *Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

DEFENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,

Like Troy's old town, *defenst* with Ilion's tower.

Fairfax.

To DEFER. † *v. n.*

1. To put off; to delay to act. [from *differe*, Lat.]

God — will not long *defer*,

To vindicate the glory of his Name

Against all competition, nor will long

Endure it, doubtful whether God be Lord.

Milton, *S. A.*

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good
deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them,
the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

Atterbury.

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

[Fr. *déferer*, accorder.]

Herodotus — who is as fabulous as Homer when he *defers*
to the common reports of countries.

Pope, *Ess. on Homer*.

To DEFER. † *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

When Felix heard these things, having a more perfect know-
ledge of that way, he *deferred* them.

Acts, xxiv. 22.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries.

Pope.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient
time of peace and leisure.

Swift.

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgement and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of
Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in
those parts.

Bacon.

3. To offer; to give. [Lat. *defero*.]

Of the worship *deferred* to the Virgin; and all the blessings
expected from this worship.

Brevint, *Saul and Sam. at Endor*, (1674,) p. 99.

DEFERENCE. *n. s.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in
lyrick poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted
neither.

Dryden.

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing
those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the
greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment.

Swift.

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others;
so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or
conditions.

Locke.

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the preju-
dice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgement of those

who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude.

Addison.

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *deferre*, Lat.] That carries up, and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound.

Bacon.

DE'FERENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however, it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds.

Bacon.

DE'FERENTS. [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another.

Chambers.

DEFE'RMEN'T.* *n. s.* [from *defer*.] Delay.

But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business,
Begg a deferment.

Sir J. Suckling.

DEFE'RRER.* *n. s.* [from *defer*.] A delayer; a putter off.

Hulot.

A great *deferer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.

B. Jonson, *Hor. Art of Poetry*.

DE'FLY.* *adv.* See **DEFLY**. Finely; nimbly.

E. K. on Spenser's *Shepherds' Calendar*. Spenser writes it *defly*.

DEFI'ANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *deffiance*, *defiance*. See **TO DEFY**.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,
He swung about his head.

Shakespeare.

Nor is it just to bring

A war, without a just *defiance* made.

Dryden.

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it had such express *defiance* to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.

Decay of Piety.

No body will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.

Locke.

DEFI'ATORY.* *adj.* [from *defy*.] Bearing defiance, or a challenge.

The first, of speaking great things and blasphemies, is verified in the letters *defiatory* of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

Shelford's *Learned Discourses*, p. 276.

DEFI'CIENCE.} *n. s.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

DEFI'CIENCY.} *n. s.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.

Addison.

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee

Is no *deficiency* found.

Milton, P. L.

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficiency*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.

Glansville.

What great *deficiency* is it, if we come short of others?

Sprat.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficiency*, such as they have been described to us in history.

Dryden.

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals.

Wotton on Architecture.

O woman! best of all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left.

Milton, P. L.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties.

Dryden.

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have other names, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied.

Locke.

DEFI'CIENT Numbers [in arithmetick] are those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

Chambers.

DEFI'CIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *deficient*.] In a defective manner.

DEFI'CT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *deficio*, *deficit*.] Want; deficiency. A word of very modern introduction.

The corn he has imported, betrays his *deficit* in grains.

Ld. Auckland, *Consid. P. i. p. 42*.

DEFI'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *deffieur*.] A challenger: a contemner; one that dares and defies.

He was ever

A loose and strong *defier* of all order.

Beaumont and Fl. *Wild-goose-chase*.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven?

Tillotson.

DEFI'GURATION.* *n. s.* [*de*, Lat. and *figuration*.] A change of a better form to a worse.

These traditions are *defigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited.

Bp. Hall, *Rem. p. 30*.

TO DEFI'GURE.* *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *figure*.] To delineate.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*.

Weever, *Funer. Mon. p. 844*.

TO DEFI'LE.* *v. a.* [Sax. *apylan*, *gepylan*, to pollute; Teut. *ruylen*; Goth. *fuls*, nasty or foul.

Spenser repeatedly writes this word *defoul*. Wicliffe had long before authorised him.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*.

Shakespeare.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands.

Swift.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith.

Lev. xxv. 8.

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.

Lev. xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chastity: to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revild.

The husband murder'd and the wife *defild*.

Prior

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty. Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery and shameless uncleanness.

Wisd. xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties.

Stillingsfleet.

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.

Wake.

TO DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. s.* [*defile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.

Addison.

DEF

DEFILEMENT. *n. s.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lest in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton, Comus.*
The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and
the chaste cannot take into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator.*

DEFILER. *n. s.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms
my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her
defiler. *Addison.*

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

• The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by
saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a
subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question
is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet, Theory.*

TO DEFINE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, Fr.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its
qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can'st thou mean
That do'st so well their miseries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* he thought the proper way to make known
the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not
be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were
very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as
intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

3. To decide; to determine.

These warlike champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the challenge to *define*. *Cotgrave.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 3.

TO DEFINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to
decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when
he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFINER. *n. s.* [from *define*.] One that explains;
one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Whether to your arbitrariness he repaired, and here, by
your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite*
compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Ideots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definite*. *Shakspeare.*
In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth,
in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the
place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DEFINITE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Thing ex-
plained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the
general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite*
of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; li-
mitedness. *Dict.*

DEFINITION. *n. s.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, Fr.]

DEF

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular con-
sideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are
only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a
thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is
not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE. *† adj.* [*definitif*, Fr. *definitivus*, Lat.]

Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters where-
in is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole
work, it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to dis-
tribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFINITIVE. ** n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which
ascertains or defines.

As to words, which are only significant as accessories, they
acquire a signification either from being associated to one word,
or else to many. If to one word alone, then, as they can do
no more than in some manner define or determine, they may
justly for that reason be called *definitives*. *Harris, Hermes, i. 3.*

If any of these names seem new and unusual, we may intro-
duce others more usual, by calling the substantives, nouns; the
attributives, verbs; the *definitives*, articles; and the connectives,
conjunctions. *Ibid.*

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively;
decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

Bellarmino saith, because we think that the body of Christ
may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore
we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively
and *definitively* in more places at once. *Bp. Hall.*

That Methuselah was the longest lived, of all the children
of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by
Moses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness.
Dict.

TO DEFIN. ** v. a.* [Lat. *defigo*, *deficium*.] To fasten
with nails; figuratively, to fix earnestly.

The country parson is generally sad, because he knows
nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defined* on, and
with those nails wherewith his Master was.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 27.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. s.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Com-
bustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning
totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready
deflagrability, if I may so speak, of salt-petre did permit us to
imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having
the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without
any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure,
yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more
inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

TO DEFLAGRATE. ** v. a.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] To
set fire to. A term of modern chymistry.

DEFLAGRATION. *† n. s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for
setting fire to several things in their preparation;
as in making Ethiops with fire, with sal prunella,
and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that
plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit
of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the
flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten
on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall
always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

2. Destruction by fire without remains. Not peculiar to chymistry, as Dr. Johnson has considered the word.

Because it was evident to them that there was no way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and *deffagations*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

TO DEFLECT. † *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but *heth* in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheel^{eth} to the West. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those actions which *deflect* and *err* from the order of this *end*, are *unnatural* and *inordinate*.

Bp. Taylor's Life of Christ, Pref. § 8.

For did not some from a strait course *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

DEFLECTION. † *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the South on the other side of the Equator; and, at the very *line* or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The censure of Catullus, with a little *deflection*, might very fitly be applied unto him. *Fotherby, Athcom. p. 191.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

King David found this *deflection* and indirectness in our minds. *W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. P. i. p. 112.*

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Diet.*

DEFLORATION. † *n. s.* [*defloratio*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

By this law also that kind of *whoredom* is prohibited, which consisteth in the *defloration* of virgins.

Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 235.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

The common printed chronicle — is indeed but an epitome or *defloration* made by Robert of Lorraine.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolbion, To the Reader.

TO DEFLOUR. † *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr. Spenser has once exactly followed the French original in writing the word *deflore* for *stain* or *sully*; but evidently for the sake of the rhyme. *Hymn in Hon. of Beauty, ver. 39.*]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an enuch to *deflor* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgement with violence. *Eccles. xx. 4.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor,
And let my spleenful son; this trull *deflower*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,

Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death devote! *Milton, P. L.*
If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *deflower'd* and ravished from him, by the flames and follies of a forward age. *Bp. Taylor.*

Grief cloudeth the countenance, *deflowereth* the beauty.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 12.

3. Literally, to deprive of flowers; a sense hitherto unnoticed, but the primary sense of the word.

An earthquake rending the cedars, *deflowering* the gardens. *W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. P. i. p. 361.*

DEFLOURER. † *n. s.* [from *deflower*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

The second daughter to drunkenness is whoring; the *deflower* of many a virgin, and *deflor* of many a wife.

Stafford's Niobe, (1661,) p. 38.

I have often wondered, that those *deflowers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity.

Addison.

TO DEFLOW. * *v. n.* [old Fr. *defluer*, Lat. *defluo*.]

To flow, or run, as water.

Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper excretories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFLOUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLOUS. *n. s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bristle the *deflux* of humours without perishing them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLOUSION. *n. s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *defl*.] Dexterously; skillfully. *Obsölete.* Properly *defily*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot

To the instrument;

They dauncen *defily*, [*defily*,] and singen soote.

In their merriment.

Spenser.

DEFECATION. † *n. s.* [French, *defecation*, a soiling,

Cotgrave; from *defecus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defecation*. This would correspond with the French word, which is older than our own; of which, however, Dr. Johnson had overlooked the existence. He himself uses *defecation* in his explanation of *defilement*.

What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and instilled through the whole, which the *defecation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!

Bentley.

TO DEFORCE. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *deforcere*.] To keep out of the possession of land by forcement.

Forcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforc'd*. *Blackstone.*

DEFORCEMENT. † *n. s.* [from *force*.] A with-holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner. See an example of the word in **DEFORCE**.

TO DEFORM. † *v. a.* [*deformer*, Fr. *deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time,
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Shakespeare.

Zopyrus and Pisistratus wounded, mangled, *deformed* themselves, that they might thereby insinuate and gain their ends.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 17.

Wintry blasts

Deform the year delightful.

Thomson.

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.

Dryden.

DEFORM. † *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim

That whose kill'd that monster most *deform*,

Should have mine only daughter to his dame.

Spenser, F. Q.

Men, whose lives and doings were more *deformed* than the foul *de-form* body of Theristes.

Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith, (1565,) fol. 83.

So spake the griesly terror; and in shape,

So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold

More dreadful and *deform*.

Milton, H. L.

Sight so *deform*, what heart of rock could long

Dry-ey'd behold?

Milton, P. L.

DEFORMATION. † *n. s.* [*deformatio*, Fr. Cotgrave; *deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEF

The visitation tended not to any reformation so much as to the deformation of the universal order.

Bright, Abridg. of Foxe's Acts, (1589,) p. 209.

They continue in the woful deformation of their bestial corruptions.

Bp. Hall, Sermon. St. Paul's Combat.

DEFORMED. † *participial adj.*

1. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

A deformed or ill-favoured woman.

Hudoc.

When deformed persons appear together, it doubles the ridicule, because of the similitude; as it does, when they are seen with very large persons, because of the contrast. Let them therefore call Minerva to their aid in both cases.

Hay, Essay on Deformity.

2. Base; disgraceful.

From the rod or ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them, for it is both deformed and vile.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deformed.*] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMER. * *n. s.* [from *deform.*] One who defaces or deforms.

They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain deformers and ruiners of the church.

Milton, Animado. Rem. Defence.

DEFORMITY. *n. s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time,

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,

And descent on mine own deformity.

Shakespeare.

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman.

Shakespeare.

Where sits deformity to mock my body,

To shape my legs of an unequal size;

To disproportion me in every part.

Shakespeare.

Why should not man,

Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such deformities be free, . . .

And for his maker's image sake, exempt?

Milton, P. L.

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some deformity.

Dryden.

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when deformities are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.

King Charles.

DEFORMOR. *n. s.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.

Blount.

To DEFILE. * To defile. Obsolete. See To DEFILE.

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified.

Thes. iv. 6.

My son, defraud not the poor of his living; and make not the needy eyes to wait long.

Eccles. iv. 1.

Churches seem injured and defrauded of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour.

Hooker.

There they, who brothers utter claim disown,

Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;

Defraud their clients, and to lucre sold,

Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

Dryden.

But now he seiz'd a British heav'nly charms,

And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms.

Pope.

DEA

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without defrauding his native country.

Dryden.

DEFRAUDATION. *n. s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DEFRAUDER. *n. s.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,

Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.

Blackmore.

DEFRAUDMENT. * *n. s.* [Fr. *defraudement*, Cotgrave.] Privation by deceit or fraud.

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

To DEFRAUD. † *v. a.* [*defrauer*, Fr.]

1. To bear the charges of; to discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the sacrifice.

2 Mac. ix. 16.

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and defrayed, is the chief part of good advisement.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will defray you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that.

Bacon.

2. To satisfy.

For, aye the more that he the same reherst,

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,

That nought but dire revenge his anger might defray.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 31.

DEFRAUDER. † *n. s.* [*defrayeur*, old Fr.] One that discharges expenses.

DEFRAUMENT. † *n. s.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expenses; compensation; satisfaction.

Let the traitor pay, with his life's defraument, that which he attempted with so lascivious desire.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quic. iv. 7.

DEFT. † *adj.* [baefr, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

Cockeram.

Deft mistress, whiter than the chiese new prest, Smoother than cream, and softer than the curds!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

He said, I were a deft lass.

Broome, Northern Lass.

2. Proper; fitting. [This is the Saxon meaning.]

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.

— Yea, marry, that's the deftest way.

Shakespeare.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see

The limping god so deft at his new ministry.

Dryden.

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,

And my cur, Tray, play deftest feats around.

Gay.

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office deftly show.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,

Will well could dance, and deftly tune the reed.

Gay.

DEFINNESS. * *n. s.* [from *deft.*] Neatness; beauty.

Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compar'd

With those within the Poole, for deftness not outdar'd.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

DEFUNCT. † *adj.* [old Fr. *defunct*; "un defunct, a deceased or dead person." Cotgrave. From the Lat. *defunctus*; "that hath gone through with a business." See the substantive.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not,
To please the palate of my appetite;

Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In the *defunct*, and proper satisfaction.
Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies fly.

Shakespeare.

Hudibras.

DEFUNCT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.

Shakespeare.

Recommending the *defunct*, that is, *him who hath performed all the duties of life*, as one that shall enjoy the everlasting conversation of pious souls.

Translation of Plato's Apology of Socrates, &c. (1675.) p. 295.

In many cases, the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the *defunct*.

Graunt.

DEFUNCTIO. *n. s.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land.

Until four hundred one and twenty years

After *defunctio* of king Pharamond.

Shakespeare.

TO DEFFY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult. So far Dr. Johnson.

The like phrase, which he suspects, is the low Lat. *diffutare*. The first and feudal sense of the word is, not merely to fall from allegiance to rebellion, but in general to declare, on either part, the dissolution of the faith reciprocally pledged between the lord and vassal. See Lord Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II.

Dr. Johnson has also omitted a very expressive usage of this word.]
To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again,

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.

Milton, S. A.

Whoso seek retreat, now innocence is fled!

Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;

Without it, tremble now, when heaven is nigh.

Dryden.

Agas, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,

To single fight the boldest foe *defy*.

Dryden.

To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better place,

Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word

Defy the matter.

Shakespeare.

To disdain; to deny; to renounce.

Fool, said the Pagan, I thy god *defy*.

Spenser, F. Q.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Neither can it be otherwise, while we are ready to impute to the contrary-minded not only those things which they profess to hold, but those which we conceive to be consequent to their opinions, how vehemently soever disclaimed or *defy'd* by the authors.

Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.

DEFY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight; this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,

His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:

With clangour rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky.

Dryden.

DEFYER. *n. s.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.

South.

DEGENER. *v. n.* [Lat. *degenero*.] To degenerate; which see. Obsolete.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,

Next to Himself in glorious degree,

Degenerating to hate, fell from above

Through pride.

Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.

DEGENERED. *adj.* [This is the true word of Spenser, which in some editions is printed *degenerated*, and which Mr. Mason has adopted in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. But *de-*

generated, in reality, exists not in Spenser. Even, in his State of Ireland, where the printed copies read *degenerated*, the best manuscripts read *degenerated*.]

And if than those may any worse be read,
They into that ere long will be *degenerated*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. Introd.

DEGENERACY. *n. s.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

Describing no fewer, after the grandfather, than three successions of *degeneracy*.

Harris, Philog. Inquiries.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.

Tillotson.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present.

Swift.

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery.

Addison.

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerer*, Spanish.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more.

Harris, Phil. Inquiries.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety.

Tillotson.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*.

Bacon.

After such whipping, they have been forced to make deep incisions, which, *degenerating* into ulcers, render these unhappy wretches incapable of working for a long time.

H. Wharton, Inquis. of Gos. ch. 35.

DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough

To fight against me under Piercy's pay;

To dog his heels, and curtsy at his frowns,

To show how much thou art *degenerate*.

Shakespeare.

Yet thou hast greater cause to be

Asham'd of them, than they of thee;

Degenerate from their ancient brood,

Since first the court allow'd them food.

Swift.

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;

Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!

One man except.

Milton, P. L.

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other.

Locke.

DEGENERATELY. *adv.* [from *degenerate*.] In an unworthy or base manner.

Leaving the Mahometans, let us take a short view of Rome Christian, though apostatized and *degenerately* Christian.

Warthington, Miscell. p. 29.

That blindness worse than this,

That saw not how *degenerately* I serv'd.

Milton, S. A.

DEGENERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. *n. s.* [Fr. *degeneration*, Cotgrave.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

Let us hate and banish this common *degeneration* of Christians.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 134.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aricus, ægilops, and other degenerations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEGENEROUS. † *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.

[Thou] dar'st that ill,
Which never yet *degenerous* bastard did
Upon his parent.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent.

King Charles.

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices.

South.

Degenerous passion, and for man too base,

• It seats its empire in the female race;

Thore rages, and, to make his blow secure,

Puts flattery on, until the aim be sure.

Dryden.

DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed?

Decay of Piety.

DEGLUTITION. *n. s.* [deglutition, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

DEGRADATION. *n. s.* [degradation, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree.

Ayliffe.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men.

South.

3. Diminution; with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.

4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them.

Dict.

To DEGRADE. † *v. a.* [degrader, Fr. low Lat. *degradare*.] Our word was formerly *disgraced*.

"He once yet againe departed the realm with his *disgraced* abbots." Bale. Acts of Eng. Vol. P. II. sign. L. 4.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He shoul

Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

Shakspeare.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. L.

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities; as, gold is *degraded* into silver.

DEGRADEMENT. † *n. s.* [Fr. *degradation*.] Deprivation of dignity or office.

So the words of Ridley at his *degradation*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.

Milton, of Ref. in England.

Holding him in prison, vanquished, and yielded into their absolute and despotick power, which brought him to the lowest *degradation* and incapacity of the regal name.

Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.

DEGRADINGLY. † *adv.* [from the part. *degrading*.] In a depreciating manner.

This is what bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty.

Coveatry, Pilem. to Hyd. Cove. 1.

DEGRAVATION. *n. s.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy.

Dict.

DEGRE'E. † *n. s.* [*degré*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,

To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,

The which was born of noble parentage,

And set in highest seat of dignity.

Spenser.

I embrace willingly the ancient received course and convenience of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God.

Hooker.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie; to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.

Ps. lxxii. 9.

Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale.

Shakspeare.

Degree being vizarded,

Th' unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask.

Shakspeare.

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame

Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name.

Dryden.

Farmers in *degree*,

He a good husband, a good housewife she.

Dryden.

But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,

From this contagious taint of sorrow free?

Prior.

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature.

Bacon.

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess.

Dryden.

Poesy

Admits of no *degrees*: but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill.

Roscommon.

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abased to the judgement by art.

Sidney.

Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring,

Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*.

Davies.

4. Literally, a step; as, the step of a staircase; a stair.

Not now in use.

Whoso that me could have ybrought

By ladders, or els by *degree*,

It woulde well have liked me.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 485.

Whom when she saw lie spread on the *degrees*,

After a world of fury on herself,

Tearing her hair, &c.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

5. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,

Had Saturn author of his family.

Dryden.

6. Orders or classes.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once.

Locke.

7. Measure; proportion.

• If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*; that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces.

Dryden.

8. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one *degree* in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In mind and manners, twins oppos'd we see;

In the same sign, almost the same *degree*.

Dryden.

To you who live in chill *degree*,

As map informs, of fifty three.

Dryden.

[In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so, three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

11. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

12. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *South.*

DEGREE'S. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats;

Till by *degrees* remote and small,

The strains decay,

And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who, addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator, No. 447.*

TO DEGUST. *v. a.* [Lat. *degusto*.] Dr. Johnson notices, from our ancient lexicography, the substantive *degustation*, though without example; but overpassed the verb.] To taste. *Cockram.*

DEGUSTATION. *n. s.* [*degustation*, Fr. *degustatio*, Lat.] A tasting. *Dict.*

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite; much more in spiritual, the pleasures whereof as they are more pure, so they are of the heavenly-minded with far greater ardency of spirit affected.

Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

TO DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

So, far aught he knows, might those sons be, whom Origen thus *dehorteth*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 160.*

The preacher—did earnestly *dehort* him from it.

Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 185.

He proceeds to admonish and *dehort* her from unworthy society. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 341.*

One, severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

I turned my argument rather to *dehort* her from this publick procedure by examples than precepts. *Tatler, No. 20.*

DEHORTATION. *n. s.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Dissuasion: a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

A *dehortation* to private grudge, as the seconde cause of the destruction of the Romans' reign.

Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580.) fol. 12.^b.

They are Proverbs and instructions of piety, and wisdom; and the praises of it; with exhortations to it, and *dehortations* from the chief avocations and impediments of it, in the nine first chapters. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. Prov. i.*

The first is a *dehortation* from sin, and that indeed the strongest that can be. *South, Sermon. iii. 404.*

This author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly *dehort* from unbelief, did they never read these *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.

The text, you see, is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 103.*

DEHORTER. *n. s.* [from *dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. *Sherwood.*

DEICIDE. *n. s.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd and Eternal dy'd;

How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And Earth profan'd, yet bless'd with *deicide*!

Prior.

TO DEJECT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *dejecter*, from the Lat. *dejectio, dejectum*.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shakespeare.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear!

Shakespeare.

Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;

All that I dread is leaving you behind!

Pope.

2. To throw down; to debase. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

With pride, and for humane respect,

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*

With too much scorn.

R. Jonson, Masques.

Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them, [wives,] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of.

H. Percy's (9th E. of Northumb.) Instrum. 1609-10.

3. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine;

With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;

But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.

Dryden.

Here is a perfect scene of pious gestures; knees bowed, hands erected, turned up eyes, the breast beaten, the head shaken, the countenance *dejected*, sighs ascending, tears dropping, the Bible hugged and kissed, the ear nailed to the pulpit! What formality of devout godliness is here enacted? If the man were within as he is without, there were no saint but he!

Bp. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.

4. Simply, to cast down; without making to look sad. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to descry,

From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.

Fuller, Prog. State, ch. 1.

DEJECT. *adj.* [*deject*, thrown down, Norm. French; *dejectus*, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited; debased.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Shakespeare.

What can be a more *deject* spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horses feet, to do him service, as thou dost?

Beaumont and Fl. Marjial Maid.

DEJECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject*.] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes, diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJECTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dejected*.] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

Pet. Are you a gentleman?

Mont. Not here; for I am all *dejectedness*,

Captive to fortune, and a slave to want.

Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme *dejectedness*, and a distemper of judgement no less than desperate.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 1.

The text gives it to the Publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting.

Feltham, Res. ii. 2.

DEJECTER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dejector*.] One who dejects, debases, or casts down. *Cotgrave in V. Abbaissieur.*

DEJECTION.† *n. s.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,

Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.

Milton, P. L.

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair.

Rogers.

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkaliescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The act of throwing down. Neither this nor the following sense is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of theirs [the angels] from their primeval glory, followed their punishment; which was their *dejection* and detrusion into the caliginous regions of the air.

Hallywell, Melampyr. (1681.) p. 13.

5. A casting down, in sign of reverence.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*; so that while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

DEJECTLY.* *adv.* [from *deject*.] In a downcast, pensive manner.

Sherwood.

DEJECTORY.* *adj.* [from *deject*.] Having the power to promote evacuation by stool.

It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the *dejectory* medicines.

Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640.) p. 346.

DEJECTURE. *n. s.* [from *deject*.] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To DEJERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dejero*.] To swear deeply.

Cocheram.

DEJERATION. *n. s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath.

Dict.

DEJUNE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dejeuner*, "a breakfast, a morning's repast." *Cotgrave*.] A sort of breakfast.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

DEIFICAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *deific*, from the Lat. *Deus*.] Making divine.

The ancient catholic fathers—were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, the salue of immortality, and sovereign preservative against death; other, a *deifical* communion.

Homilies, Sermon i. on the Sacrament.

DEIFICATION.† *n. s.* [*deification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

There is a little mollification used to reduce the forenamed apotheosis and *deification* within the compass of this sense.

Poethby, Allagm. (1622.) p. 290.

[He] ran into *deifications* of my person, paramours, constant love, eternal raptures, and a thousand other phrases drawn from the images we have of heaven, which all men use for the service of hell, when run over with uncommon vehemence.

Taylor, No. 33.

His [Cicero's] mighty genius could add nothing to what even Pagan knew, talks of the *deification* of Romulus, the eternity of the soul, from the old but false argument of its being the principle of motion and a self-mover.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 33.

DEIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *To deify*.] One who makes a man a god; an idolater.

One would have hoped, that the memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice for some considerable time in the succeeding world.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

DEIFORM.† *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

But if the final consummation

Of all things make the creature *deiform*,

As Plato's school doth phrase it; there is none,

That thence need fear to come to any harm.

More, Song of the Soul, P. iv. st. 25.

He [Whichcot] studied to raise those who conversed with him to a nobler set of thoughts, and to consider religion as a seed of a *deiform* nature; to use one of his own phrases.

Burke, Hist. of his Own Times.

When our minds shall perceive what a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are, with what ravishing pleasure will they even review their own motions, which being immediately copied from the nature of God, will be such as its severest reason will be always forced to commend.

Scott, Christ. Life, i. ch. 3.

DEIFORMITY.* *n. s.* [from *deiform*.] Resemblance of deity.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;

But yet a decent *deiformity*

Have given her.

More, Song of the Soul, P. iv. st. 27.

The short and secure way to divine union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed, discreetly practised, and carefully accompanied with profound humility.

Spiritual Conquest, (1651.) P. iv. p. 36.

To DEIFY.* *v. a.* [*deificr*, French; of *deus* and *fio*, Lat.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields' delight, the shepherds' love,

Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above.

Dryden.

The seals of Julius Caesar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*.

Dryden.

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money; and the proud man not to adore himself.

South.

Half of thee

Is *deify'd* before thy death.

Prior.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable.

Bacon.

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.]

To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend not lower, and relate

What may no less perhaps avail us known.

Milton, P. L.

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,

The mossy fountains, and the green retreats.

Pope.

To DEIGN.† *v. a.*

1. To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,

Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars.

Shakspeare.

2. To consider worth notice; in opposition to the verb *disdain*.

Thou hast outrang'd thyself, and *deignest* not our land.

Bryskett, Mourn. Muse of Thestylis.

The palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cloop.

DEIGNING. *n. s.* [from *deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integrus*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparis*, Latin.] That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

DEISM. *n. s.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. See **DEIST**.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah.

Deism seems to have sprung up abroad about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Waterland, Christ. vind. against Infidelity, p. 4.

DEIST. *n. s.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgement.

Burnet.

The word *deist*, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to *atheist*; and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive, over and above that prime article. There may be Pagan *deists*, and Jewish *deists*, and Mahometan *deists*, and Christian *deists*; meaning such persons as respectively embrace those several religions, above the belief of a God. But those that reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such, without any additional epithet to distinguish them: or, if an epithet must be added, they should be styled Epicurean *deists*, or Infidel *deists*, or something of like kind. To call them Christian *deists* is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and Anti-Christians.

Waterland, Christ. vind. against Inf. p. 62.

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days.

Watts.

DE'ITATE.* *adj.* [from *deity*.] Made God. Adopted by Archbishop Crammer to express the Godhead of Christ; in contradistinction to *incarnate*.

One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation.

Abp. Crammer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 350.

DEITY. *n. s.* [*deité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto.

Hooker.

With what arms
We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire.

Milton, P. L.

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be raised?

Sidney.

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him.

Shakespeare.

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*.

Spenser, F.

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shakespeare.

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurell and Flora, which was given to Venus.

Ralegh.

DELACERATION. *n. s.* [from *delacerare*, Latin.] tearing in pieces.

Dic.

DELACRYMATION. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes; or a weeping much.

Dic.

DELACTION. *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast.

Dic.

DELAISED. *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.] With physicians. Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like.

Dic.

To DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.

Bacon.

2. To accuse; to inform against. [low Latin *delatere*.]

What they snatch up and devour at one table [they] utter another; and grow suspected of the master, hated the servants, while they enquire, and reprehend, and con pound, and *delate* business of the house they have nothing to do with.

B. Jonson, Discoverie

DELA'TION. *n. s.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them and causeth them to be heard further.

Bacon.

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an instant.

Bacon.

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing.

Bacon.

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

Three gentlemen of the gravest and severest natures, who receive all secret *delations* in matter of practice against the republick.

Wotton, Rem. p. 307

DELA'TOR. *n. s.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delatores*, and inexpressibly covetous.

Saunders, Travels.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets.

Gov. of the Tongue.

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness.

Gov. of the Tongue.

To DELAY. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people say that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron.

Exod. xxvii. 1

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;

For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*.

Dryden.

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

I am but sorry, not afraid; *delay'd*.

But nothing afeard, *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.

They, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*.

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

Milton, Comus.

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng

Of nadding matrons, bears the bride along

Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways.

Dryden.

And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*.

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!

Must aid Ulysses ever be *delay'd*.

Pope.

4. To allay; to soften; to temper.

Till time the temper do thereof *delay*.

With sufferance soft.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii.

DEL

Sweet-breathing Zephyrus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did delay
Hot Titan's beams. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commencing
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear delay. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' irretrievable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *n. s.* [from delay.] One that defers; a putter off.

He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tardier and delayer.

Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 75.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a delayer of justice.

Swift, Character of Hen. II.

DELA'YMENT. *n. s.* [from delay.] An old ward; but entitled, as well as attayment, to notice. Hindrance; procrastination. Obsolete.

The jeweller anon forth sette
The golde, and made his payement;
Thereof was no delaiement.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

DE'LEBLE. *adj.* [Lat. *delebilis*.] Capable of being effaced.

If any make it a light matter, that God himself, or the Word himself, is not hurt, let him consider, that he that can find of his heart to destroy the deleble image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.

Morr, Notes upon Psychos. p. 368.

DELECTABLE. *adj.* [delectable, old Fr. *delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

In Chaucer I am sped,

His tales I have red;

His matter is delectable,

Solacious and commendable.

Skelton, Poems, p. 237.

Their delectable things shall not profit.

Isaiah, xlv. 9.

Evening now approach;

For we have also our evening, and our morn;

We ours for change delectable, not need. *Milton, P. I.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove,

This garden; planted with the trees of God;

Delectable, hush to behold and taste! *Milton, P. I.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,

Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;

Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,

He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELECTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from delectable.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

Full of delectableness and pleasantness.

Barret.

DELECTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

Of myrrhe, bawne, and aloes they delectably smil.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. a. vii.

DELECTA'TION. *n. s.* [delectation, old Fr. *delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tear for joy and delectation.

Sir T. More.

Thus much have I spoken for Theodoras, which I pray thee be not weary to read, good reader, but often, and with delectation.

Abp. Crammer on the Sacrament, fol. 70.

Without the which no orator shall be able to persuade well, or cause his hearers to take any delectation in his speech.

Peascham, Garden of Eloquence, sign. B. ij.

DEU

We may suspect drunkenness, when it may be also a morose delectation in unclean thoughts.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 5. ch. 3.

When we please to walk abroad,

For our recreation;

In the fields is our abode,

Full of delectation.

Walton's Angler, ch. 16.

DE'LEGACY. *n. s.* [from *delegatus*.] A certain number of persons deputed to act for, or to represent, a publick body.

I hope the *delegacy* will so order the statutes which they have in hand, as that the degree of a master of arts shall be better esteemed in that place.

Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chanc. of Oxford, p. 11.

The *delegary* for printing books met between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Life of A. Wood, p. 26.

To DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also delegated and committed part of his care and providence unto them.

Bp. Taylor.

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other than what he has delegated to us.

Devay of Piety.

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her with delegated powers,

To beautify the world, and bless the night.

Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

[Commissioners] delegated or appointed by the king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the court of Chancery.

Acts of Parl. 26 Hen. 8. ch. 19.

DE'LEGATE. *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live which dare true good prefer,

Every such person is her *delegate*,

To accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their delegates and ministers of justice.

Bp. Taylor

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;

Great as he is, her *delegate* in war.

Prior.

Elegt by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,

With joyous pride the summons I'd obey.

Pope.

DELEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgement, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.

Bp. Taylor.

DELEGATES [Court of.] *n. s.* A court of appeal, granted in three cases.

1. When a sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause by [either of] the archbishops, or the official.

Cowel.

2. When any sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause in place exempt.

Id.

3. When sentence is given in the admiralty in suits civil and marine, by order of the civil law.

Id.

DELEGATION. *n. s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission; the act of delegating.

God did by gift and delegation confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. ii. S. 22.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FIC. *adj.* [*deleñificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to remove or ease pain.

Dict.

To DELUTE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete.

Fuller's Worthies.

DELETERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither deleterious by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DELETARY. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletary* medicines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he.

Hudibras.

DELETION. *n. s.* [*delectio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raising or blotting out.
2. A destruction.

Cockeram.

Tending not only to the hurt—but even the deletion of our whole name and nation. Proceed against Garnet, (1606.) D. 3. b. Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question.

Hale.

DELETORY. *n. s.* [*Lat. deletus*.] That which blots out.

Confession—was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin, and might do its first intention, if it were equally managed.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 2.

DEL. } *n. s.* [from *delfam*, Saxon, to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft.

Thus, harter honour for a piece of *delf*?

No, not for China's wide domain itself.

Smart.

TO DELIBATE. *v. a.* [*Lat. delibo*.] To sip or kiss the cup; to taste.

Cockeram.

When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish.

Marmion's Antiquary.

DELIBATION. *n. s.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

The principles of motion and vegetation, in living bodies seem to be *delibations* from the invisible fire or spirit of the universe.

Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 214.

TO DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd.

Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,

The woman that *deliberates* is lost.

Addison.

TO DELIBERATE. *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.

Be full of counsel, and then resolute to act it; else, if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you, may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you.

Abp. Laud's Sermons, p. 226.

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,

Not rash, like his accusers.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination.

Hooker.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance.

Bacon.

DELIBERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.

Dryden.

2. Slowly; gradually.

Here we sauntered together for some time, either praising the beauty of such as were handsome, or the dresses of such as had nothing else to recommend them. We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time.

Goldsmith, *Ess.* 10.

DELIBERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament.

King Charles.

DELIBERATION. *n. s.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done.

Hammond's *Fundamentals*.

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Fr. *deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

The will of man—either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty.

Bp. Barlow, *Rem.* p. 500.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.

Bacon.

DELIBERATIVELY. *adv.* [from *deliberative*.] In a deliberative manner.

None but the thunes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, [the wittenagemote:] at least whilst it acted *deliberatively*.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

DELICACY. *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces.

Bp. Taylor.

I afterwards passed my eye over several hashes,—and, hearing that they were *delicacies*, did not think fit to meddle with them.

Tatler, No. 148.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flowers, Walks, and the melody of birds.

Milton, *P. L.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy* nor beauty fierceness.

Shakspeare.

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.

Dryden.

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words.

Folton.

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to grossness.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness.

Spectator, No. 286.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education.

Temple.

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

The state of marriage hath in it the labour of love, and the *delicacies* of friendship, the blessing of society and the union of hands and hearts.

Bp. Taylor, *Serm. on Marriage*.

True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgement and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection.

Spectator, No. 386.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and delicacy, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

Mutton has likewise fallen in great repute among our valiant countrymen; but was formerly observed to be the food rather of men of nice and *delicate* appetites, than those of strong and robust constitutions. *Tatler*, No. 14b.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and then texture is extremely *delicate*. *Asbourn on Aliment*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and chaire,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakespeare.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must need be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakespeare.*

DELICATE.* *n. s.* One that is very nice in the choice of food, or fond of dainties. See also DELICATES.

The rule, among these false *delicates* are to be as contrary dictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler*, No. 14b.

DELICATELY.* *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poet, is the elegance of his words and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Druid.*

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their thymus half their charms we owe
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

But let not the nightingale lament
Her ruin'd nest, too *delicately* form'd
To brood the bush confinement of the cage. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Daintily.

That did feed *delicately* in desolate in the streets.
Lament. iv. 5.
Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely; not rudely.

And sugar came unto him *delicately*. *1 Sam. xv. 32.*

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *delicate*.] In our old translation of the Bible, what the present version renders *delicateness*, is *softness*. The state of being delicate: tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

Who, I pray you, may be thought to be a worse citizen than he that being accustomed to ease and *delicateness*, and of a sudden by some mishap or else by prodigal riotousness being deprived of them both, and driven to extreme poverty, is compelled perforce to seek out unlawful shifts to get more wealth. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, (1534) p. 161.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut. xxviii. 56.*

DELICATES. *n. s. plur.* [from *delicate*.] Nectaries; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

He hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. *Jer. m. li. 34.*

Delicates poured upon a mouth shut up, are as masses of meat set upon a grave. *Eccles. xxx. 18.*

The shepherd's homely curd,
His cold thin drunk out of his leather bottle, —
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,

I far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakespeare.*

Contentment alone can turn honest fingers into rich velvets, pulse into *delicates*, and can make one attendant many officers. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

They their appetite not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed,
But with thy sick reap the rankest land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICIES.* *n. s. pl.* [*deliciae*, Latin.] Pleasures.

This word is merely French, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first example from Spenser. Our old poet Gower uses the word for *delicates* or *dainties*, in which sense also Cotgrave renders the French word *delices*. Our word, in modern time, has been adopted in Spenser's general sense of *pleasures*.

Delices

For all the meats, and all the *delices*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.*

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasure vain and pleasing toy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And it was seated in an island strong,
Abounding all with *delices* most rare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Zahra, with all its *delices*, is crased from the face of the earth. *Samuelson, Trav. through Spain, L. 14.*

DELICIAIT.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *deliciation*.] To take delight; to feast.

When Flora is disposed to *delicait* with her minions, the rest is her Adonis. *Poethon's Sura*, (1634) p. 18.

These evil demons hid, as it were, *delicate* and epicurize in them. *Hallywell, M. lamp. p. 101.*

DELICIOUS.* *adj.* [*delicious*, French; has Bret. *delicieux*, low Lat. *deliciosus*, from *delicium*.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woodward.*

In his last hours his easy wit disply;

Late the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; daintily.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Her. xviii. 7.*

Swarming next appear'd

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone

Deliciously *Milton, P. L.*

Who fed *deliciously*, now sit forlorn *Sandys, Ament. ch. 4.*

Phyllimon's dear child, *deliciously* array'd. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.*

Men began to adorn themselves sumptuously to shew their pride, — and fared *deliciously* to surfeiting and drunkenness. *Hammond's Works, i. 654.*

DELICIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Bp. Taylor.*

DELIGATION *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman, Surg.*

DELIGHT *† n. s.* [old French, *delit*; from *delector*, Lat. Our own word was formerly written *delite*.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. *1 Sam. xxi. 22.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,

And shew the best of our *delights*:

We'll charm the air to give a sound,

While you perform your antick round.

Shakespeare.

Titus *Vespasian* was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;

Most in his thoughts and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

TO DELIGHT *† v. a.* [here again, the hitherto disregarded old French offers itself; *deliter*, “se plaire, delectari.” *Lacombé*. See **DELIGHT**.] To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land-service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psaln xxxvii. 4.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat, *Delighted*, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

TO DELIGHT *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight* in this thing. *2 Sam. xxiv.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psaln cxiii. 1.*

DELIGHTER ** n. s.* [from *delight*.] One who has delight or pleasure in a thing.

We should, concerning the author of the report, consider, whether he be not ill humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. *Barrow, Sermon i. 25c.*

DELIGHTFUL *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary use thereof. *Sidney.*

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain seen, Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

DELIGHTFULLY *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard

Delightfully, Increase and multiply;

Now death to hear.

Milton, P. L.

DELIGHTFULNESS *n. s.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion

Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,

Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELIGHTLESS ** adj.* [from *delight*.] Wanting delight; being without any thing to cheer the mind.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson, Spring.*

DELIGHTSOME *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELIGHTSOMELY *† adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner. *Sherwood.*

DELIGHTSOMENESS *n. s.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

DELINEAMENT ** n. s.* [from the Lat. *delinco*.] Painting; representation by delineation.

Princes, being supreme judges of honour and nobility, may arbitrarily change their arms in name and nature:— and it seems, it hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or other, both for similitude of *delineaments* and composure. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. II.*

The sun's a type of that eternal light

Which we call God, a fair *delineament*

Of that which Good in Plato's school is high.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. 11.

TO DELINEATE *v. a.* [*delinco*, Lat.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner:

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEATION *n. s.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

DELINEATURE ** n. s.* [Fr. *delineature*.] Delineation. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DELINIMENT *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. *Diet.*

DELINQUENCY *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exultations. *King Charles.*

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man,

That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,

And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELINQUENT *n. s.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,

That sooner will accuse the magistrate

Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve

The treason is not acted, than believe. *B. Jonson.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Baron.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

TO DELIQUATE *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate. Boyle.

To DE'LIQUATE.* v. a. To dissolve.

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and deliquated salt of tartar. Cudworth.

Not because urine discharges and abrades colours, as the lixivium of tartar, or the deliquated salts of tartar.

Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 292.

DELIQUA'TION. n. s. [deliquatio, Lat.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM.† v. s. [Latin.]

1. A chymical term. A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. Dict.

When salt of tartar flows per deliquium, it is visible that the particles of water floating in the air are moved towards the particles of salt, and joined with them.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 235.

2. A fainting, or swooning. This common acceptance of the word in our language, from the Latin, wholly unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

If he be locked in a close room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air; and still carries biscuit, aquavitar, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums, or being sick.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 181.

Their conscience was not stark dead; but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy, or deliquium. South, Sermon ii. 454.

3. Defect; loss. This meaning also has escaped Dr. Johnson's observation.

All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd

And urge their sun into thy cloud;

Forcing his sometimes eclips'd face to be

A long deliquium to the light of thee.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 156.

With these must be reckoned some sudden intermissions of the light of the sun, occasioned not by the veil of an eclipse cast before it, but some unaccountable passion of the luminous body itself. Such a deliquium we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. Spencer on Prodiges, p. 234.

DELI'RAMENT. n. s. [deliramentum, Lat.] A doting or foolish fancy. Dict.

To DELI'RATE. v. n. [deliro, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. Dict.

DELIRA'TION. n. s. [deliratio, Lat.] Dotage; folly; madness. Dict.

DELI'RIOUS. a. [delirius, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been some hours delirious; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew.

On bed

Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies.

Thomson.

DELI'RIOUSNESS.* n. s. [from delirious.] The state of one raving, or light-headed.

Bolingbroke sometimes wept over him in this state of helpless decay; and being told by Spence, that Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends, and that his humanity seemed to have survived his understanding, answered, "It has so."

Johnson, Life of Pope.

DELIRIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is the sign of an approaching delirium; and in a feverish delirium there is a small inflammation of the brain.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

DELITESCENCE.* n. s. [old French delitescence, which Lacombe defines "une retraite, solitude;"]

and which Cotgrave renders, "a lurking or lying hidden." Lat. delitescencia. Delitescence has found no place in our vocabularies, but, it has been observed to me, has been adopted by our great lexicographer himself.] Retirement; obscurity.

Every man has those about him, who wish to sooth him into inactivity and delitescence. Johnson.

To DELI'TIGATE.* v. a. [Lat. delitigo.] To scold; to chide vehemently. Cockeram.

DELITIGA'TION.† n. s. [from To delitigate.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. Dict.

To DELI'VER. v. a. [deliverer, Fr.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did deliver;

The captive thus gave up his quiver.

Prior.

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man.

Psalms lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me.

Shakspeare.

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the sun goeth down.

Deut. xxiv. 12.

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company.

1 Sam.

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity.

Tob. iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the house.

2 Kings.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler.

Gen. xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer.

Dryden.

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind.

Pope.

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,

She is something before her time deliver'd.

Shakspeare.

Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses, and those poor ones too.

Peacham.

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play truant at his tales.

Shakspeare.

Tell me your highness' pleasure;

What from your grace I shall deliver to him.

Shakspeare.

I knew a clergyman who appeared to deliver his sermon without looking into his notes.

Swift.

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seemed so to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly.

Sidney.

To DELI'VER over. v. a.

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty.

Ps. xxvii. 12.

The constables have delivered her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her.

Shakspeare.

2. To give from hand to hand: to transmit.

DEL

If a true account may be expected buy future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered* over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To *DELIVER* *up*. *v. a.* To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom. viii. 32.*

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakespeare.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver* up his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

DELIVER. * *adj.* [old French, *delivre*, from the Lat. *liber*.] Nimble; free; active. Perhaps the parent of our word *clever*. See **CLEVER**. This word, with the adverb *deliverly* and the substantive *deliverness* formed from it, and found in our old poetry, has ceased to be in use since the time of Spenser.

Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

"He was so wimble and wight,
"From bough to bough he lepped light:"—
Wimble and wight, quicke and *deliver*.

E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. March.

DELIVERLY. * *adv.* Nimbly. See **DELIVER**.

DELIVERNESS. * *n. s.* Agility. See **DELIVER**.
What we now term *delivery*. See the 5th sense of **DELIVERY**.

DELIVERANCE. *n. s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke, iv. 18.*

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Ps. xlv. 4.*

What'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryden.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.
Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakespeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery*.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one, that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

DELIVERER. † *n. s.* [Fr. *delivreur*.]

1. A saviour; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton, P. L.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess,
All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Halifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the monstrum were

DEL

not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

What we call the Irish brogue, is no sooner discovered, than it makes the *deliverer*, in the last degree, ridiculous and despised; and from such a mouth an Englishman expects nothing but bulls, blunders, and follies.

Swift on Barb. Denom. in Ireland.

DELIVERY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The earl was a pretty deal the taller, and much the stronger;—but the Duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wolton, of the E. of Essex.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain and crieth out. *Isa. xxvi. 7.*

DELL. † *n. s.* [from *dal*, Dutch. See **DALE**.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. But this is not the case, for *dell* is yet used in the north of England for a little *dale*.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

No more the company of fresh fair maids
And wanton shepherds be to me delightful,
Nor the shrill pleasing sound of merry pipes
Under some shady *dell*, when the cool wind
Plays on the leaves. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milton, Comus.*

But foes to sun-shine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight. *Tickel.*

DELPH. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delfland.] A fine sort of earthen ware. See **DELFT**.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DELTOIDE. * *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoid* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELUDABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*

DEL

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways deludable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO DELUDE.† *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince.

Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Many and sundry waies I have sought,
To have the Word of God *deluded* utterly;
Oh, for sorrow! yet it will not be.

Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

DELUDER. *n. s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluders* speak;

Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.

Granville.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.

Pope.

DELUDING.† *n. s.* [from *delude*.] Collusion; falsehood.

Annanias and Sapphira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie.
Bp. Pridcaue, Euch. p. 228.

TO DELVE.† *v. a.* [*belpan*, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from *delφαξ*, a dog. Junius. So far Dr. Johnson. The Sax. *belpan* is to *bury*; and therefore Screnius's references to the Goth. *dalp*, a subterranean place, is preferable.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

But I will *delve* one yard below the mine,

And blow them at the moon.

Shakspeare.

I may, if digging and *delving* after it, mix earth, and dirt, and rubbish, with silver and gold, and precious stones.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 250.

Delve of convenient depth your threshing floor;

With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er.

Dryden.

The filthy swine, with *delving* snout

The rooted forest undermine.

Phillips.

2. To lathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?

—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father

Was call'd St. illius.

Shakspeare.

DELVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitful; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;

Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,

Where Marston erst did sun his treasury.

Spenser, P. Q.

Such a light and metall'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And be madmen, for the nonce,

That run round like grindie-stones,

Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,

For their bairns bread, wives and selves.

B. Jonson.

DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

Dict.

DE'LVER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *delpepe*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

Delvers and ditchers

Vis. of P. Plowmen.

The *delver*, bound and clogg'd in crouched buskin, sings;

By untaught tunes his heavier task to easier pass he brings.

Fotherby, Altheam, p. 334.

DELUGE. *n. s.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.

Burnet, Theology.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,

DEM

No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge* swells.

Denham.

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

TO DE'LUGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,

By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow.

Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in

Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam

The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.

Phillips.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall *deluge* all.

Pope.

DELUSION.† *n. s.* [*delusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

And for this cause God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie.

2 Thess. ii. 11.

Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these

True wisdom, finds her *pot*, or by *delusion*,

Far worse, her false resemblance only meets.

Milton, P. R.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone.

Prior.

DELUSIVE.† *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,

Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear.

Prior

The happy whimsey you pursue,

Till you at length believe it true;

Caught by your own *delusive* art,

You fancy first, and then assert.

Prior.

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest.

Tatler, No. 81.

Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake.

Woodward.

DELUSORY.† *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive.

Such intercession is *delusory* and hypocritical.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 187.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice.

Glanville.

He thinks all the world besides are cheated with other *delusory* ideas.

Baxter, Eng. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 271.

DEMAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [Gr. *δημαγωγός*, from *δῆμος*, the people, and *ἀγωγός*, a leader; Fr. *demagogue*.

But neither our own nor the French word can be said to be of any great age. *Demagogue* is not in the edition of Cotgrave in 1632.

Milton, in his *Eiconoclastes*, as Mr. Malone observes with me, speaks of our word as being first introduced in the *Eicon Basiliké*; and suspects from its introduction,

I know not why, that the work was not written by K. Charles.] A ringleader of the rabble; a

popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them.

King Charles.

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon.

South, Sermon ii. 333.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice.

Swift.

DEMA'IN.† *n. s.* [*domaine*, French, Dr. Johnson

DEMA'IN.† says. Our own word, I may add, is

DEME'SNE.† properly, perhaps, *domain*. The other

methods of spelling may have been adopted from the old Fr. *demesne*, *demaigne*, and *demaïne*. Perhaps the third meaning should be always written *demesne*, from *mesnie*, old Fr. derived from the Lat. *mansio*.]

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips*.

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare*.
That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seignory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies*.

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest-trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskillfully made. *Swift*.

70 DEMAND. v. a. [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.
The pound of flesh, which I demand of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare*.
2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *2 Sam. xi. 7*.

If any friend of Caesar's demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare*.

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,
They crave to be demanded. *Shakespeare*.

The oracle of Apollo being demanded, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry*.

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMAND.† n. s. [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.
This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones. *Dan. iv. 17*.
Giving vent, gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke*.

2. A question; an interrogation.
I perceive, by this demand, you are not altogether of his counsel. *Shakespeare, All's Well*.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.
My bookseller tells me, the demand for those my papers increases daily. *Addison*.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or

seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law. *Blount*.

DEMANDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All such *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hammer. *Bacon*.

DEMANDANT. *n. s.* [from *demand*.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. *Coke*.
2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator*.

DEMANDER.† n. s. [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that asks a question.

Yet to so fair and courteous a *demandeur*,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story. *Barton, and Fl. The Captain*.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.
They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready use at all seasons. *Cervus*.

4. A debtor; one that demands a debt.

DEMANDERESS.* n. s. [Fr. *demanderesse*.] A woman that is a plaintiff, or petitioner. *Cutgrave*.

DEMARCACTION.* n. s. [French; but modern in that and our own language.] Division; separation of territory.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution*.

DEMARCHE.* n. s. [old Fr. *demarche*.] Gait; march; walk.

Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn *demarches*.

Collect. of Letters in the London Journal, 1721. No. x.

DEMEAN.† n. s. [from the verb. Spenser sometimes writes the word, for the sake of the rhyme, *demayne*, as in the passage which Dr. Johnson had cited, without remarking it. But he copied from an inaccurate edition. I have therefore supplied the place of his imperfect example with one correct.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

The prince—
Purs'd him straight; in mynd to benywooken
Of all the vile *demean* and usage he,
With which he had those two so ill bestad. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 18*.

To DEMEAN.† v. a. [Norm. French, *demesner*; "*demesnez*, demeaned themselves well." *Kelham*.

Hence perhaps *menager* and *demanager*; whence our *manage*, that is, conduct, carriage, demeanour. See *MANAGE*.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South*.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson*.

Strepson had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift*.

How shall we value and *demean* ourselves, if we know not ourselves? *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 38*.

DEM

2. Not necessarily connected with *self*, as Dr. Johnson's preceding definition seems to confine the word; to behave.

Alas, good Monsieur!

A' was a proper man, and fair *demean'd*,

A person worthy of a better temper.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Gent.

A man is reasonably to be presumed to have in him a sufficient stock of self-love to serve the ends of his nature and creation; and that is, that man *demean* and use his own body in that decorum which is most orderly and proportionate to his perfective end of a happy life.

Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, Pref. § 12.

3. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. The sense of the word in the passage from Shakspeare, which Dr. Johnson cites as a solitary example of it as used according to this definition, is dubious. An instance from a later, and most excellent, writer, will decide the point.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad;

Else he would never so *demean* himself.

Shakspeare.

Peter was so affected at his condescending to perform such a mean office, that he says to him, Lord, dost thou go about to wash my feet? It is a thousand times fitter, that I should wash thine; nor can I bear to see thee *demean* thyself thus.

Hodderidge, Fam. Expos. § 169.

4. To treat; to use in a bad manner. Obsolete.

That mighty man did her *demean*.

With all the evil terms, and cruel means,

That he could make.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 39.

DEMEANOUR.† *n. s.* [from *To demean*.] Formerly written also *demeanure*. Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain.

Sidney.

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*.

Honker.

Giving order for the decent *demeanure* of the Corinthian women in the congregation.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 105.

His gestures fierce.

He mark'd, and mad *demeanure*, then alone,

As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, misseen.

Milton, P. L.

Thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,

Ill worthy I.

Milton, P. L.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat.

Clarendon.

DEMEANS. *n. s. pl.* properly *demesnes*. An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

DEMEANURE.* *n. s.* Behaviour. See Demeanour.

Barret.

DEMEENCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *démence*, Lat. *dementia*.]

Madness.

Cockeram.

The Lyng his clemency.

Dispenseth with his demency.

Skelton, Poems, p. 161.

To DEMENTATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *dementer*, "tomber en démence," Lacombe; Lat. *demento*.] To make mad.

This mystery of iniquity began to work even in the apostles' time; many antichrists and hereticks were abroad; many sprung up since; many now present, and will be, to the world's end, to dementate men's minds, to seduce and captivate their souls.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 673.

DEMENTATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Infatuated; insane.

Arise, thou dementate sinner, and come to judgement!

Hammond, Works, iv. 522.

DEMENTATION.† *n. s.* [dementatio, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own demutation or stupidity.

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 512.

DEM

DEMERIT. *n. s.* [demérite, Fr. from *demeritis*, of *demereor*, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their demerits.

Spenser on Ireland.

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

Dryden.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity should be secure, unless forfeited by any demerit or offence against the custom of the family.

Temple.

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being

From men of royal siege; and my demerits

May speak, unbosoming, to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reach'd.

Shakspeare, Othello.

To DEMERIT.† *v. a.* [demeriter, Fr.] To deserve blame or punishment.

Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented: but Christ hath poured out the abundance of his graces for our salvation.

Shelley's Learned Discourses, p. 140.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *demergo*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned.

Dict.

DEMERSION. *n. s.* [demersio, Lat.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.

Dict.

DEME'SNE. See DEMAINE.

DEMI.† *inseparable particle.* [demi, Fr. *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine, Dr. Johnson says. But *Demy* has been adopted, without the aid of composition.

• See DEMY.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. s.* [demi and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON *Lowest*. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts.

Dict.

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary*. A great gun six inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

Dict.

DEMI-CANNON *of the greatest Size*. A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eights diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

Dict.

What is this a sleeve? 'tis like a demi-cannon.

Shakspeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to.

Wilkins.

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. s.* [demi and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the lowest Size*. A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight.

Dict.

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary*. A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *Elder Sort*. A gun four inches and six eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

Milit. Dict.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins.

Raleigh.

DEM-

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns.
Clarendon.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. s.* [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shakespeare, *Othello*.

DEMI-GOD. *n. s.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him farewell
With tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*.
Sidney.

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*.
Transported *demi-gods* stood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms.
Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*.
Milton, *P. L.* Pope.

DEMI-LANCE. *n. s.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads, their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies' colours bore.
Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
Dryden.

DEMI-MAN. *n. s.* [*demi* and *man*.] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*.
Knolles.

DEMI-NATURED.* *adj.* [*demi* and *nature*.] Partaking half the nature of another animal.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against, the French,
And they can well on horseback: but this gallant
Had witchcraft in't; he grew unto his seat;
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been incorp'd and *demi-natur'd*
With the brave beast.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

DEMI-PREMISES.* *n. s. plur.* [*demi* and *premises*.] Half premises.

They judge conclusions by *demi-premises* and half principles; they lay them in the balance, stript from those necessary material circumstances, which should give them weight, and by shew of falling uneven with the scale of most universal and abstracted rules, they pronounce that too high, which is not if they had the skill to weigh it.
Hooker, *Ecc. Pol.* v. § 81.

DEMI-REP.* *n. s.* [*demi*, and an abbreviation of *reputation*.] A woman with half a reputation; suspected of unchastity, but not convicted.

The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the *demi-gods*, as well as *demi-reps* of antiquity.
Burney, *Hist. of Mus.* 306.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. s.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rings, and *demi-wolves*, are 'cleped'
All by the name of dogs.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

To DEMIGRATE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. demigro*. Our old word for *emigrate*.] To move from one place to another.

DEMIGRATION.* *n. s.* [*Lat. demigratio*.] Change of habitation; emigration.

DEMISE. *v. a.* [*from demetre, demis, demise, Fr.*] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language, Dr. Johnson says. In fitt, it is used only, as Mr. Mason also has observed, of a crowned head, or of the crown itself, which suffers a demise or transfer by the death of the wearer of it.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired.
Swift.

When we say the *demise* of the crown, we mean only, that in consequence of the disunion of the king's body natural from his body politick, the kingdom is transferred or *demised* to his successor.
Blackstone.

DEM

To DEMISE. *v. a.* [*demis, demise, Fr.*] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased.
Swift's *Last Will*.

DEMISSE.* *adj.* [*Lat. demissus*.] Humble.
He downe descended, like a most *demise*
And abject thrall, in flesh's frail attire.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

DEMISSION. *n. s.* [*demissio, Lat.*] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority.
L'Estrange.

DEMISSELY.* *adv.* [*from demiss*.] In an humble manner.
Sherwood.

DEMISSORY.* See DIMISSORY.

To DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitto, Lat.*].

1. To depress; to hang down; to let fall.
When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit*, and let fall the same.
Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

2. To submit; to humble.
Nature has taught her [the soul] to *demit*, when she, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery.
Norris, *Let. to More*.

DEMOCRACY. *n. s.* [*δημοκρατία*.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*.
Temple.

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws; and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.
Locke.

DEMOCRAT.* } *n. s.* [*from democracy*. Words introduced into our language, soon after the democratical French revolution.] One devoted to democracy.

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democrats* in France.
Burke, *Thoughts on French Affairs*.

I would say to the most violent *democrat* in the kingdom, Suppose the business done: after seas of blood have been shed, millions of lives lost, towns plundered, villages burned, the royal family exterminated, and unutterable calamity has been endured by persons of all ranks—after all this has been done, what advantages will you have obtained beyond what you now possess?
Bp. Llandaff, (*Watson*), *Charge* in 1798, p. 19.

DEMOCRATICAL.* } *adj.* [*Fr. democratique, Cotgrave*.]

DEMOCRATICK.* } Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of *democratical* enemies to truth.
Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people.
Arbuthnot.

Here be it thine to calm and guide
The swelling *democratick* tide.
Akenside.

It is a mere *democratick* body, unconnected with the crown or the kingdom.
Burke on the *Fr. Revolution*.

DEMOCRATICALY.* *adv.* [*from democratical*.] In a democratical manner.

This *democratical* embassy was *democratically* received.
Alg. Sidney.

DEMOCRATY.* *n. s.* [*Gr. δημοκρατία, Fr. démocratie*.]

This is our old word for *democracy*, which Mr. Mason has asserted to be of Milton's coinage. But it existed long before Milton wrote, and is used by many good writers, though wholly unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, and confined to Milton by Mr. Mason. It is also in our old lexicography.

Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, *democracies*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 37.

A democracy is, where all the people have power and authority overrign.

Raleigh, *Art of Empire*, ch. i.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce *democraſie*. Milton, *P. R.* iv. 269.
At this rate, Phalaris could not have spoken any dialect of the Greek tongue; for every one of them was the language of a democracy, some where or other.

Boyle on Bentley's *Dias*, on Phalaris, p. 50.

To DEMOLISH. *v. a.* [demolir, Fr. *demolir*, Lat.]

To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground. Tillotson.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. Dryden.

DEMOLISHER.† *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

Nor are these masters such batterers and demolishers of stately and elegant buildings. Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Hands*, p. 185.

The builders too often prove the unhappy demolishers.

Clom. Ellis, *Serm.* May 29. 1661, p. 11.

DEMOLISHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *demolish*.] Ruin; destruction.

Look on his honour, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad *demolishment*; nor death can reach it.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Mind Lover*.

Though the outward lights of the soul may be closed up by the interposure of the body's ruins; that is, the capacity of discourse and expressions much darkened; yet those very *demolishments* may, as I may say, break out new lights upward.

W. Montagu, *Ess.* P. ii. p. 196.

DEMOLITION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *demolition*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

This man defies 'em still, threatens destruction
And *demolition* of their arms and worship.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Island Princess*.

The devastation of our fruitful and pleasant villages; the *demolition* of our magnificent structures.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 158.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk.

Swift.

DEMON.† *n. s.* [*daemon*, Lat. *δαίμων*, Gr. *demon*, Fr.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

See DEMONSHIP.

Their Baalim were nothing else but *demons*, or deified ghosts of men deceased.

Mede, *Apost. of Latter Times*, p. 31.

I let him strike, and now I see him fly:

Cur'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed.

Prior.

DEMONESS.† *n. s.* [from *demon*.] A pretended female divinity.

The Sichenites — had a goddess or *demoneſs* under the name of Jephthah's daughter.

Mede, *Apost. of Latter Times*, p. 31.

DEMONIACAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *demoniacque*.]

DEMONIACK.

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

Hg, all unarm'd,

Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice

From thy *demoniack* holds, possession soul. Milton, *P. R.*

Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy. Milton, *P. R.*

Inchanted by some evil spirit, or *demoniack* water-nymph.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Hands*, p. 54.

This learned person gives a notable instance of *demoniacal* possession out of Ferrius, a very experienced physician, who was an eye-witness thereof.

Hallywell, *Molampr.* p. 78.

DEMONIACK.† *n. s.* [from the adjective. One of our oldest substantives. "I hold him certain a *demoniacke*." Chaucer, *Sompn. Tale*.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunatics and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him.

Bentley.

DEMONIAN. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called

Powers of fire, air, water.

Milton, *P. R.*

DEMONO'CRACK. *n. s.* [*δαίμων* and *κραίω*.] The power of the devil.

Dict.

DEMONO'LATRY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *demonolatric*, Gr. *δαίμων* and *λάτρεω*.] The worship of the devil.

Dict.

Nicholaus Remigius, a man both pious and learned, in his book of *demonolatric*, doth profess, within the space of sixteen years, to have had the examination of near 2000, whereof 900 were condemned to death. Mer. Casaubon, *of Credulity*, p. 38.

DEMONO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*δαίμων* and *λογία*.] Discomfite of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

I return you the manuscript you lent me of *demonology*.

Howell, *Lett.* iii. 33.

This inchanter is of no note, nor do I find his name in any famous authors of *demonology*. Gayton, *Notes on D. Quix.* i. 7.

DEMONOMIST.† *n. s.* [from *demonomy*.] One living in subjection to the rule or dominion of the devil.

Celebes — well peopled, but with bad people; no place engendering greater *demonomists*, or till of late worse savages.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 368.

DEMONOMY.† *n. s.* [*δαίμων* and *νόμος*, a rule or law.] The dominion of the devil.

These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*, and the more earnestly embrace it by how much their corrupt natures abhor honesty; whence it happens, that they trade in murder, adultery, theft, rapine, deceit, and all other wickedness.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 365.

DE'MONSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *demon*.] The state of a demon.

Plutarch doth acquaint us with this pretty conceit — that the souls of men took degrees after death; first, they commenced heroes, who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, *demons*!

Mede, *Apost. of Latter Times*, p. 18.

DEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry.

Glanville.

DEMONSTRABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *demonstrable*.] Capability of demonstration.

Notwithstanding the *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality, yet considering the manifest corruptness of the present estate which human nature is in, the generality of men must not by any means be left wholly to the workings of their own minds, to the use of their natural faculties, and to the bare convictions of their own reason; but must be particularly taught and instructed in their duty, must have the motives of it frequently and strongly pressed and inculcated upon them with great weight and authority, and must have many extraordinary assistances afforded them; to keep them effectually in the practice of the great and plainest duties of religion.

Clarke, *Evid. of Nat. and Rel. Religion*.

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace.

Clarendon.

To DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot demonstrate these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATION. *n. s.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible demonstration, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and demonstrative, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. *Dryden.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments demonstratively certain. *South.*

First, I demonstratively prove, That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRATOR. *† n. s.* [Lat. *demonstrator*, Fr. *demonstrateur*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

If we well consider the true nature of progressive motion, and firm station on the ground, we shall soon conclude, that the instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. *South, Partr. of Old Age, p. 66.*

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings? *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, Qu. 43.*

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZATION. ** n. s.* [from *To demoralize*.] Destruction of morals. Of very recent usage only.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the inevitable demoralization, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction. *Quarterly Rev. Nov. 1810.*

TO DEMORALIZE. ** v. a.* This verb is of late introduction into our language. It may be defined the opposite to our old word *moralize*; which, however, has not hitherto been explained agreeably to its usage by the excellent author of the Christian Life. "Those laws and circumstances which do moralize human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good." *Scott's Works, fol. ii. 129.* To demoralize is to render them unreasonable, unholy, unjust. See *To MORALIZE*.

The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed.

(*rit. Rev. Aug. 1808.*)

TO DEMULCE. ** v. a.* [Lat. *demulceo*. See *DEMULCENT*.] To soothe; to pacify. Not now in use.

Wherewith Saturn was demulced and appeased.

Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 64.

DEMULCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

TO DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *demorari*, Lat.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See *DEMURRER*.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. *Walton, Angler.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would demur. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall demur upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd;
And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;
But long demur'd, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and demurs, and resolves and chooses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

TO DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I demur; for in their looks

Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton, P. I.*

DEMUR. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *demor*; Lat. *demoratio*.] Our own old word, is *demour*.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

I thank you for this demour; for I myselfe could have chosen no better for the purpose.

Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 77.

O progeny of Heaven, empyreal throes!

With reason hath deep silence and demur

Seiz'd us, though undismiss'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demur at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;

At last he whispers, Do, and we go wiffling.

Pope.

DEMURE. *adj.* [*desmure*, Fr.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,

With countenance demure, and modest grace. *Spenser, P. Q.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,

Sober, steadfast, and demure. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a demure travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakespeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a demure abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked so demure as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L. Strange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and demure,

Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Joys sent and found, far in a country scene,

Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;

From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy

Pick'd the demure, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

DEM

TO DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty; not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakspeare.*
Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very
demurely at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Warburton.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers!

Shakspeare.

DEMU'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature
seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed
to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the
more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

It is easy for him—to raise the operations of melancholy to
the semblance of a mortified *demureness* and humiliation.

South, Sermon. v. 110.

The wanton and cunning woman—wipeth her mouth with
great *demureness* and sobriety.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 28.

DEMU'RRAGE. *n. s.* [from *dennur*.] An allowance
made by merchants to masters of ships, for their
stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRE. *n. s.* [*demaurer*, French; i. e. *manere*
in aliquo loco vel morari.]

1. A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty, in an
action; for, in every action, the controversy con-
sists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact,
that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case
plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it
breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge,
wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case
the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judge-
ment without farther work. But when it is doubt-
ful to him and his associates, then is there stay
made, and a time taken, either for the court to
think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or
else for all the justices to meet together in the
Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which
the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and
set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm,
without farther remedy. *Coxcel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a
demurrer. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. One who pauses in uncertainty.

And is Lorenz a *demurrer* still? *Young, Night Th. 9.*

DEMY. *n. s.* [Fr. *demi*.]

1. A term relating to the size of paper; as, *demij*,
median, royal, or large; of which the *demij* is the
smallest. *Cockeram*, in his old vocabulary, defines
demij what is *little*.

2. The name of a scholar at Magdalene College,
Oxford; where, there are thirty *demies*, or half-
fellows, as it were; who, like scholars in other
colleges, succeed to fellowships.

DEN

DEN. *n. s.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with
a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a
hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth,
some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens* and caves
under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
And fight him there? *Shakspeare.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known,

By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;

In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify
either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den*
imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

DE'NARY.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *denarius*, containing
the number ten.] The number of ten.

They may very well be compared to the lowest figures,
which are composed of lines, that owe their being to points;
—or to centenaries, that are composed of *denaries*, and they of
units. *Sir Kenelm Digby, Suppl. to Cabala, p. 248.*

TO DENA'TIONALIZE.* *v. a.* [a word of recent intro-
duction into our language from the very modern
French.] To take away national rights; to destroy
national privilege.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade
with Great Britain can be constituted a publick crime, the
commission of which can expose the ships of any power to
be *denationalized*.

Declar. of the Prince Regent of Gr. Brit. and Ir. Jan. 1813.

DENAY. *n. s.* [an old word, both as a substantive
and verb. See *TO DENAY*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel; say

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakspeare.*

TO DENAY.* *v. a.* [an ancient usage of *deny*. We
have also the verb to *nay*. Old Fr. *denoier*; Lat.
denego. See *TO DENY*.] To deny. Not now
in use. It is, among old writers, a neuter verb
also.

What were those three,

The which thy proffer'd curtesie *denay'd*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 37.

The state of a cardinal—was *naied* and *denaied* him.

Holinshead, Chron. of Eng. p. 620.

Let him be *denay'd* the regentship.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

DENDRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*δένδρον* and *λόγος*.] The natural
history of trees.

TO DE'NEGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *denego*.] To deny.
Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

DENEGATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *denegation*, *Cotgrave*.] A
denying. *Bullokar.*

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be
denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not
manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting
manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but
make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or con-
cession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*;

I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakspeare.*

D E N

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much.
Bacon.

At ev'ry fresh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before.
Dryden.

4. **Abjuration**; contrary to acknowledgement of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him.
South.

DENIAL. *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word *Virtue* the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.
Watts.

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

All the late statutes which inflict capital punishment upon extollers of the pope's supremacy, *deniers* of the king's supremacy, jesuits, and seminaries, and other offenders of that nature, have, for their principal scope, not the punishment of the error of conscience, but the repressing of the peril of the estate.
Bacon, *Charge at a Scss. for the Verge*.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction?
South.

The *deniers* of the Being of God have no manner of advantage from that opinion of the eternity of the world, even supposing it could not be disproved.
Clarke on the Attributes.

3. A refuser: one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince.
King Charles.

DENIER. *n. s.* [from *denarius*, Lat.] It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sous.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
— No, not a *denier*.
Shakspeare.

Have you no money left?
Not a *denier*.
Beaumont and Fl. *Custom of the Country*.

TO DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitins.
Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness.
Boyle.
DENIGRATION. *n. s.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, unassurably whereto may be the natural progress.
Brown.

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.
Boyle.

DENIZATION. *n. s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising or making free.

That the mere *Irish* were reputed aliens appears by the characters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them.
Davies.

By birth each man
Is in this world a cosmopolitan,
A free-born burgess; and receives thereby
His *denization* from nativity.
Howell, *Lett. Poem to K. Ch. I.*

DENIZEN. *n. s.* [from *dinasddyn*, a man of the

DENISON. *n. s.* [from *dinesydd*, free of the city, Welsh. The Norm. French *deinzseins* is used for *denizens*. V. Kellham.] A freeman; one enfranchised; a stranger made free.
Barrett.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here and retained.
Davies.

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives or *denizens* of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs?
Dryden.

D E N

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world.
Grew.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair.
Pope.

TO DENIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free.

You must give me leave to use new words of art, such as are proper to express new conceits, though they be yet strange, and not *denizenized* in our language.
Brysket, *Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606,) p. 44.

The Norman powers,
Whose name and honours now are *denizen'd* for ours.
Dryden, *Polyolb.* S. 17.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places yet all are in all;
And mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falsehood is *denizen'd*; virtue is barbarous.
Donne, *Poems*, p. 147.

DENOMINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler.
Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

TO DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures: or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places.
Hooker.

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills?
Hammond.

DENOMINATION. *n. s.* old Fr. *denomination*, Kellham; *denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians?
Spenser on Ireland.

The liking or disliking of the people gives the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such.
Dryden.

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like.
South.

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*.
Rogers.

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.
Cocker's *Arithm.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*.
Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{1}{8}$, the *denominator* shews you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts or half quarters, and the numerator 6 shews that you

DEN

take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *denoto.*] Capable of being marked or distinguished.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several human expressions. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 25.*

To DENOTATE.* See **To DENOTE.**

DENOTATION.* *n. s.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

Mind and conscience are distinguished — that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative; or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement. *Hammond, of Conscience.*

DENOTATIVE.* *adj.* [from *denote*] Having the power to denote or shew. *Cotgrave in V. Designatif.*

What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.*

To DENOTE.* *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin. Some of our old vocabularies give to *denotate* instead of to *denote*. V. Bullekar and Cockeram.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs: as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

Thy wild acts denote

The unreasonable fury of a beast. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

You shall observe him;

And his own courses will denote him so,

That I may save my speech. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

DENOTEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *denote*.] Sign; indication; token.

They are close denotements, working from the heart, That passion cannot rule. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

DENOUEMENT.* *n. s.* [French.] The discovery of the plot of a drama, or plan of a poem. Introduced into our language by modern critics.

The denouement, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem, [the *Rape of the Lock*] is well conducted.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 250.

To DENOUNCE.* *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I denounce unto you this day that ye shall surely perish. *Deut. xxxi. 18.*

He of their wicked ways

shall them admonish, denouncing wrath to come On their impentence. *Milton, P. L.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not.

Dev. of Piety.

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous To less than gods. *Milton, P. L.*

The sea grew white, the rolling waves from far, Like heralds, first denounce the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information against; to delate; to accuse publicly.

DEN

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and denounce such as are negligent. *Ayliffe, Paragon.*

DENOUNCEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

Hooker would fain have the denouncement referred to the particular precept going before. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. i.*

DENOUNCER.* *n. s.* [from *denounce*.] And old Fr. *denuncer.* One that declares some menace.

These illiterate denouncers never paralleled so much of any age as would contribute to the title of a century.

Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace, betw. E. of Orm. and Irish.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate,

To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE.* *adj.* [*dense*, old Fr. *densus*, Latin.]

Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies.

Bacon.

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe.

Locke.

To DENSHIRE.* *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burnbating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denshigh-shiring*, because most used or first invented there.

Mortimer.

DENSITY.* *n. s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their density alone.

Newton.

The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and being of a greater density, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DENT.* *n. s.* A stroke, or blow; and also a mark made by a blow. See **DINT.**

DENTAL.* *adj.* [*dental*, old Fr. *dentalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

Parts similar, dissimilar, — muscular, guttural, dental.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 6.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural.

Bacon.

The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next;

first the labial-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder.*

DENTAL.* *n. s.* A small shell fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental.

Woodward.

DENTED.* *adj.* [Fr. *denté*, indented, jagged. *Cotgrave.*] Notched.

Barret.

DENTELLI.* *n. s.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions or dentelli, make a noble sort by graceful projections.

Spekman, No. 415.

DENTICULATION.* *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey.

Grew, Muscum.

D E N

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? *B. Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. *Grew, Muscum.*

To DENTIFY. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dentify twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTIST. *n. s.* [*dentiste*, Fr. from *dens*, Lat.] One who professes to preserve the beauty, and to heal the diseases, of the teeth. A modern word both in French and English.

DENTITION. *n. s.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

Dentition and *location* are for the most part contemporaries; toothings and speaking usually come and go together; the child cannot speak, till he put forth his teeth, neither can he speak well, when he sheds them, nor leave his lisping till they come again. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, (1666) p. 140.

To DENUATE. *v. n.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Denude us of all, when that may fit us for our prizes. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 489.

I have put off righteousness like a garment, *denuded* myself of all that looks like holiness. *Ibid.* p. 515.

Till he has *denuded* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUATION. *n. s.* [Fr. *denudation*, Cotgrave.]

The act of stripping or making naked.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects.

Rp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 10.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us from a visible strength marching against us. *K. Charles, in Clarendon*, B. vi.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Itay on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp, Surg.*

To DENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *denuncio*.] To denounce; to threaten.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty, and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

In a *denunciation* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.* Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*?

Ward.

Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

2. Publication; sanction.

She is fast my wife,

Save that we do the *denunciation* lack

Of publick order. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony, is an institution required and kept both by all the churches of the Roman correspondence, and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 9.

D E O

DENU'NCIATOR. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Purgation.*

To DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.; *denego*, Lat.]

1. To contradict; opposed to affirm.

2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy

Hath an aspect of intercession, which

Great nature cries — *deny* not. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,

How long can you my bliss and your's *deny*? *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Josh. xxiv. 27.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *Mare, Ant. against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *adj.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] Having the medicinal power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All soaps are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEO'BSTRUENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley, Sins*, § 6.

DEODAND. *n. s.* [old Fr. *deodande*, from the Lat. *Deo dandum*.] A thing given or forfeited to God

for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree: in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cruvel.*

If a horse, or other animal, of his own motion, kill as well an infant, as an adult; or if a cart run over him; they shall in either case be forfeited as *deadends*, for this additional reason; that such misfortunes are in part owing to the negligence of the owner, and therefore he is properly punished by such forfeiture. *Blackstone.*

TO DEONERATE.* v. a. [Lat. *deonero.*] Our old word for *exonerate*, which is of no great age in our language. See **TO EXONERATE.**] To unload. *Cockram.*

TO DEOPPILATE. v. a. [*de* and *oppilo*, Latinf.] To obstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILATION. n. s. [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEOPPILATIVE. † adj. [old Fr. *deoppilatif.*] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative *apozem.* *Harvey.*

DEORDINATION.* n. s. [Lat. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder.

All things were of that kind, as did gather shew the frailty of nature than a *deordination* or reproach of it. *Bacon, Collect. of Q. Elizabeth.*

TO DEOSCULATE.* v. a. [Lat. *deoscular.* Dr. Johnson has given *deosculatio*, but overlooked the old verb.] To kiss. *Cockram.*

DEOSCUATION. n. s. [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deosculations.* *Stillingfleet.*

TO DEPAINT. † v. a. [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint*, *depeint*, from the Lat. *depingo*. Chaucer writes our word *depeint*; and Spenser, in his elder poetry, *depeinct.* See **TO DEPEINCT.**]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield *depeinct* he did see. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To describe. *Indoet.*

As Egean hath mournfully *depeinct* the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, so hath Daniell the civil wars of York and Lancaster. *Mercer, Wit's Treasury, (1593.)*

All this which I have *depeinct* to thee, are mirths and rousers of my mind. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. iii. 6.*

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

DEPAINTER.* n. s. [from *depaint.*] A painter. Obsolete.

Welcum *depaynte* of the blomyt medis. *G. Douglas, Virg. Prol.*

TO DEPART. † v. n. [*depart*, Fr.]

1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susanna, 7.*

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way. *2 Kings, v. 19.*

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Matthew, xxviii.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa appeased with presents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*

"And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?"

Not one kind kiss from a departing son!

No look, no last adieu!

Dryden.

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. *2 Kings, iii. 3.*

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still.

2 Esd, iii.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah, lix. 13.*

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to de cease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen. iii. 18.*

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy words. *Luke, ii. 29.*

7. To part with; to dispose of. Not now in use.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,
Hath willingly *departed* with a part. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

He, that *depart*s with his own honesty

For vulgar praise, doth it too dearly buy. *B. Jonson, Epigr.*

TO DEPART. † v. a.

1. To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had dispatch in private by the consul;

You are will'd by him this evening,

To *depart* Rome.

B. Jonson.

2. To leave the world; not in use, Dr. Johnson says.

He had overlooked our liturgy.

We also bless Thy Holy Name for all thy servants *departed* this life in thy faith and fear. *Communion Service.*

As you wish Christian peace to souls *departed*,

Stand these poor people's friend.

Shakespeare.

TO DEPART. † v. a. [old Fr. *departir*, from the

Lat. *partiri*, or *dispartire*.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term, Dr. Johnson says, without

any further notice of the word. But the fact is,

that this is one of our oldest verbs, in the usual sense of *divide* or *separate*. Wicliffe, Gower, and

Chaucer, thus employ the word; and many later writers. It was not in use, or at least was not

thus understood, soon after the Restoration. For,

among the exceptions of the dissenters against our book of Common Prayer in 1661, the word, in

the old marriage service, is thus branded: "Till death us *depart*:" This word *depart* is here improperly used!"

See the Exceptions in an Account of the Review, &c. of our Liturgy, 4to. 1661.

The word was extended into the present form *do*

part.

1. To separate; to part.

I N. take thee N. to my wedded wyf, to have and to holde fro this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer; in sickness and in hele, tyl deth us *depart*.

Salisbury Manual, (1555), fol. 38. b.

The lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *depart* thee and me. *Ruth, i. 17. (Transl. 1378.)*

And the deepe wound more deepe engor'd her heart,

That nought but death her dolour might *depart*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 6.

2. To distribute.

The Holy Ghost *departeth* [gittes] amonge all churche.

Liber Primus, fol. 43.

DEPART. † n. s. [*depart*, Fr.]

1. The act of going away; now *departure*.

But that lewd lover did the most lament

For her *depart*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 20.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,

To marry princess Margaret.

Shakespeare.

Since his *depart*, his sports
Though craving seriousness, and skill, past lightly
His careless execution. *Beaum. and M. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

2. Death.

When your grave father breathed his latest gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss, and his *depart*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metals when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way.

Dict.

The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*

DEPARTER. *n. s.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTING. *n. s.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. *Heb. xi. 22.*

2. Separation.

Edw. Whose soul is that which takes her heavy leave?

Rich. A deadly groan, like life and death's *departing*.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

DEPARTMENT. *n. s.* [*departement*, Fr. from *dispartio*, Lat.]

1. Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African.

Arbuthnot.

2. A division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction. This is an old French expression.

The ancient provinces of this kingdom [France] have been divided by the national assembly into eighty-three *departments*.

Guthrie, France.

The deputies of the *departement* choose their deputies to the national assembly.

Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.

DEPARTMENTAL. *adj.* [from *department*.] Belonging to a department, or province.

The game, played by the revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king, was now played against the *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists.

Burke, Def. to Brissot's Address.

DEPARTURE. *n. s.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, follow

Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Do'st seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture.

Shakespeare.

What besides

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place.

Milton, P. L.

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world.

Addison.

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries.

Sidney.

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with *from*.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like import.

Tillotson.

DEPASCENT. *adj.* [*depascens*, Lat.] Feeding.

To DEPASTORE. *v. a.* [from *depascor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.

Spenser, on Ireland.

To DEPASTORE. *v. n.* To feed; to graze. See *To PASTURE*.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depasture*, in his grounds.

Blackstone.

To DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Bullock, and Cockram.

I cannot exclude hencefrom that change that befalleth the blood and natural humours of the body in the time of age: For they become low, and much *depauperated*.

Smith, Port. of Old Age, p. 184.

Lining does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain.

Mortimer.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood.

Arbuthnot.

DEPECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine.

Bacon.

To DEPEINCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depict; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of Spenser, Dr. Johnson says: but Spenser followed the old French spelling, *depeinct*; as Chaucer followed that of *depeint*. See *To DEPAINT*.

The red rose medled with the white yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* Evely chere.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. April

DEPECULATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *depeculatio*.] A robbing of the commonwealth. See *PECULATION*.

Cockram.

To DEPEND. *v. n.* [*dependre*, Fr. *depeyde*, Lat.]

1. To hang from.

Now nought but hoaric frost was scene, each branch tears down did send,

Whose dewie drops in isicles upon each bough *depend*.

Mit. for Mag. p. 355.

From the frozen beard

Long isicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display

Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,

So strong, that from the lower end,

They say, all human things *depend*.

Swift.

The direful monster was our deserv'd

Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side.

Pope.

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with *upon*.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft,

And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakespeare.*

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the courtesy of

others, which may fail at a pinch.

Bacon.

3. To be in a state of dependence: to retain to others.

Be then *depend*d

Of fifty to disquantity your train;

And the remainder, that shall still *depend*,

To be such men as may besort your age.

Shakespeare.

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice.

Bacon.

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,

And doubtful issue, of misconstru'd laws.

Prior.

6. To be fixed with attention.

The hearer on the speaker's mouth *depends*,

And thus the truest story never ends. *Dryden, Virg. Æn. 4.*

7. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it — he'll remain in dog. *Addison.*
I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common
fame reports them, which is not to be *depend'd upon*. *Swift.*

DEPENDANCE. † } *n. s.* [old Fr. *dependance*.]
DEPENDANCY. }

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a long *dependance* from the bough.

Dryden, Virg. Georg. 4.

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.

Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependances* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependances*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependances* on him were drowned in this conceit.

Hooker.

They slept in peace by night,

Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependances* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPENDANT. † *adj.* [old Fr. *dependant*.]

1. Hanging down.
2. Relating to something previous.
3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *n. s.* One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakespeare.*

For a six-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*

DEPENDENCE. † } *n. s.* [from *dependeo*, Latn. This
DEPENDENCY. } word, with many others of the same
termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or
ence, *ency* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive
them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of ambition, that we may create *dependences*. *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some de-

gree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare.*

- At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As ne'er I heard in madness. *Shakespeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation.

Burnet, Theory.

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performances of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPENDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latn. This, as many other words of like termination, is written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacock.*

DEPENDENT. *n. s.* [*dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPENDENT. † *n. s.* [from *depend*.] A dependant; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,
To be *dependant* on a thing that leans?

Shakespeare.

The absolute stoical *dependant* on fate may starve for want of industry. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 5.*

I have neither followers, nor *dependants*. *Swift to Lady B. G. L. cccxvii.*

DEPERDITELY. * *adj.* [Lat. *deperditus*.] In a lost or ruined manner. See DEPERDITION.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Duan King, Sermon (1608), p. 17.*

DEPERDITION. † *n. s.* [Fr. *deperdition*, Cotgrave; from the Lat. *deperditus*.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

A continual *deperdition* and reparation of the matter by nutrition and action. *Ross on Sir K. Digby.*

To DEPHLEGM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.]
To DEPHLEGMATE. } To clear from phlegm,

or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *n. s.* [from *dephlegma*.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unexpected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

DEPLEGMENT. *n. s.* [from *deplegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *deplegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]

1. To paint: to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedæmon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

To DEPICTURE. ** v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *picture*, *v.*]

To represent in colours.

They crackt spices the glass-windows, wherein the effigies of our Blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his saints, was *depicted*. *Waver, Funer. Monum.*

'Twas paint, 'twas life! and sure to piercing eyes

The warrior's face *depicted* Henry's mien.

Shenstone, Love and Honour.

To DEPILATE. ** v. a.* [Lat. *depilo*.] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*

DEPILATION. ** n. s.* [Lat. *depilatio*.] A pulling off the hair. Dryden uses this word.

DEPILATORY. ** n. s.* [Fr. *depilatoire*, *n. s.*] Any ointment, salve, or water, which takes away hair. *Cotgrave.*

DEPILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION. *n. s.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLETION. *n. s.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *† adj.* [*deplorabile*, old Fr. from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; demanding or causing lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being *deplorable*; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

DEPLORABLE. *† adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

If this be uncomfortable, mankind must needs be the most *deplorably* unhappy kind of being in the whole world. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEFLORATION. ** n. s.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deplo'ring, or of lamenting.

Bullockar, and Cockeram.

To DEPLORE. *† v. a.* [*deploror*, Fr. *deploro*, Lat.]

To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet consort: to their instruments
Tune a *deploring* duple; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

But chaste Diana who his death *deplor'd*,

With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd.

Dryden.

If Arcite thus *deplore*

His sufferings; yet Palemon suffers more.

Dryden.

DEPLO'REDLY. ** adv.* [from the participle *deplor'd*.]

Contemptibly; in a manner to excite contempt.

To be *deploredly* old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity. 'Tis ridiculous to spend much of a moment's remnant in contending with the invincible wrinkles and irreparable ruins of old age, which nothing but a vizard can quite hide, or a miracle can wholly overcome.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 72.

DEPLO'REMENT. ** n. s.* [from *deploro*.] A weeping; a lamenting. *Cockeram.*

DEPLO'ER. *n. s.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

To DEPLOY. ** v. a.* [Fr. *déployer*.] A military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out.

DEPLUMATION. *† n. s.* [*deplumation*, Fr. *deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers. *Cotgrave.*

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Philips.*

To DEPLUME. *† v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To strip of its feathers.

At every new change and choice, the emperor was *deplumed* of some of his feathers, until in the end he was made naked of authority. *Howard, Answ. to Dissem. 603, ch. 5.*

Their wings *deplum'd* for starting from them.

B. Johnson, Underwoods.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*

As much, as any cause I've known.

Hudibras.

DEPO'NENT. *† n. s.* [from *depono*, Lat.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness. See DEPOSITION.

Deposition is the testimony of a witness set down in writing, by way of answers to interrogatories exhibited in chancery, where such witness is called a *deponent*. *Cowt.*

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *scitor*, I confess.

Clark's Latin Grammar.

DEPO'NENT. ** adv.* Applied to particular verbs in Latin. See the substantive.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter. *Billy.*

To DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopuler*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself?

Shakespeare.

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people,
to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war
and peace.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains.

Dryden.

Grim Death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims.

Philips.

To DEPOPULATE. *v. n.* To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the
country be depopulating or not.

Goldsmith.

DEPOPULATION. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] The act
of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of
mankind.

O poore and miserable citie, what sundry torments, exci-
sions, subversions, depopulations, and other evil adventures,
hath hapned unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble
court of sapience!

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 197.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,

Depopulation! This another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons.

Milton, P. L.

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation.

Philips.

DEPOPULATOR. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] A dis-
peopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of
inhabited countries.

Our wry depopulators allege for their doings the king's and
country's good; and we will believe them, when they can
persuade us, that their private coffers are the king's exchequer.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 237.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to
demean; to behave: it is used only with the reci-
procal pronoun.

Cyprian said to the dames of his time, that it was not
enough for them to keep themselves from being corrupted by
others' solicitations, unless they took care so to dress and
deport themselves, that they might not be occasions of raising
wanton thoughts in the beholders.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 247.

Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful
manner before a prince.

Pope.

DEPORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace
of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self

In wit surpass'd, and goddess-like deport.

Milton, P. L.

Of middle age one rising, eminent

In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong.

Milton, P. L.

DEPORTATION. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the
dominion, with prohibition to change the place of
residence.

2. Exile in general.

An aljurion, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign
land, was anciently with us a civil death.

Ayliffe.

DEPORTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the
duke's own deportment in that island.

Wotton.

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his deport-
ment, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived
and died in a great station.

Swift.

DEPOSABLE. *adj.* [from *depose*.] Capable of being
taken away.

Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal,
which, for title and office, are *deposable*; but they say, the
lord chancellor's title is indelible.

Howell, Lett. i. iv. 176.

DEPOSAL. *n. s.* [from *depose*.] The act of depriv-
ing a prince of sovereignty. A modern word, but
more distinct than *deposition*. See **DEPOSITION**.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes
is become proverbial.

Fox, Hist. of James II. p. 14.

A difficulty recently much increased by the captivity and
deposal of the head of your church.

Lord Grenville, Lett. to Lord Fingall, 1810.

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [*deposer*, Fr. Cotgrave; from
dépono, Lat.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea,
nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the
yearly inundations of the Nile.

Woodward.

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?

The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*.

Shakespeare.

May your sick fame still languish till it die;

Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,

Unpitied, be *depos'd*, and after live.

Dryden.

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded
him.

Tatler.

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in
use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,

But not my griefs; still am I king of those.

Shakespeare.

4. To lay aside.

Our Lord is the Saviour of all men, as having effected that
Almighty God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.

Barrow, Serm. vol. iii. S. 40.

5. To lay up as a security.

To *depose* my mind, as plainly as I may, safely in your
breast.

Wotton, Rem. p. 481.

6. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;

Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous.

Shakespeare.

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-
street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in
the North, or other remote part of the realm.

Bacon.

7. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in
use.

According to our law,

Depose him in the justice of his cause.

Shakespeare.

To DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come
from the mouth of Zelmane.

Sidney.

DEPOSER. *n. s.* [from *depose*.] One who de-
poses or degrades another from a throne or high
station.

Then through the casement ventur'd so much face,

As kings depos'd shew, when through gates they peep

To see *deposers* to their crowning pass.

Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 3.

DEPOSING. *n. s.* [from *depose*.] The act of de-
throning.

The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *de-
posings*, and such like, published and acted by them.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

There should'st thou find one heinous article,

Containing the *deposing* of a king.

Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.

To DEPOSIT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *depositer*, Cot-
grave; from *depositum*, Lat.] We write our word
deposit. Dr. Johnson adds a final *e*. Lord Herbert
uses *depositate* for this verb, Hen. VIII. p. 21.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs.

L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where
the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*.

Garth.

When the vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them. Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and deposit their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley, Sermon, iv.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to deposit them with him, in hopes of meriting by them! *Sprat.*

4. To lay aside.

It once again deposits its old colour and consistence, and so at length becomes perfectly changed into that true liquor of life, which is called blood.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 107.

[He] the second time deposited his conjugal intendments, and thenceforth courted and espoused, what he preserved inviolate, unto his death, the more eminent perfection of spotless virgin chastity. *Roll, Life of Hammond, sect. 2.*

DEPOSIT.† *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin.] This Latin word was employed by us, early in the seventeenth century, as appears by the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullekar, to denote a pledge or surety. *Depositum* continued to be so used till late in the last century.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

Trustees for the sacred deposit of the monarchy. *Burke.*

They have guarded this precious deposit of legal and constitutional liberty with care. *Hurd.*

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

The spoils of the Macedonian conquest were the first deposit on which the [Roman] bank was established.

Pownall on Antiq. p. 110.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposit. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITARY.† *n. s.* [*depositaire*, Fr. *depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all,

—Made you my guardians, my depositaries;

But kept a reservation to be follow'd

With such a number.

Shakespeare.

An honourable arbitrator, and a faithful depositary of the nuptial constitutions. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded.*

They themselves, [the Jews,] are the depositaries of these and all the other prophecies, which tend to their own confusion. *Addison, Spectator, No. 495.*

DEPOSITING.† *n. s.* [from *To deposit*.] A laying aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the depositing of those lusts, which have, by, I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

DEPOSITION.† *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in depositions, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his deposition is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

His [James the second's] former conduct, and the passage of Charles the second's reign, might rankle still at the hearts of some men, who could not be set to account among the causes of his deposition. *Bolingbroke on the Study of Hist. Lett. 2.*

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DEPOSITORY.† *n. s.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly

used of persons, and *depository* of places, Dr. Johnson says; who cites an example from Addison, in which, he says, the words are confounded. But, in truth, Addison's word is not *depository*, but *depository*; and I have carried the passage to the latter word. Dr. Johnson had been misled by a bad edition of the *Spectator*. But the word has been confounded in modern times.

Becket might have been justifiable, perhaps even laudable, for his steady maintenance of the privileges, which his church and order had acquired by the care of his predecessors, and of which he by his place was the *depository*.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. iii. 6.

DEPOSITUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is entrusted to the care of another; a deposit. See **DEPOSIT**.

Compare the tales of the elder Pliny with the Pseudodoxia Epidemica of Dr. Brown, and you will be surprized to find with what zeal the sacred depositum of error has been transmitted from age to age. *Warburton on Prodiges, p. 5.*

The secret — he delivered down to his successors in religious politics — a *depositum*, whereby his memory became so singularly endeared to them. *Conventry, Phil. to Hyd. Cmo. 4.*

DEPOT.† *n. s.* [French, *depôt*; from the Lat. *depositem*.] A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army; or where recruits for an army are assembled; applied either to barracks, or magazines. A modern word.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present (1794) the great depots of this kingdom. *Brit. Crit. 1794, p. 203.*

DEPRAVATION. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several depravations: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature in its highest depravation, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme

For depravation, to square all the sex.

Shakespeare.

TO DEPRAVE.† *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.]

1. To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the fraudulency of hereticks to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not depraved, or depraves?

Shakespeare.

But from me what can proceed,

But all corrupt; both mind and will deprav'd.

Milton, P. L.

A taste which plenty does deprave,

Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave.

Dryden.

2. To misrepresent; to wrest; to defame.

Envy is blind, and can do nothing but deprave and speak ill of virtuous doing.

Barret.

I have heard his doings depraved of some, who did rather of malicious mind, or private grievance, seek to detract from the honour of his deeds, than of any just cause.

Spenser on Ireland.

Lest the same kneeling should by any persons, either out of ignorance and infirmity, or out of malice and obstinacy, be misconstrued and depraved; it is hereby declared, that thereby no adoration is intended, or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread and wine there bodily received, or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood.

Communion Service, Declaration at the End.

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name

Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.

Milton, P. L.

DEPRAVEDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *depraved*.] Corruptedly; in a vitiated manner.

I have lived to behold the highest perversion of that excellent invention; [the press:] the name of his majesty defamed, the honour of parliament *depraved*; the writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitedly imprinted.

Brown, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

DEPRAVEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

The natural man in this *depravedness* of estate cannot but offend God. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of Marr. Clergy, (1620), p. 70.*

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

Cruelty — argues not only a *depravedness* of nature, but also a meanness of courage and imbecility of mind.

Temple, Introduct. Hist. Eng. p. 226.

DEPRÀVEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

Such an irreligious *depravement* no longer may be soothed and flattered through custom. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

DEPRÀVER.† *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity; he that vilifies.

But I believe you, as I ever knew you,

A glorious talker, and a legend-maker

Of idle tales, and tricks; a *depraver*

Of your own truth.

Beaumont and Fl. Wild-goose-chase.

Notorious *depraviers* of the Book of Common Prayer.

Const. and Can. Ecc. 27.

These *depraviers* of Scripture shall, with glorious assurance, affirm to themselves and their compliers, the wonderful illapses and impulses of the divine spirit, when at the same time they contradict the holy catholic church and themselves; and when *also* many pretenders to a double portion of the spirit have acted as the eldest sons of Babel.

Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng. p. 100.

DEPRÀVING.* *n. s.* [from *To deprave*.] The act of traducing or vilifying.

If any parson, vicar, or other whatsoever minister, — shall preach, declare, or speak any thing in the derogation or *depraving* of the said Book, &c.

Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer, &c. 1 Eliz. ch. 2.

DEPRÀVITY.† *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

The preacher comes in the name of the great God of heaven and earth. — But his doctrines are received with impatience and disgust; his evidence is weighed in the false balance of prejudice and corruption, with a desire to find it weak and insufficient. And let this fatal prepossession once engage the mind, the clearer the evidence appears, the more offensive must it prove; the more must it be hated, and, of consequence, the more violently opposed: or, should it force its way through all the obstacles of *depravity*, it may be entertained for a while, but without a permanent and lively influence: Vicious habits and disorders — passions soon rescine their power.

Leland, Sermon on Infidelity.

To confound the notion of virtue and vice, shews as great a *depravity* in the understanding, as it does in the senses, to confound contrary perceptions.

Tottier, Sermon before the Univ. of Oxf. 1767.

TO DEPRÉCATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *deprier*, Lat. *deprecator*.]

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

David kneeled upon his knees, to *deprecate* the captivity of his people. *Hemst, Sermon. (1658), p. 204.*

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgement of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves.

Rogers.

The judgements which we would *deprecate*, are not removed.

Smalridge.

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets

Those darts, whose points make gods adore

His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r.

Prior.

DEPRÉCATION.† *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer against evil.

Thy Son himself had a sadness in his soul to death; and he had a reluctance, a *deprecation* of death, in the approaches thereof; but he had his cordial too, Yet not my will, but thine be done. *Doane, Devot. p. 280.*

To this purpose is that excellent *deprecation*, "O God, merciful Father, that despisest not the sighing of a contrite heart, &c."

Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 225.

Stertnutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other.

Brown.

* I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd

Milton, P. L.

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

Alexander of Hales and Bonaventure do maintain, that the power of the keys extends to the remission of faults, by way of intercession only and *deprecation*, not by imparting any immediate absolution. *Bp. Usher, Reply to the Jesuit Malone, p. 87.*

All sorts of reconciliation, in the very nature of the thing, suppose a *deprecation* of, or a satisfaction for, some misery, which first caused a breach between the persons thus to be reconciled.

South, Sermon. v. 465.

DEPRÉCATIVE.† } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] * That

DEPRÉCATORY. } serves to deprecate; apologetick: tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish King was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

I confess with shame, it was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or *deprecatory*, with my good lords the critics. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. 3.*

DEPRÉCATOR. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

TO DEPRÉCIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to depreciate and misrepresent.

Addison.

A. there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have.

Spectator.

DEPRÉCIATION.* *n. s.* [from *depreciate*.] The act of lessening the worth or value of any thing.

It is fruitless to inquire which of two acts of duty be the more acceptable, where both are indispensable; and dangerous, it should seem, to form comparisons of two indispensable duties, where the preference of one tends to the *depreciation* of the other.

Burgess on the Div. of Christ, p. 34.

TO DEPRÉDATE. *v. a.* [*depredari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.

Bacon.

DEPRÉDATION. *n. s.* [*depredatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms.

Hayward.

The land had never been before so free from robberies and depredations as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such depredations and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture; and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATOR. *n. s.* [*depredator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briary, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call depredators. *Bacon.*

TO DEPREHEND. *† v. a.* [old Fr. *deprehender*; Lat. *deprehendo*.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being apprehended in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

The woman, apprehended in adultery, she indeed called not strumpet; for she carried her name written in her forehead: She was taken in adultery. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 244.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once apprehended in so gross and impious an imposture. *Mor.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and far not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

We shall not long be quiet; but, uncertain and desultory, leap out of one humour into another, like those whom we must study and apprehend, and so meet and apply ourselves unto them in every mode and disposition.

Farindon's Sermon. (1657,) p. 429.

TO DEPREHEND. ** v. n.* To discover.

Surely in the books of Tully men may apprehend, that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, or music, or grammar. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 49. b.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *† adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood, or discovered. *Dict.*

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprehen[sible] by certain experiments.

Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 15.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; casiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *deprehension*, discovery; Lat. *deprehensio*.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

Her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame.

Bp. Hall, Contemp. The Woman taken in Adultery.

2. A discovery.

TO DEPRESS. *† v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

1. To press, or thrust down.

Unless an age too late, or cold Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or depressing the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to depress the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can depress or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRESSION. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any depression by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and depressions; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small depression of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wicman.*

3. The act of humbling or abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION of a Star [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRESSIVE. ** adj.* [from *To depress*.] Lowering; having the power to depress.

Ev'n where the keen depressive north descends.

Johnson, Britannia.

We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous, depressive, and earthy, which such a soul draws with it; and therefore it is burdened by such a clog.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

DEPRESSOR. ** n. s.* [*depressor*, Lat.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attolent and depriment muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVABLE. ** adj.* [from *deprive*.] Liable to deprivation.

Upon surmise — they gather, that the persons that enjoy them, [the church's grants and tolerations,] possess them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all hours! *Hooker, v. § 81.*

DEPRIVATION. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

DEP

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

TO DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him; with *of*.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Joh. xxxix. 17.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived* of sight, Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uses it without *of*.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*

His blessed countenance. *Milton, P. L.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew,

Deprived of sepulchres and funeral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,

Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*

Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for incontinency, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPRIVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deprive*.] The state of losing.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*; and, having proved the troubles and importunities of the flesh, may find time and leisure for prayer and repentance. *Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 360.*

DEPRIVER. *n. s.* [from *deprive*.] That which takes away or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys,

Which sack creates. *Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 38.*

DEPTH. *n. s.* [Goth. *diupith*, "the deep," St. Luke, v. 4. See **DEEP**. Mr. H. Tooke considers

depth as the third person singular of *suppan*, to sink.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends, Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height Are equally held infinite,

In poetry the height we know, 'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd lead, And scamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov. viii. 27.*

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night, You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Adison, Whig Examiner.*

6. Sagacity. See the seventh sense of **DEEP**.

As the reporters were but few, they were generally looked upon as persons of little *depth* and great simplicity; and

DEP

such qualifications too frequently render men very credulous. *South, Sermon, v. 172.*

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

TO DEPTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

TO DEPUCLATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

TO DEPUULSE. *v. a.* [Lat. *depello*, *depulsum*.

Formed like the verb *repulse*. It is not noticed by Dr. Johnson, who however introduces *depulsion*, with no other authority than his own; which word, however, is in our old lexicography.] To drive away; to thrust often away. *Cockeram.*

DEPUSSION. *n. s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A driving or thrusting away. *Cockeram.*

DEPUISORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

TO DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurere*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

The instrument that doth *depurate* the best of blood, and defecate and exalt the vital spirits.

Smith, Worl. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 219. Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogenous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanville.*

DEPURATION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *deputation*, such as we have in magdalous, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *deputation* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

TO DEPURE. *v. a.* [*depurere*, Fr.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

The wyndowes clear *depured* all of crystal. *Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Amours, &c. (1555,) ch. 4.*

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same deflection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPURGATORY. *adj.* [Fr. *depurgatoire*.] Having power to purge. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

DEPUTATION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads Of all the favorites that the absent king In *deputation* left behind him here, When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakespeare.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs into sublunary *deputations*. *Brown.* The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 Sam. And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,

The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd. *Raiscommon*.
A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Aylife, Parergon*.

DEPUTY. *n. s.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the viceroy and deputy of Almighty God. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*.

He was vouch'd his immediate deputy upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South*.

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker*.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, grafted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon*.

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips*.

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.]

• To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from deep, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *der*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden*.

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow lens,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakespeare*.

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERAGN.† } *v. a.* [from *disrationare*, or *dirationare*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says.

To DERAIN. }
It is rather from the Norman French, *dareigner*, to make proof of, to make good; sometimes written *desrener*.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount*.

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict*.

DERAIGNMENT. } *n. s.* [from *deraign*.]

DERAINMENT. }
1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French

desrayer, or *desranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion; and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount*.

To DERA'NGE. *v. a.* fold Fr. *desranger*, to disorder, to disarray, to disorder. Cotgrave. Our word is modern. About twenty years since, it was condemned as a Gallicism. "We cannot but take notice, in derogation from our praise for correctness of style, that some few Gallicisms occur, such as *derange* for *disarrange*, &c." Brit. Crit. Sept. 1795, p. 237. But *derange* has gained ground; and is now common.] To turn out of the proper course; to disorder.

The republic of regicide—has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, and broke to pieces, all the rest. *Burke on a Regicide Peace*.

DERA'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *derange*. Formerly, *deraignment* was, in some places, used, as Blount and Cowel relate, in the literal signification of the French *desranger*, that is, turning out of course. See DERAIGNMENT, and Cowel in V. DERAIGNE.] Disorder. It is commonly applied to discomposure of mind, or intellect.

An anatomist, who understands the structure of the heart, might say beforehand that it would *derange*; but he would expect, I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, that it should always be liable to *derangement*, or that it would soon work itself out. *Paley, Nat. Theology*, ch. 10.

DERA'Y. *n. s.* [from *desrayer*, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity: not in use.

Douglas.

To DERE. *v. a.* [*depuan*, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DERE. *adj.* Hurtful. See the 4th sense of DEAR.
DE'RELICT. *adj.* [Lat. *derelictus*.] Wilfully relinquished. See DERELICTS.

Taking out a patent in Charles the second's time for *derelict* lands. *Letters (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood)* i. 61.

DERELICTION.† *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

A sorrow proceeding from the love of God, and conversion to him, and ending in a *dereliction* of all our sins. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Popery*, ch. 2. § 1.

2. The state of being forsaken.
There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker*.

O Saviour, hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished! Thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion*.

'Tis true, Christ cried upon the cross, with a loud voice, saying, "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" But if that *dereliction* should signify a solution of the former union of his natures, the separation had been made not at his death, but in his life. Whereas indeed those words infer no more, than that he was bereft of such joys and comfort from

the Deity, as should assuage and mitigate the acerbity of his present torments. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

DERELICTS. *n. s. pl.* [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*
TO DERIDE. *† v. a.* [old French, *derider*; Lat. *derideo*.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unscemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or deride what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have derided God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride Insult my darkness, and my groans deride. *Pope.*

Some that adore Newton for his fluxions, deride him for his religion. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DERIDER. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Lucian, a man learned and eloquent, but a derider of all religion. *Woolton, Christian Man. (1766) sign. K. iij.*

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contentments offered by deriders of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

We see what sort of scoffers they are, who are to come in the last days, impudent deriders of religion, because they are resolved on walking after their own lusts. *Glanville, Sermon. p. 19.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERIDINGLY. ** adv.* [from the participle *deriding*.] In a jeering manner.

His parasite was wont deridingly to advise him.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.

DERISION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and derision of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and derision of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in derision daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer. xx. 7.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a derision to them that are round about us. *Ps. xlv. 13.*

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound, Thy foes derision, captive, poor and blind, Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton, S. A.*

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff; they feast;

Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest, And each in jovial mood his mate address. *Pope.*

DERISIVELY. ** adv.* [from *derisive*.] In a mocking or contemptuous manner.

The Persians — [were] thence called Magus; *derisively* by other Ethnicks. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 243.*

DERISORY. *† adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or derisory manner is further still from making shew of method. *Shaftesbury.*

DERIVABLE. *† adj.* [from *derivo*.]

1. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

2. Deducible, as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. *Wilkins on Prayer, ch. 4.*

All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from sin, which was fully pardoned. *South, Sermon. vi. 226.*

TO DERIVATE. ** v. a.* [Lat. *derivo*.] To derive. Obsolete. *Hulot.*

DERIVATION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Barnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wharman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived: not used.

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare.*

The word *Honestus* originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *† adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

Life is otherwise in God, than in the creatures; in Him originally, in them derivatively. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.*

TO DERIVE. *† v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, derived all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, deriveth not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been derived from the Pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense:

in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use.

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known.

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom.

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

While we are *deriving* words from the Latin, we would not have the reader fancy that we owe all to the Latin, and have not many words that came down to us pure, and unmix'd, directly from the Saxon, Danish, Belgick, and Teutonic languages, and their dialects. For many of those words which of old we received from the Latins, and likewise many of those which we have more lately received from them by the mediation, or assistance, of the French, Italian, or Spanish, with some small variation according to the diversity and idiom of each dialect, are common to us with the Saxons, Danes, &c. and thence have come directly down to us, though they may be originally Latin.

Greenwood's Essay on Eng. Gramm. (1722,) p. 199.

To DERIVE. v. n.

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the pow'r of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.

Prior.

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well possess'd.

Shakespeare.

DERIVER. n. s. [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself.

South.

DERN.† adj. [bearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary; and it is so used in the north of England. See DEARN, and DERNFUL. *Dern* is used by Chaucer for *secret*.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson says. I could never find that the word was used in this sense.

DERNFUL.* adj. [from *deru*.] Mournful. Not in use.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
By *dernfull* noise.

Brysket, Mourning Musc of Thestylis.

DERNIER. adj. Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscrib'd by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature.

Ayliff.

DERNLY.* adv. [from *deru*.] See DEARNLY. Mournfully; anxiously. Obsolete.

Next stroke *he* should have slaine,
Had not the lady, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstaine
From doing him to dy.

Spenser, F. Q.

To DEROGATE.† v. a. [*derogo*, Lat.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent; distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*.

Hule.

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage; to minish.

Hudoc.

To DEROGATE. v. n.

1. To detract; to lessen reputation, with *from*.

We should be injurious to virtue itself: if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great.

Hooker.

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no *derogation* in't?

— You cannot *derogate*, my lord.

Shakespeare.

DEROGATE.† adj. [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

That he should obteyne, if he might, of the king, his father, his gracious pardon; whereby no law or justice should be *derogate*.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 102.

Into her womb convey sterility;

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her *derogate* body never spring

A babe to honour her!

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

DEROGATELY.* adv. [from *derogate*.] In a manner which lessens honour or respect.

I must be laugh'd at,

If, or for nothing, or a little, I

Should say myself offended; and with you

Chiefly? the world; more laugh'd at, that I should

Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name

It not concern'd me.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

DEROGATION. n. s. [*derogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians.

Bacon.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law.

South.

2. A delamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain.

Hooker.

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise.

Spenser on Ireland.

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.

Bacon.

I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise.

Dryden.

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers.

Addison.

DEROGATIVE. adj. [*derogativus*, Lat.] Detracting; lessening the honour of: not in use.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DEROGATORILY.† adv. [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.

Dict.

He was of a high rough spirit, and spoke *derogatorily* of Sir Anias Pawlet.

Aubrey, of Cardinal Wolsey, Anec. ii. 187.

DEROGATORINESS. n. s. [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.

Dict.

DEROGATORY.† adj. [*derogatorius*, Latin; *derogatoire*, Fr.] Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable. With *to* or *from*; and formerly with *against*.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the Creation.

Brown.

Who seeth not that it is but a meer mockery to make them, [rules,] to the end their bulls and dispensations may have as many clauses *derogatory* against them?

Harnar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 161.

DES

New detestable doctrines, derogatory to the blood of Christ, which moderate men even of her own [Rome's] subjects detest.

Bp. Bedell, *Serm. on Rev. l. xviii. 14.*

These deputed beings are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods, than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DE'RRING.* *adj.* [Sax. *deappan*, to dare.] Daring. Spenser uses this word repeatedly with *do* and *doers*; and once as a substantive, for *competition*. But these terms have long been obsolete. See **TO DERE**. The contemporary commentator on Spenser calls *derring do* "manhood and chivalry."

All mightie men and dreadfull derring doers.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 38.

DE'RVIS.† *n. s.* [*dervis*, French, Dr. Johnson says. But this word requires further notice. In the Persian language, the *dervis* means a *beggar*, or *poor man*; and is written *dervich*. The word has been assimilated to our *druids* and *witches*, in a passage too curious to be here omitted: "*Monachorum etiam et sacerdotum genus apud Turcas ab antiquissimis temporibus conservatum, Dervis, et nonine, et re Druides refert. Eadem enim populo preestare pollicentur, quæ Druides majoribus nostris, ut ex iis elucet, quæ Turnfort in Itinerario Orientali, tom. ii. p. 393. habet. Dervis autem eodem modo à Druidibus derivatur, quo Anglorum Witch, magus, incantator; quod sonus et genuina pronuntiatio magis evincit, quam literarum scriptura.*" *Keyser, Antiq. Septentr. et Celticae, Hanov. 1729, p. 152.*] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their dervises dare an impostor preach.

Sandys.

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SART.* See **DESERT**.

DE'SCANT.† *n. s.* [*discanto*, Italian, Dr. Johnson says. But the Italians have not that word. *Biscanto* is their expression, as Mr. Malone also observes. Our word is probably from the old French *deschant*, "a descant; *deschanter*, to descant, or sing descant." Cotgrave, and Sherwood. *Lat. decanto.*]

1. A song or tune composed in parts; a variety of sounds produced by an instrument or voice. See **TO DESCANT**.

Neither shall the sweet organs — be played upon, — nor yet the freshe descante, pryngonge, counterpoint, and faburden be called for.

Bale on the Revel. P. iii. (1550.) sign. B. 8.

Nay, now you are too flat,

And mar the conceit with too harsh a descant. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful nightingale,

She all night long her amorous descant sung. *Milton, P. L.*

He that at midnight should hear, as I have often done, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling of the nightingale's voice, might well be lifted above earth. *Wallon's Angler.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt. Adopted from the musical sense, of running a descant or division.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. *Shakspeare.*

DES

• We whet our malice and arrogance upon one another, by applauding each other in censuring those above; in running spiteful descants on their actions, and arraigning their maladministration at the tribunal of our majesty.

Scott's Works, ii. 37.

Kindness would supplant all unkind reportings, and severe descants upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DE'SCANT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes with the voice or instrument.
2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt. From the musical sense.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time;
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own deformity. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Upon which plain-song of the poets I thus descant.

Spenser on Prodiges, p. 63.

• Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To descant on my strength, and give thy verdict?

Milton, S. A.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people descanting upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

DESCANTING.* *n. s.* [from *descant*.] Remark; conjecture; guess.

If mysteries were received rather in the simplicity in which they are delivered in the Scriptures, than according to the descantings of fanciful men upon them, they would not appear much more incredible than some of the common objects of sense and perception.

Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester, p. 107.

TO DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.

Matt. vii. 25.

The brook that descended out of the mount.

Deut. ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one descending blow.

Dryden.

Foul with stains

Of gushing torrents and descending ruins,

Addison.

O goddess! who, descending from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes.

Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall descend into battle, and perish. *1 Sam. xxvi. 10.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious sire preserve the son;

His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,

And on the suitors let thy wrath descend.

Pope.

4. To go down, in a figurative sense.

[He] with holiest meditations fed,

Into himself descended.

Milton, P. R.

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known

The Grecian fleet, descending on the town.

Dryden.

A foreign son upon the shore descends,

Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

Collier against Despair.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and descended of the ancient family of the Wimbles.

Addison.

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to descend to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot descend unto him by inheritance.

Locke.

DES

The inheritance of both rule over man and property, is things spring from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they descended to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCEND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both descend the hill;
Descended, Adam to the bower, where Eve
Lay sleeping.

Milton, P. L.

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we descended them, we had still a river running along with the road. *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or descending it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCENDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, Fr. *descendens*, Lat.]

The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The descendants of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true descendant of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my descendants before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCENDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin. It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *descendible*.] Conformity to the rules of descent.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*. *Blackstone.*

DESCENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infundations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males. *Hale, Com. Law of Eng.*

DESCENSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*:

It was *Jove's* case. From a prince to a 'prentice! a low transformation: that shall be mine. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DES

DESCENDIVE. *n. s.* [from *descension*.] Descending; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DESCENT. *n. s.* [*descensus*, Lat. *descente*, Fr.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blackmore.*

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward, Nat. Hist. P. iii.*

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet. *Shakespeare.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descent*, that I who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd,
Into a beast; and mix'd with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he slid countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Charendon.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those foplings, and declare for sense;
For should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made. *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*!
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden.*

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton, P. L.*

From him

His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton, P. L.*

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hosker.*

Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then, with whom to hold converse,
Saw with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior; infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee? *Milton, P. L.*

DESERTATION. † *n. s.* [from *deserate*.] The abolition of consecration.

They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desertions. *Parnell, Life of Zoilus.*

DESERT. † *n. s.* [*desertum*, Latin; Fr. *desert*, which Cotgrave renders "a desert," a method of spelling this substantive, which obtained formerly; for Sandys also writes "desart-land," in his Paraphrase of Lamentations, p. 8. And so Sir T. Herbert, in the example which I add. In several publications of modern times the word has also been so given; as in Stevens's edition of Shakspeare, &c.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the desert with thy sword.
If trembling I inhibit; then protest me

The baby of a girl. *Shakspeare.*

Last night we crost over an inhospitable sandy desert, which was ten miles broad. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 170.*

He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton, P. R.*

DESERT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Lat.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilld.

I have words

That would be howld out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakspeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a desert island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

TO DESERT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, Fr. *desero*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously; to abandon.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that hill, that ever deserted them, till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to desert them? *Bentley.*

TO DESERT.* *v. n.* To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall desert during the time of annual exercise, &c. *Stat. Militia Act.*

DESERT. *n. s.* [properly *dessert*: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See **DESSERT.**

DESERT. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *deserte*, "recompense." Lacombe. Or the participle of *deserve*; *deserv'd*, *desert*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal desert both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired. *Hooker.*

The base of th' mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere

To propagate their states. *Shakspeare.*

Use every man after his desert, and who shall scape whipping? *Shakspeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All desert imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my deserts to his, and join them both. *Shakspeare.*

DESERTER. † *n. s.* [Lat. *desertor*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted deserters, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Streight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The recruit'd deserters will repair. *Dryden.*

Hosts of deserters, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same deserters, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.*

A deserter, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler, No. 59.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the deserter in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean deserter of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESERTFUL.* *adj.* [*desert* and *full*.] High in desert; meritorious.

My Lords, how much your country owes you both,

The due reward of your desertful glories
Must to posterity remain. *Braun. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

But to another task the author's pen
Hath been employ'd, in this desertful book.

Verses prefixed to *Verstegan's Rest. of Dec. Intelligence.*

DESERTION. † *n. s.* [Fr. *desertion*, Lat. *desertio*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a desertion of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Whiles thou, O Saviour, shalt enable me to say, My God, I shall hope never to sink under thy desertions. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

3. Quitting the army or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

Desertion from the king's armies in time of war is, by the standing law of the land, made felony. *Blackstone.*

DESERTLESS. † *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

It stays not long on thy desertless arm.

Braun. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

As if he had been giving some booty, or begged office to a sort of his desertless grooms. *Milton, Epiconoclastes.*

She said she lov'd;
Lov'd me desertless, who, with shame, confess
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryden.*

DESERTLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *desertless*.] Underservedly.

But now people will call you valiant, desertlessly I think, yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.

Braun. and Fl. King and no King.

DESERTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *deserter*.] She who forsakes her duty.

Cleave to a wife; but let her be a wife, let her be a real help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a revelation. *Milton, Tr. revelation.*

TO DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.]

of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power, an agate snuff box; men deserved of them. *being unwilling to be in her eyes.*

What he deserves of you and me I know. *Addison.*

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*.

A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me.
Since my Orsini's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen.

Milton, P. L.

Dryden.

Dryden.

To *DESERVE*. *v. a.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit
and *deserve* of another.

South.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise.

Ottway.

DESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and bast,
Deservedly made vassal.

Milton, P. R.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that
community which he endeavours to subvert.

Addison.

DESERVER. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, used in an ill sense by Archbishop Laud.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*.
Till his deserts are pass'd.

Shakspeare.

Be very careful, that it be not done upon any pretence whatsoever, for the man certainly is an ill *deserver*.

Abp. Laud, 1st of his Ch. of Ox. p. 126.

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable presumers.

Wotton.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*.

Dryden.

DESERVING. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] Desert; degree of merit or demerit.

We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our own works or *deservings*.

Articles of Religion, Art. 11.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*.

Shakspeare.

I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own *deservings*.

Milton, P. L.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick,
was an admirable speaker, and very popular.

Swift.

DESERVINGLY. *adv.* [from *deserving*.] Worthily; according to good desert.

We have raised Sejanus, from obscure and almost unknown gentry, to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, *deservingly*.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

DESHABILLE. *n. s.* See *DISHABILLE*.

DESICCANTS. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted.

Wiseman.

To *DESICCATE*. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores.

Bacon.

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun.

Hale.

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine goeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. The *COATE*. *n. s.* To grow dry; to be drained
I'll pay six.

Before a friend is cited amongst the Greeks themselves, as a
Shall lose a particular grace and favour of God to the bodies

DESCRIPTIVE. *adv.* have canonized for saints to continue un-
any person in the moist clamps of a vault to dry and *desic-*
cates in Egypt.

Ricaud, Greek Church, p. 277.

DESICCATION. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there follows *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.

Bacon.

DESICCATIVE. *adj.* [Fr. *desiccatif*, Cotgr.] That which has the power of drying.

All those authors that have written of mineral waters, do generally agree, that they are of a *desiccative* or drying nature.

Ferrand, Love's Melancholy, (1665,) p. 358.

To *DESIDERATE*. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem.

Cheyne.

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover; as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation, The trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DESIDIOS. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy.

Dict.

To *DESIGN*. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *dessigner*, Fr.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with for.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* for the acknowledgement of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we.

Stillingfleet.

You are not for obscurity *design'd*.

But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

3. To devote intentionally: with to.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son.

Clarendon.

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed* to the study of the law.

Dryden.

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads.

Wotton.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*

The new elected seat, and draws the lines.

Dryden.

5. To mark out by particular tokens: little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs.

Locke.

DESIGN. *n. s.* [Fr. *dessing*.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

Leave these sad *designs*

To him that hath more cause to be a mourner.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *design* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?

Tillotson.

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention.

Locke.

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes.

Addison.

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,

Where life awakes and dawns at every line.

Pope.

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Lat.]. Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant.

Digby.

DESIGNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *designatus*.] Marked out; chosen; appointed. See **DESIGNATION**.

Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, and king of England, — was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, *designated* by king Henry the sixth, and by the most noble senate and universal synod of this kingdom, the high court of parliament.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. of Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 3.

To DESIGNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *designo*.] To point out; to distinguish. The adjective appears to be of considerable age in our language; but the verb, I think, is not so. Neither of them is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to *designate* them. *Brit. Crit.* Jul. 1801.

DESIGNATION. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift*.

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon*.

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke*.

DESIGNATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *designatif*.] Appointing; shewing; declaring. *Cotgrave*.

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things: that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation*.

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke*.

DESIGNER.† *n. s.* [from *design*.]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

The meanest worldly interest of the ambitious or covetous *designer*. *Maimond of Conscience*.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety*.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison*.

4. One that plans a building, a garden, or the like. Unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

The giant being a man of extraordinary dimensions, it was impossible to do this affair [to measure him by a quadrant] any other way than your *designers* use when they take the height of a country *people*.

Reasons of Mr. Bays changing his Religion, (1688,) Pref. In pursuance of our present taste in gardening, every good painter of landscape appears to me the most proper *designer*.

Shenstone, Thoughts on Gardening.

Kent, and other *designers* of this century, [the eighteenth,] must have had an idea of the thing intended.

Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 64.

DESIGNFULNESS.* *n. s.* [*design* and *fulness*.] Abundance of design, formed to the detriment of another.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with dusky shades and irregular features of base *designfulness* and malicious cunning. *Barrow, Sermon*, vol. ii. S. 7.

DESIGNING. *part. adj.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compelled,

Designing, mercenary; and I know

You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southern*.

DESIGNING.* *n. s.* [from *design*.] The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

Whether France and Flanders could have drawn so much money from England for *figured* silks, lace, and tapestry, if they had not had academies for *designing*?

Bp. Berkeley, Quercus, § 65.

DESIGNLESS.† *adj.* [from *design*.]

1. Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.

2. Without scheme or project.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.

Hammond's Works, iv. 513.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle*.

DESIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *design*.]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety*.

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville*.

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our wars are done:

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,

That their *designment* halts. *Shakespeare*.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward*.

3. The idea or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden*.

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shewn

In mingling colours, or in placing light,

Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden*.

DESINENCE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *desinence*, from *desino*, Lat.] A close; an ending. *Sherwood*.

In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme, which if it be unusually abrupt, and not dependent in sense upon so near affinity of words, I know not what a loathsome kind of harshness and discordance it breedeth to my judicial ear.

Bp. Had. Postscript to his Satires.

DESINENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *desinens*.] Ending; extreme; lowermost.

In front of this sea were placed six tritons — their upper parts human — their *desinent* parts fish.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

DESIRABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *desirable*; Lat. *desiderabilis*.]

1. To be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts*.

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of his will. *Rogers*.

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expression about an agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison*.

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESIRABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *desirable*.] That which is wished with earnestness.

Painted beauty is a great argument of the *desirableness* of that which is true and native.

Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conference, P. i.

DESIRE. *n. s.* [*desir*, Fr. *desio*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakespeare.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind; It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

TO DESIRE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deut. vii. 25.*

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.

— I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon; I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*

But since you take such interest in our woe, And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know, I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song, Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESIREFUL. *n. s.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desires*. *Shakespeare.*

DESIRELESS. * *adj.* [*desire* and *less*.] Without desire.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*. *Donne, Devot. p. 25.*

DESIROUS. † *adj.* [old Fr. *desireux*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please, and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

Men are drowsy, and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while, Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove Of choicest flowers a garland. *Milton, P. L.*

Conjugal affection, Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt, Hath led me on *desirous* to behold Once more thy face. *Milton, P. L.*

DESIROUSLY. † *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes. *Dict.*

Do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily, and depart *desirously*?

South, Sermon on Div. Worship, i. 272.

DESIROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *desirous*.] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dict.*

TO DESIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop; with *from*.

Desist, thou art discerned,

And toil'st in vain; nor art in vain molest. *Milton, P. R.*
There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESISTANCE. *n. s.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it both the motive and excuse for their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESDITIVE. *adj.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concludent; final.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

DESK. † *n. s.* [Sax. *dyrc*, a table, as well as a dish; Teut. *disch*; Ital. *disco*. See also *DESS*.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,

There is a purse of ducats.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Shakespeare.*

Walton's Angler.

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver rails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

TO DESK. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up, as in a desk; to treasure.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,

You're inquisition'd straight for heresy,

Unless your daring frontispiece can tell

News of a relick, or brave miracle;

Then are you entertain'd and *desk'd* up by

Our Ladies psalter and the rosary;

There to remain, till that their wisdoms please

To let you loose among the novices.

John Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 2.

DESOLATE. † *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there

Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

This hefo appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broomer.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer. xxvi.*

3. Solitary; without society.

Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house.

2 Sam. xiii. 20.

Desolate, desolate, will I hence, and die. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

TO DESOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake; but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around

Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun

And dog, impatient, bounding at the shot,

Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY. † *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner. *Sherwood.*

DESOLATER. * *n. s.* [from *desolate*.] One who causes desolation.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations be a *desolator*, or make desolation. *Made on Daniel, p. 39.*

But who is this *desolator*, or maker of desolations?

Id. p. 44.

DESOLATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *desolation*.]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,

Herself, the land, and many a Christian soul,

Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far

being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it.

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless desolation.

My desolation does begin to make
A better life.

To complete

The scene of desolation stretch'd around,
The gun guards stand.

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations!

Jer. l. 23.

DE'SOLATOR.* See DESOLATER.

DE'SOLATORY.* *adj.* [from *devolute*.] Causing or inflicting desolation.

These desolatory judgements are a notable improvement of God's mercy.

By Hall, Rem. p. 55.

DESPA'IR.* *n. s.* [*desespoir*, French.] This word is rarely found in the plural; and as Dr. Johnson has wholly omitted to notice this; I may here observe, that "*despairs*, *equivocations*, &c." are in *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 693.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency.

Locke.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stoop with *despair*.

Sidney.

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

Wegry'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,

All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,

Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear

All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear.

Denham.

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;

One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*.

Dryden.

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,

All swell'n and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers.

Shakespeare.

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other; may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*?

Sprat.

To DESPA'IR.* *v. n.* [*desesperer*, Norm. French; *despero*, Latin.]

1. To be without hope; to despond; with *of* before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning.

Eccles. xii. 11.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver.

Bacon.

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun.

Wake.

2. Without *of*.

Despair thy charm.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

And Love, *despairing* in her heart a place,

Would needs take up his lodging in her face.

Lord Lansdowne, *Ess. on Unnat. Rights*.

To DESPA'IR.* *v. a.* To cause to despair.

Having no hope to *despair* the governor to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.

Sir R. Williams, *Act. of the Low Countries*, p. 30.

DESPA'IRABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *desesperable*.] Unhopeful.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

DESPA'IRER.* *n. s.* [from *despair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,

And makes *despairers* hope for good success.

Dryden.

DESPA'IRFUL.* *adj.* [*despair* and *fail*.] Hopeless.

Obsolete.

That sweet but sour *despairful* care.

Sidney.

Other sorts of cries also used amongst the Irish, — *avour* of the Scythian barbarism; as their lamentations at their burials, with *despairful* outcries.

Spenser on Ireland.

DESPA'IRINGLY.* *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so *despairingly* conceive thyself under a fatality of being evil.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* ii. 7.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society.

Hoyle.

To DESPA'TCH.* *v. a.* [French *depescher*, *depêcher*.

We had formerly the verb *depeach* in one of the senses of our present word. See Huloet's Dict. in voce. From the time that Dr. Johnson published his Dictionary, the spelling of *despatch*, in conformity to its French origin, has been only partial; *dispatch*, as Mr. Nares has justly remarked, seeming to be fixed beyond the power of any etymologist.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it.

Temple.

The good Aeneas, whose paternal care

Julius' absence could no longer bear,

Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste,

To give a glad relation of the past.

Dryden.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,

In pity of his misery, to *despatch*

His knighted life.

Shakespeare.

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords.

Ezek. xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;

And we resolve we will *despatch* you all.

Dryden.

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;

I shall grow tender else, and wish to live.

Dryden.

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him.

2 Mac. ix. 4.

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.

Locke.

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?

— They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone.

Shakespeare.

DESPA'TCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be.

Bacon.

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,

Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;

Then to a woman's meaning would you look,

Then read her backward.

Granville.

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.

Addison.

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put

This night's great business into my *despatch*,

Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,

Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.

Shakespeare.

*3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHER.* *n. s.* [I have placed the word here, among Dr. Johnson's family of *despatch*; though it is, like some of those in his examples, not spelt with an *e*.]

1. That which destroys, or makes an end of.

Avaryce was the other *despatcher*, which hath made an end both of our libraries and books without respect.

Boyle, *Pref. to Leland's Illu.* sig. B.4.

2. One who performs business.

The dataire [is] a dater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome. *Cotgrave in V. Dataire.*

DESTA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton, P. L.*

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DESPECTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *despectio*.] A looking down; figuratively, a despising.

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractives which they see to be so transitory.

W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. (1648.) P. i. p. 362.

DESPERA'DO.* *n. s.* [Pure Spanish. The French have, in their old language, the phrase "*louer à la desespérade*, to throw at all, to set all on sixes and sevens." This suits the character of the *desperado*.] One who is desperate, furious, without fear of danger or consequences. We had formerly the substantive *desperate* for men of this character; which, like *desperado*, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction. *The Cloak in its Colours, (1679.) p. 9.*

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel;
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shakespeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin. *Hammond.*

3. Irrecoverable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakespeare.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery? *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules *Pope.*

DESPERATE.* *n. s.* A desperate man.

A troop of execrable giants, violent oppressors of men, thieves, and adulterous *desperates*.

Dunne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633.) p. 204.

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And *desperately* or dead *Shakespeare.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DESPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more *desperate*. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

Desperation

Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shakespeare.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on, because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears

Of *despicable* foes. *Milton, P. L.*

All the earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton, P. L.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DESPICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *despicable*.] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service.

Decay of Piety.

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPICIENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *despicientia*.] A looking down; figuratively, contempt; a despising.

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *Mede, Diatr. p. 191.*

DESPISABLE.* *adj.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation, Dr. Johnson says. But it is in our old lexicography, without this note of degradation. See Huloet's Dict. It is also used by an author, whom Dr. Johnson has sometimes cited, though he has overpassed him here, in a very serious and affecting application.

I, that was respected by the honourable title of wife, am now rejected by the *despicable* name of a widow: I, that flourished like a fruitful vine upon the house-top, am now neglected and trodden under feet.

Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Widow.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despicable* thing in the world.

Arbutnot to Pope.

DES

DESPI'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Scorn; contempt.
No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despise*, and may find means to shew his resentment.

Patrick on Proverbs, xi. 12.
Policy, the great idol of a carnal reason, is that which insensibly works the soul to a *despise* of religion.

South, *Serm.* viii. §85.

To DESPISE.† *v. a.* [*despiser*, old Fr., Skinner's *despicio*, Lat. "You, my lord, high in birth and fortune, are a spectator from the summit of a high tower, or a high hill: the consequence of which is, that you can see nothing beautiful below you; at least nothing but with diminished beauty; and what you cannot see, you naturally disregard. Hence it is, that the word *despise* signifyeth, in the original, to look down upon things from above." Delany, *Observ.* on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life of Swift, p. 255.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.
For, lo, I will make thee small among the Heathen, and despised among men. *Ser.* xlix. 15.
My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In Shakspeare it seems once to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *despettare*.
Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*

DESPISEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the participle *despised*.]
The state of being despised.
He went foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to bind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

DESPI'SER. *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shakspeare.*
Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her *despisers*. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPI'SING.* *n. s.* [from *despisc*.] Scorn; contempt.
If any person shall declare or speak any thing in derogation, depraving, or *despising* of the same book, then &c.
Act for Uniform. of Comm. Prayer, &c. 1 Eliz. ch. 2.
All my contempt and *despising*s of Thy spiritual favours have not yet made Thee withdraw them.
Whole Duty of Man.

DESPI'TE.† *n. s.* [*despite*, old Fr.; "en *despite*, in contempt." Kelham. This is exactly the sense of the second definition of our word; which also is sometimes used with *in* understood. The Dutch *spyt* is likewise vexation, *despise*, scorn; "*spyt, zyn bakkus*," in spite of his teeth. See **SPITE.**]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.
Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shakspeare.*
With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spital.*

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition.
The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shakspeare.*
My life thou shalt command, but not my shame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shakspeare.*
Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryden.*

DES

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*
Say, would the tender creature in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain?
Thou, with rebel insolence, did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in *despite*, ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.
[He] hath done *despite* unto the Spirit of grace. *Heb.* x. 29.
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton, P. L.*

To DESPI'TE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *despiter*.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.
Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, saving the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.
I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakspeare.*
Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*
Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.
Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you. *Matthew, v. 44.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity.
Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. *Wisd.* ii. 19.

DESPI'TEOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *despiteux* or *dépitéux*; modern, *despiteux*; without pity, cruel. Chaucer uses both *despitous* and *despitously*.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of use.
The knight of the red-cross, when him he spy'd
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
Gan fairly couch his spear. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Turning *despiteous* torture out of doors. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous*.] In a furious manner: not in use.
The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd.
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gambenous falls. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To DESPOIL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *despoüiller*, Lat. *despolio*.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.
Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield. *Spenser.*
You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakspeare.*
Waiting with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss. *Milton, P. L.*
He, pale as death, *despoil'd* of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*
Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.
These formed stones *despoil'd* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip: not in use. This, however is the oldest employment of our word.

DES

And for that nothing of her old gere
She should bring into his house, he bad
That women should *despoilen* her right there;
Of which these clothes weren nothing glad
To handle her clothes wherein she was clad.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*.

A groom gau *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. Spenser, *F. Q.*
DESPOILER.* *n. s.* [from *despoil*.] A plunderer; a
robber. Hulot.

DESPOLIATION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act
of despoiling or stripping.

To **DESPO'ND.**† *v. a.* [old Fr. *despondre*; Lat.
despondeo.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or
desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to
despond for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not
in his own power to prevent. L'Estrange.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding*
weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improve-
ment of that reason which providence has given us for a guide:
and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all
cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven with
trust and resignation. L'Estrange.

Phyſick is their bane:
The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art. Dryden.
Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first diffi-
culty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge,
farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capa-
cities. Locke.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine
mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue,
or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of
some of these things may convince the understanding, some
may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and
some encourage the *desponding* mind. Watts.

DESPO'NDENCY.† *n. s.* [from *despondent*.] Despair;
hopelessness; desperation.

These generations of the animal life—are anger, zeal,
indignation, sorrow, derision, mirth,—*despondency*, triumph,
or gloriation. More, *Conject. Cobb.* p. 231.

Religion is r friend to laziness and stupidity, or to supine
and sottish *despondencies* of mind, under the pretence of
compliances with Providence.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom.* p. 58.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *despondens*, Lat.] Despairing;
hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern expe-
rience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches
and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude
or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*
wretches in the world. Bentlen.

Congregat'd thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dewy tree, a dull *despondent* flock. Thomson.

DESPO'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *despond*.] One who is
without hope.

I am, no *desponder* in my nature. Swift.

DESPO'NDINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *despond-
ing*.] In a hopeless manner.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking
out of his window, to gape away the time.

Sheridan, *Life of Swift*.

To **DESPO'NSATE**,† *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat. This
is no modern word, though it stands in Dr. John-
son's Dictionary without any authority but his
own; for *desponsated* occurs for *betrothed*, in the
old vocabulary of Cockeram.] To betroth; to
affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of
marriage.

DES

DESPO'NSATION. *n. s.* [from *desponsate*.] The act of
betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *despote*, Gr. *δεσπότης*; from
δεσπόω, to rule.] An absolute prince; one that
governs with unlimited authority. This word is
not in use, except as applied to some Dacian
prince; as, the *despot* of Servia. So far Dr.
Johnson. Mr. Mason observes, that "the fore-
going remark was true enough at the time it was
written; but the French revolutionists have been
very liberal in conferring this title."—If Dr.
Johnson or Mr. Mason had opened the old dic-
tionary of Cotgrave, the word would have pre-
sented itself to them not as one of *exclusive* or
modern usage only; for thus Cotgrave writes, two
centuries since: "DESPOTE, a *despot*, the chief or
sovereign lord of a country."

The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers
of the common cause are no longer traitors!

Burke on a *Régicide Peace*.

DESPO'TICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *despotique*. But it may
DESPO'TICK. } be questioned, whether our own is
not the older word; and so from *despot*.] Absolute
in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; un-
accountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lour.

Milton, *S. A.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason con-
veyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with
power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its
command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it
had the force of cogive and *despotic*. South.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill conse-
quences of having a *despotic* prince, for notwithstanding there
is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of
the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter
are in a much better situation. Addison.

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the
people, who were now wholly bent upon single and *despotic*
slavery. Swift.

DESPO'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *despotic*.] In an
arbitrary manner.

Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despoti-
cally* regal, and a political or civil monarchy. Burke.

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *despotic*.] Absolute
authority.

DE'SPOTISM.† *n. s.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot*.]
Absolute power.

The invention of these juvenile pretenders to liberty was, in
reality, nothing more than a servile imitation of one of the
poorest resources of doting *despotism*. Burke.

To **DESPUMATE.**† *v. n.* [*despumer*, old French;
despumo, Lat. Our own elder word was *despumic*,
which occurs in the vocabulary of Cockeram.] To
throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. s.* [from *despumate*.] The act
of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or
foam.

DESQUAMATION.† *n. s.* [from *squama*, Lat.]
The act of scaling foul bones. Term of chirur-
gery. Dr. Johnson says; and it also appears in the
old vocabulary of Cockeram, that "to *desquame*"
was "to scale a fish."

DESQUAMATORY.* *n. s.* [from *desquamation*.] An instrument, by which chirurgical desquamation is performed.

In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-bills, catheters, *desquamatories*, dilaters, scissors, saws.

L'Estrange, Quevedo's Visions, p. 28.

DESS.* *n. s.* [Teut. *disch*, a table; old Fr. *dais*, the same; whence the low, Lat. *dasium*, a table in a hall higher than the rest. Thus in our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parvulorum, "*des*" is defined "a hyc benche." In Huloet's old dictionary, "*dess*" is "a lecturn to lay a book upon," that is, a *desk*. This old word was written also *deis*, as in Chaucer.]

1. A table on a raised floor; the *high table*, to use an expression yet retained in some of our colleges for the table at the top of the hall. Obsolete.
Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis,
To sitten in a gild halle, on the *deis*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

2. A desk, on which a book is laid.
And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 50.

DESSE'RT. *n. s.* [*desserte*, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit, or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*
At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DESTINATE.† *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

God is that point, in every part of the world, from whom every creature in the world doth proceed; by whom they are preserved; and unto whom they be *destinated*.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622), p. 298.

His purpose, fix'd when yet the world was young,
And oracles, so oft by prophets sung,
Now rushing on their *destinated* end,
No orisons nor sacrifice can bend.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 5.
Ray on the Creation.

DESTINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Fixed; determined; designed.

The first exposition of our opposites is set down by Walo Messalinus, a *destinate* adversary to episcopacy.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 99.

Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's finger *destinate* to die.

Habington, Cast. Funerals of G. Talbot.

DESTINATION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *destination*.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way.

Glanville.

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DESTINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease ye then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more? *Milton, P. L.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.
Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.

May Heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.
The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,

Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat? *Spenser, F. Q.*

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve

Willing or no, who will but what they must

By *destiny*, and can no other choose? *Milton, P. L.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill

To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,

Which forms in causes first what'er shall be. *Dryden.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Lat.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with of.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psalms cii. 17.*

3. In want of.

Take the *destin'd* way
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DE'STITUTE.* *n. s.* One who is deprived of comfort; who is in want of friends.

O, my friends, have pity on this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her.

P. St. John, Sermon. (1737), p. 224.

To DE'STITUTE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To forsake; to leave; to disappoint.

It is good, in all causes, for every man to understand not only his advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622), p. 8.

Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solicitude, our using of unlawful means, can never be able to relieve or secure us. *Haymond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 5.*

DESTITUTION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *destitution*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in destitution or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

TO DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *destruire*, Fr.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
The Lord will destroy this city. *Gen. xix. 14.*
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
Soliman sent his army, which burnt and destroyed the country villages. *Knolles.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deut. ii. 21.*

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as, the peacock destroys snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies destroy spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons destroy their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which destroys the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYABLE. ** adj.* [from *destroy*.] Able to be destroyed. *Hudqet.*

DESTROYER. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the destroyer was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright destroyer lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

TO DESTROY. ** v. a.* [Lat. *destructus*.] This word, as the opposite to *construct*, and formed like that from a Latin participle, is worth notice; though it certainly is new in use.] To destroy.

The world which perished by water, was no other than the sublunary world; the heaven whereof is that which we call air, but the Scripture heaven; which sublunary heaven, together with the earth, was marred by that general deluge; and the creatures, belonging to them both, either wholly destroyed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before.

Mede, Paraphr. on St. Peter, (1642.) p. 12.

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible*.] Liable-ness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.
2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my destruction. *Shakespeare.*

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near destruction brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.

The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. *Ps. xci. 6.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction. *St. Matthew.*

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.]

1. Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*

One may think, that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any destructive force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destructive of all politeness. *Addison.*
Both are defects equally destructive of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, destructive to the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the destructiveness of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmout withly calls the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUETUDE. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *dessuétude*; Lat. *desuetudo*.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

This soft voluptuous nation, after so long a desuetude from arms, could not repel their fury.

Howell, Lett. i. i. 35. (dated in 1621.)

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and desuetude, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESULTORY. *† adj.* [*desultorius*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. I may add,

that *desultorius*, which means leaping, vaulting, frisking to and fro, was applied by the Romans to horses properly trained, and running with the greatest speed, close to each other, without either bridle or saddle, upon which, in the midst of their career, persons would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse. Whence also the French *chevaux desultoirs*; and the active rider by his leaping, obtained the name of "*desulteur*, sauteur qui passe d'un cheval sur un autre." Lacombe. Thus we see, by analogy, the force of our figurative expression, *desultory*.]

1. Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.

'Tis not for a desultory thought to atone for a few course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion.

L'Estrange.

DET

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his desultory fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game.

Norris.

Take my desultory thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art.

Felton on the Classics.

This desultory character seems to have thrived in no vocation. — He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a grasper and a poet, with equal success.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 199.

2. **Wavering; literally, by starts and leaps, in a hurry.**

I mark'd his desultory face,
His gestures strange, and varying face.

T. Warton's Ode on the Suicide.

DESULTORIUM. n. s. [from desultory.] The quality of being desultory.

Ash.

TO DESUME. v. a. [desumo, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is desumed, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter.

Hale.

They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they desumed their narrations.

Brown.

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be desumed and taken from the laws of other countries.

Hale.

TO DETACH. v. a. [detacher, Fr.]

1. **To separate; to disengage; to part from something.**
The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it detaches from the uppermost stratum.

Woodward.

The several parts of it are detached one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how.

Pope.

2. **To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.**

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?

Addison.

DETAICHMENT. n. s. [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out detachments of his cavalry, to prevent the King of Sweden's joining his army.

Tatler, No. 55.

Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind?
Who for the task should fit detachments chuse
From all the atoms.

Blackmore.

TO DETAIL. v. a. [detailler, Fr.] To relate particularly: to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to detail them.

Cheyne.

DETAIL. n. s. [Fr. detail, "a piecemealing, a hewing or cutting in pieces; hence also, retail, small sale, or a selling by parcels, or in pieces." Cotgrave.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a detail here, to defer them to their proper place.

Woodward.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail, without becoming dry and tedious.

Pope.

DETAILED. n. s. [from detail.] One who relates particulars. A modern word.

Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

Seward's Lett. vi. 135.

TO DETAIN. v. a. [detenir, Fr. detineo, Lat.] Spenser has once used detain as a substantive; but he has not been, and will not be, followed.

1. **To keep that which belongs to another.**

Detain not the wages of the singing; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness.

By Taylor.

DET

2. **To withhold; to keep back.**

These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame detain'd him
From his Cordelia.

Shakespeare.

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his country.

Broomer.

3. **To restrain from departure.**

Let us detain thee until we shall have made ready a kid.

Judg. xiii. 17.

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,

So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,

The wife had been detain'd to keep her husband there.

Dryden.

4. **To hold in custody.**

Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, even by forcibly detaining one in the publick streets.

Blackstone.

DETAINDER. n. s. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody, Dr. Johnson says. It may be a corruption of *detainer*; but the writ for the purpose here named is called *detinue*. See DETINUE.

DETAINER. n. s. [from detain.]

1. **He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.**

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances.

By Taylor.

2. **Confinement; detention.**

St. Paul sends him back again, that Philomen might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainer.

By Smalbridge.

3. **In law, the act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person.**

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods.

Blackstone.

TO DETECT. v. a. [delectas, Lat.]

1. **To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.**

There's no true lover in the forest, cleaving every minute and groaning every hour, would detect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.

Shakespeare.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily detect what I conceal.

Milton, P. L.

2. **To discover in general.**

The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculation of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses.

Ray.

DETECTOR. n. s. [Lat. detector.] Our own word is sometimes so written. A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the detector.

Shakespeare.

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its detector; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass.

Davey of Puty.

DETECTION. n. s. [from detect.]

1. **Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.**

Should I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity.

Shakespeare.

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the detection of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.

Spirit.

Detection of the incoherence of those discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form.

Locke.

2. **Discovery of any thing hidden.**

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them.

Woodward.

DETENTION. n. s. [from detain.]

1. **The act of keeping what belongs to another.**

How goes the world, that I am thus encountered
With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds
And the detention of long since due debts
Against my honour?

Shakespeare.

2. **Confinement; restraint.**

This worketh by *determition* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DETER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terror; to fright from any thing.

I never yet that *deterred* from duty.

Deterred by thy *inimitable* maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass;

And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETERMENT. *n. s.* [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

To DETERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarnate. *Wiseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERGENT. *n. s.* That which cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water, as a *detergent*. *Bp. Berkeley, Ser. § 23.*

To DETERIORATE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *deteriorer*; Lat. *deterior*.] To impair; to make worse.

DETERIORATION. *n. s.* [*deterioration*, Fr.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

Thus has the Porte—after reducing the Ottoman empire to extreme weakness, and internal symptoms of ruin, irretrievable by a government in a regular progress of *deterioration*, lost an important territory. *Guthrie, Russia.*

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine*.] Capable of being certainly decided.

For the extent, or *tenour*, of this court of chancery, I shall divide it into five natures. The first is, when the court doth embrace, or retain, causes both in matter and substance merely *determinable*, and fit for the common law. *Bacon, Speech in Chancery.*

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferns, and some others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETERMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in use.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determine*

The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in geometry, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbits, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in

proportion to their distances from the sun and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Huygh.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or still, regulated by any *determinate* order. *Hosker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,

E're a *determinate* resolution; he;

I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shakespeare.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disposed in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is more extravagancy. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmune. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay into falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hosker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and assistance of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Watson.*

DETERMINATION. *n. s.* [from *determine*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remission can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is to go home, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgement, affections and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. [Fr. *determination*.] Expiration; end. Used only by lawyers; as, from and after the *determination* of the said lease.

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determine*.]

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. That which makes a determination.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETERMINATOR. *n. s.* [from *determine*.] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infinitude of the whole body. *Brown.*

Choose them an author out of all present divines, whom they would make *determine* and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Marten, Episcopary Sermons, p. 10.*

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determiner*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be prostrate.

— It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet.

But so it must be, if the King's ministry.

More particularly to determine the proper season for grant-

ing. I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an in-

roduction to rhetoric.

Locke.

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may,

or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is cer-

tainly *determined* on the other side.

South.

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's:

it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but

of a whole species.

Addison.

Determination hangs on every word we speak,

On every thought, still the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design.

Addison.

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by

the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in re-

spect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the

parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired.

Bacon.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which

determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place,

incommunicable to two beings of the same kind.

Locke.

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *deter-*

mines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened.

Atterbury.

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names

affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one

from another, which is really distinguishing.

Locke.

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife:

We do require them of you, so to use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety.

May equally *determine*.

Shakespeare.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *deter-*

mined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined

it.

Locke.

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him

uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of

good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, pre-

sently *determined* to eating and drinking.

Locke.

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay

David.

1 Sam. xx. 33.

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of

one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine*

this other way, is to beg the question for or against a va-

cuum.

Locke.

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long

Till sickness hath *determin'd* me?

Shakespeare.

To DETERMINE. v. n.

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

We expect great tidings, which perhaps

Of us will soon *determine*, or propose

New laws to be observ'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the leaped

shall *determine* of it.

Locke.

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger

determined by their deaths.

Hayward.

Alas! springs from a gratified passion, as most of

the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion.

South.

4. To make a decision.

The road shall show of us

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for him.

Shakespeare.

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new in-

stitutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up

some tyrannical house, or bringing in some conquest from

abroad.

Temple.

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met

Is to *determine* of the coronation.

Shakespeare.

DETERMINER. n. s. [from *determining*.] One, who

makes a determination or decision.

Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's

persecution shall dure but these years and a half?

Fulke's Retentive, (1580,) p. 158.

Those which know least of things past or present, are usually

the most confident *determiners* upon many mean occasions

concerning things future.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 52.

DETEREATION. n. s. [de and terra, Latin; *deterer*,

French.] Discovery of any thing, by removal of

the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterations* or

the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills

and higher grounds.

Woodward.

DETERSION. n. s. [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act

of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *deterision*; but the matter could not be dis-

charged.

Wieman.

DETERSIVE. † adj. [Fr. *detersif*.] Having the power

to cleanse.

Bullakar, and Sherwood.

DETERSIVE. n. s. An application that has the

power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours,

which corrode them, and render them painful, sordid ulcers,

if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lotions.

Wieman.

TO DETEST. v. a. [detestor, Latin.] To hate; to

abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,

And all that life preserved did *detest*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,

When for fame's sake, for praise an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart.

Shakespeare.

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness.

Shakespeare.

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors

sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in

himself and others too.

South.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,

My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell.

Pope.

DETESTABLE. † adj. [Fr. *detestable*.] Our word, in

old poetry, is found with the accent on the first

syllable; and continued to be so used in Shak-

spere's time; as the following example shews.

Milton places it on the second.] *Hateful*; *abhorred*;

abominable; *odious*.

He sent also that *detestable* singler Apollonius with an

army of two and twenty thousand.

2 Mac. v. 24.

Beguill'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most *detestable* death.

Shakespeare.

He desired him to consider that both armies consisted of

Christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion

of human blood.

Hayward.

DETESTABLY. adv. [from *detestable*.] *Hatefully*;

abominably; *odiously*.

It stands here stigmatised by the apostle as a temper of

mind, rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy

of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse.

South.

DETESTABLENESS. n. s. [from *detestable*.] The

quality of being *detestable*.

It is their intrinsic *hatefulness* and *detestableness*, which

originally inflame us against them. [detestable principles.]

A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sent. p. 11.

DETESTATION. † n. s. [Fr. *detestation*.]

† Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DET

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*, but *of* seems more proper.

Bloodshed—a sin, in the hatred and *detestation* of which heaven and earth seem to strive for the mastery.

South, Sermon. xi. 40.

The *detestation* you express
For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation* for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER.† *n. s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates or abhors. *Sherwood.*

It grew high time for the English nation to think of recovering itself from some of that infamy and loud reproach, that the spilling of innocent royal blood, and the profane invasion of all that was sacred or civil had brought upon it, in the opinion of all the nations round about, that stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities, those villainies cloaked and sanctified with the name of reformation.

South, Sermon. ix. 115.

To DETHRONE.† *v. a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *throne*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

In proportion as the queen became the object of public hatred, the *dethroned* king was regarded with pity.

Hume, Hist. of Eng.

DETHRONEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *dethrone.*] The act of dethroning.

DETHRONER.* *n. s.* [from *dethrone.*] One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity.

The hand of our *dethroners* is not only against, but hath prevailed against, and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.

Archdeacon Anway, Tablet of Mod. (1661), p. 170.

To DETHRONIZE.* *v. a.* [from *dethrone.*] To unthrone; to put out of a throne.

Cotgrave in V. Destroner.

DETI'NUR. *n. s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

To DETONATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *detono.*] To make a great noise, like thunder.

DETONATION. *n. s.* [*detono*, Latin.] A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise, which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DETONIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *detoniser*, Lacombe; from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbutnot on Air.*

DETORSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detorsus.* Sometimes written *detortion.*] A departure from the original design.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.

Donne, Poems, p. 327.

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

DET

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

DETO'RTION.* *n. s.* [from *detort.*] The act of turning any thing from its original import. *Whit.*

DETO'UR.* *n. s.* [French.] A turning; a way about. The word has recently crept into our language.

To DETRACT.† *v. a.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detracter*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in public; for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract* from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. Without *from*.
Nor I, with biting verse, have yet
Detracted any man. *Hulot, in V. Detract.*

3. To take away; to withdraw.
By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Walton.*

The multitude of partners *does detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRACTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *detracteur*, mod. *detracteur*; Lat. *detractor*. Our own word is oftener written *detractor*. See **DETRACTOR**.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detractors* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their *detractors* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detractors* went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRACTIO.† *n. s.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detractio*, French.]

1. *Detractio*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detractio*. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own *detractio*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of *detractio* from her pride. *Milton, Arcades.*

If *detractio* could invite us, discretion surely would restrain us from any derogatory intention.
To put a stop to the insults and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detractio*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

2. A withdrawing; a taking away. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers.

You shall enquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detractio* of the eggs of the wild-fowl, &c. *Bacon, Charge at the Sessions for the Verge, p. 18.*

DET

DETRACTIOUS.* *adj.* [from *detract.*] Lessening the honour of a thing; dishonourable.

Johnson in V. Derogatory.

DETRACTIVE.* *adj.* [from *detract.*]

1. Having the power to take or draw away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbs in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *Knights, Tr. of Truth, (1580.) fol. 28.*

2. Disposed to derogate, to take away by slander.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1533.) p. 276.

DETRACTOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detractor.*] One that takes away another's reputation. See **DETRACTER**.

Leaving the envy or displeasure to the *detractor*.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 211.

He that hath the gift of good reputation, if his name be any thing touched by the *detractor*, how unquiet is he!

Homilies, ii. 226.

All poets are mad, a company of bitter satirists, *detractors*, or else parasitical applauders!

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

The *detractor* represents the perfection of him, whom he hates, lessened and diminished from what they really are, partly by a malicious concealment, partly by calumny and direct slander. *South, Sermon ix. 193.*

DETRACTORY.* *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly from.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man, expressly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory* from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot.*

DETRACTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

TO DETRECT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *detrecto.*] To refuse; to decline. Not in use.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent. *Fotherby, Altheom. (1622.) p. 194.*

DETRACTATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detrectatio.*] A refusing to do a thing. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

DETRIMENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost.

Milton, P. L.

If your joint power prevail, the affairs of hell

No *detriment* need fear: go, and be strong. *Milton, P. L.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Boetyn's Calendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIMENTAL.* *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DEU

DETRITION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detrictio*, *detrictus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.

Stevens, Note on Shakspeare, R. Hen. VI. P. II.

TO DETRUDE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,

Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;

Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Luche.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes

The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root

By wintry winds.

Thomson.

TO DETRUNCATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *detruncō*, Latin.]

To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

Cockeram.

DETRUNCATION.* *n. s.* [from *detruncate.*] This word, like *detruncate*, was in use nearly two centuries since, as appears by its introduction into Cockeram's vocabulary. Neither to this, nor to the verb, has Dr. Johnson, however, given any other authority than his own. That of a century since I have found in a very valuable compilation; and the word has afforded to Johnson an expression of notable effect in his admirable preface to his dictionary; of which expression many have believed, and some have unjustly asserted, our great lexicographer to be the coiner.] The act of lopping or cutting.

This can never prove either any interpolations in the former, or *detruncations* in the latter. *Biblioth. Bibl. (Or. 1720.) p. 58.*

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed; the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Johnson, Pref. to his Dictionary.

DETRUSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

The insolent *detrusion* of imperial authority.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of Murr. Clergy, (1620.) p. 282.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of their [the angels'] from their primeval glory, followed their punishment; which was their dejection and *detrusion* into the caliginous regions of the air. *Hallywell, Melamp. (1681.) p. 13.*

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

TO DEVAST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devasto*.] To plunder; to waste; to destroy. Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place.

She [the eagle] dwells among the rocks—

From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-devastating war provides her food.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 58.

TO DEVASTATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devastō*.] To waste. See **TO DEVAST**.

DEVASTATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *devastatio*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

The flames of hostile fury rising up in our towns and cities; the *devastation* of our fruitful and pleasant villages.

Bp. Hall, Ref. p. 153.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,

And farmers fatten most when famine reigns.

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *deter*; modern, *deuc*.]

1. Two. A word used in games, for a card or die with two spots.

You are a gentleman and a gambler; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* acc amounts to.

Shakspeare.

DEV

1. The devil. See **DEUSE**.

To DEVELOPE. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off and get out the man. *Pope, Dunciad.*

DEVELOPEMENT. * *n. s.* [*Fr. developement*, "an unfolding, manifesting, spreading open," *Cotgrave*.]

The act of minutely shewing; an exhibition.

These observations on Thomson — might still be augmented by an examination and *development* of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone, in Summer; the rise of fountains and rivers, in Autumn; a man, perishing in the snow, in Winter. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, i. 49.

DEVERGENCE. *n. s.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVEST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French; *devestio*, Latin.]

This word is more frequently written *divest*; though *devest* is the correct spelling, and some of our old lexicographers so give the word. But, like *dispatch*, *divest* seems to disdain submission to etymology.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom,
Devesting them for bed. *Shakespeare.*

Then of his arms Andronicus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations,
which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *adj.* [*deveras*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVEX. * *n. s.* Used for *deverity* by an old writer of considerable merit, but improperly.

Upon the western sands,
Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head. *May, Lucan*, B. 10.

DEVEXITY. *v. n.* [*Fr. devexité*, "a hollowness, bowing, or bending," *Cotgrave*.] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

The heaven's *devexity*, [*deverity*]
Devics, Wil's Pilgrimage, sign. N. i. b.

To DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin, *Dr.*

Johnson says. But our word is immediately from the French *devier*, or *desprier*, "to mislead or put out of the way; also, to die." *Cotgrave*. So the old *Fr. devial*, he is dead. *V. Lacombe*.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But *Shadwell* never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, if nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all physical and moral ill?

These natural *deviates*, and here wonders will. *Pope.*
Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIATION. *n. s.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts,
without making the least *deviation*. *Chéyne.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet,
we may easily discover the *deviations* from it, in all the alpha-

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bets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them. *Holler.*

3. Offence; obligity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clarke.*

DEVISE. *v. n.* [*deviser*, French; *disegno*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *device*.
That Calista at this oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*
He intended it as a political *device* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine this, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer. li. 11.*
There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Prov. xix. 21.*

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden.*
Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her myth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*
They intend to let the world see what party they are of,
by figures and designs upon these fans; as the English grant
used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled; and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakespeare.*

5. A spectacle; a show. See **DEVICEFUL**.

Masques and *devices*, welcome! *Beaumont and Fl. Coronation.*

DEVICEFUL. *adj.* [from *device*.]

1. Full of costly spectacles, and splendid exhibitions.

To tell the glory of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *deviceful* sights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array. *Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 3.*

2. Inventive; full of speculation.

Some clarks doe doubt in their *devicefull* art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To werten Mercie, be of Justice part. *Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 1.*

DEVISEFULLY. * *adv.* [from *deviceful*.] In a manner curiously contrived.

I had not taught thee then the alphabet
Of flowers; how they, *devicefully* being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands. *Donne, Poems*, p. 77.

DEVIL. *v. n.* [*diabolus*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin.] It

were more properly written *diwel*, *Dr. Johnson* says.

To this Mr. Nares assents; but thinks that it will not probably be adopted; though the Saxon and Latin words already given, he says, require it. A

grammarian of the 17th century has opposed this spelling, which seems to have been defended in his time; as indeed the word was usually then written.

"*Devil* or rather *deevil*, not *dewel*, as some, far fetching it from *diabolus*, would have it." For as

God cometh of good, (which in the old Saxon was written with a single *d*, and the Netherlanders yet say *goed*), so doth *deevil* come of evil,

malus; as the Sax. of be yfel, the same." *Bailey's Eng. Gr. 1633. Index.* The Sax. *deorl*, I may add, warrants the present spelling.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

DEV

Are you a man?

— Ay and a bold one, that dare look on that.
Which might appal the devil. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, devil:
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there! *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative, in an adverbial sense.

The devil was well, the devil a monk was he!
It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's
pleasure, without paying the devil a cross. *Proverb.*

6. It is also a ludicrous expletive of elder times,
coupled with *and*, implying, after an enumeration
of some things, several understood. Bale appears
to have been fond of applying it, in his zeal against
popery; for he uses it half a dozen times, at least,
in the little work which I cite. It is yet absurdly re-
tained in low language.

Applied bells, bedes, organs, songs, wax-light, pictures, re-
liquies, banners, crosses, altars, holy water, and the devyll and
all of such idolatrous beggary. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. iv. 25.*

Bale, Yet a Course at the Romishe Foxe, (1543.) fol. 65.

DEVILING.* *n. s.* [from *devil*.] A young devil. See
DEVILKIN.

Engender young devilinge. *Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.*
DEVILISH.* *adj.* [Sax. *deoflic*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical;
mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard
much of the devilish wickedness of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and devilish despite,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He trains his devilish enginery, impal'd
On every side with shadowy quadrons deep. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The duchess, by his suggestion,
Upon my life began her devilish practices. *Shakespeare.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A devilish knave! besides the knave is handsome, young,
and blithe: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakespeare.*

4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat. *Addison.*

DEVILISHLY.* *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner
imitating the devil; diabolically.

Being so truth, so devilishly bent one towards another, how
is it possible, but that we should be discontent of all sides,
full of cares, woes, and miseries. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.*

These trumpeters followed them with continual alarms of
damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in
that wickedly and devilishly those impostors called the
cause of God. *South, Sermon, 1430.*

DEVILISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *devilish*.] The quality
of the devil. *Sherrard.*

Some shall they die with the words of their false doctrine,
having a glorious shine of wisdom in superstition and devilish-
ness. *Book of the Revel. P. I. Chap. F. 1.*

Besides the devilishness of the doctrine in conveying the
ordinance of God. *Sp. Sermon, Sermon, p. 144.*

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DEVILISM.* *n. s.* [from *To deviliate*.] The state of
devils.

Did ever any man look for heaven in hell before? Did ever
any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is
not heresy, but meer devilism. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 150.*

TO DEVILIZE.* *v. a.* [from *devil*.] To place among
devils.

Unjust favours are no less injurious than derogations; he
that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that
should devilize him. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 13.*

DEVILKIN.* *n. s.* [from *devil*.] A little devil.
Clarissa.

DEVILSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *devil*.] The character of a
devil.

Noisy nothing! stalking shade!
By what witchcraft wert thou made!
Empty cause of solid harms!
But I shall find out counter-charms,
Thy airy devilship to remove
From this circle here of love. *Cowley, Descript. of Honour.*

DEVIOUS.* *adj.* [devius, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through every dark and every devious way. *Dryden.*
In this minute devious subject, I have been necessitated to
explain myself in more words than may seem needful. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every man
And every blooming pleasure wait without
To bless the wildly devious morning walk. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One devious step, at first setting out, frequently leads a per-
son into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*
Some lower muse perhaps, who lightly treads
The devious paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly va-
grant; erring from the way.

TO DEVIRGINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devirgino*.] To de-
flour; to deprive of virginity. See TO DEPUCELATE.
This word is given Cockeram's old dictionary, and
in the later one of Robertson. But it is not now
in use.

DEVISABLE.* *adj.* [from *devise*.]

1. Capable of being contrived, or invented.

In courts on earth, if there be no records; there is scarce
devisable a legal traverse or a trial.

Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, (1649.) p. 189.

2. Possible to be excogitated.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or evils devisable by
curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. ii. S. 11.

3. That may be granted by will.

It seems sufficiently clear, that, before the conquest, lands
were devisable by will. *Blackstone.*

TO DEVISE.* *v. a.* [deviser, French, as of *devisare*,
to look about. *Spinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to exco-
gitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or after-
wards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned
them of them, or devised them among themselves, is very doubt-
ful. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five
thousand bushels of grain, and devise those rare engines which
shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peucham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise,
From whose construction nation shall arise. *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and devise a device against
you. *Jer. xli. 11.*

TO DEVISE.* *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to
lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with of.

DEV

Her merry fit she freshly sent to rear.

And did of joy and jollity devise.

Herself to cherish and her guest to cheer.

Spenser, F. Q.

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,

And well arrived are, high God be blest;

Let us devise of ease and everlasting rest.

Spenser, F. Q.

Since we are so far entered, let us pray you, a little devise of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be secured.

Spenser on Ireland.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two devise to bring him thither.

Shakespeare.

DEVISE. † *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old French; probably from the Lat. *divisio*.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed in our common law to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts.

Cowell.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only; and the third part of these profits is there demandable.

Locke.

2. Contrivance. See **DEVICE**.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devices*.

Hooker.

To DEVISE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

A law term.

DEVISEE. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by adventitious deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*.

Brown.

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of antient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country.

Græc.

DEVISOUR. † *n. s.* He that gives by will. See **DEVISE**.

Mr. Mason is indignant at Dr. Johnson's writing *devisour*; which word, he says, is against all legal authority, and should therefore be altered to *devisor*. It is probable, however, that Johnson's is the old legal form from the ancient French *deviseur*, a testator; and so written, in contradistinction to *deviser* or *devisor*, both of which were formerly indiscriminately used for a contriver.

DEVILTABLE. *adj.* [*devilabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.

Dict.

DEVITATION. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding.

Dict.

DEVOCATION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *devotio*.] A calling away; a seduction.

He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] enchantments and fluttering *devocations*, and endeavours wholly to withdraw himself from the love of corporeity, and too near a sympathy with the frail flesh; he by it endures such a divine principle, as lifts him up above the fate of this inferior world, and adorns his mind with such an awful majesty as beats back all enchantments.

Hallywell, Melamp. p. 97.

DEV'ID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devaid*.

And nought but pressed grass where she had lien.

I sorrow'd all to much at earnest joy'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He sung it from him, and *devaid* of dread,

Upon him lightly leaped without need.

Spenser, F. Q.

That the soul and angels are *devaid* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned.

Glanville.

The notion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devaid* of gravity,

DEV

when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

His warlike mind, his soul *devaid* of fear,

His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,

As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.

Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so *devaid* of sense,

Nor so remote from Phoebus' influence.

Dryden.

DEV'OR. † *n. s.* [*devoir*, French.] It was formerly our word for *endeavour*. "Do your *devor* and your diligent labour." *Mystery of Candlemas-Day*, 1512.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Marston, he offered him their utmost *devor* and service.

Knolles.

Madam, if any service or *devor*

Of a poor errant knight may right your wrongs,

Command it. Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair.

Spectator.

Aukward and supple, each *devor* to pay,

She flatters her good lady twice a-day.

Popc.

To DEVOLVE. † *v. a.* [*devolvere*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,

Now wanders wild through solitary tracts

Of life-deserted sand.

Thomson.

Every headlong stream

Devolves its winding waters to the main.

Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond, the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland.

Temple.

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Addison.

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family.

Swift.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them.

Woodward.

To DEVOLVE. † *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands. [The word, in this sense, is now written, I think, both with *on* and *to*. Dr. Johnson seems to prefer the latter, by his own example.]

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeitures must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord.

Decay of Piety.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a-year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland.

Johnson, Life of Somerville.

DEVOLUTION. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

* The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.

Woodward.

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is *devolved* from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal.

Hale.

DEVORATION. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

Dict.

DEVOTARY. * *n. s.* [from *devote*.] One devoted to a particular worship; a votary.

To whose shrine, [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries*, than to any holy land of their's within the isle.

Gregory's Works, (4th edit. 1684.) p. 50.

To DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev. xxvii. 27.*

What black magician conjures up this hex?
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

They impious, dar'd to pray
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict, as to a sect, or study.
If persons of this make should ever devote themselves to science, they should be well insured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.
Allens were devoted to their rapine and despoil.
Decay of Piety.

4. To addict, to give up to ill.
The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they devoted themselves unto all wickedness. *Greiv.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.
I do
Those wicked tents devoted; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton, P. L.*

Goddess of minds, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVOTED, *adj.* For devoted.
Belly-devote friars, whom hunger and loss of hope have made wickedly treful. *Sir F. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Let's be no stocks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Ath.*
How oft a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death devote! *Milton, P. L.*
Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere!
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

DEVOTE, *n. s.* One devoted to a particular service, or purpose.

One professeth himself a devote, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir F. Sandys, State of Religion.*
Swallowed with infinite consolation by their meagre devotes. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, edit. 1704.*

DEVOTEDNESS, *n. s.* [from devote.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictiveness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your devotedness to unaplick love. *Boyle.*

The raising of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Greiv.*

DEVOTED, *n. s.* [devot, French.] The word is of no great age in our language; but I have seen it in a poem published a little before the appearance of the Spectator. Dr. Johnson gives no example. The Spectator applies the word, throughout a pointed and elegant letter, to a female of the character,] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

A devote is one of those who disparage religion by their in-different and uninterested introduction of the mention of virtue and all other such things. *Spectator, No. 354.*

Flippings have a place amongst those different ways of doing penance: They are either enjoined by confessions, or willingly undergone by devotees.

Serret's Popery in France to Serret's (1735) p. 57.
Secluded from conversation, as usual, she now entertained the visions of a devotee. *Goldsmith, Eccl. 19.*

Let not then either the sober moralist, or the gay man of the world, any longer treat this most holy affection (the love of God) with derision and contempt, as a mere ideal unintelligible notion, fit only for the cloistered monk, or the superstitious devote. *Bp. Porteus, Sermon. 1.4.*

DEVOTEMENT, *n. s.* [from devote.] The act of devoting by a solemn dedication.

Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece.

Hurd, Notes on Hor. Art of Poetry.

DEVOTER, *n. s.* [from devote.] One devoted to a particular service; a worshipper.

Where one doth profess himself a devotee, or peculiar servant of our Lord; whose towns sometimes, as Siena by name, are devotees of our Lady.

Sir Miles Sandys, Essays, (1634,) p. 196.

DEVOTION, *n. s.* [devotion, French; devotio, Lat.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.
Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vast devotion, pay. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.
Religious minds are inflamed with the love of public devotion. *Hooker.*
For as I passed by and beheld your devotion, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts, xvii. 23.*
In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his devotions he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.
An aged holy man,
That day and night said his devotion,
No other worldly business did apply. *Spenser, P. Q.*
Your devotion has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat.*

5. An obligation devoted to charitable or pious use.
Whilst these sentences are in reading, the deacons, churchwardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people, in a decent basin. *Communion Service, Rubric after the Offertory.*

6. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God; devoutness; piety.
Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart and voice, and eyes
Directed in devotion, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton, P. L.*

From the full choir, when loud Hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some reverent eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiven. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of public or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Barrow on Christ's Perfection.*

7. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.
Whither away so fast?
Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To gratulate the princely princes there. *Shakespeare*

8. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding all, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shakespeare.*

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clarendon.*

9. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite. *Shakespeare.*

10. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. *Clarendon.*

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces. *South.*

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. s.* [from *devotional*.] A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout.

This is the more modern word. See DEVOTIONIST.

This point being once admitted, it is but to give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionist*. *Copentry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

DEVOTIONIST. *n. s.* [from *devotion*.] One who is only formally, or superstitiously, devout.

There are certain zealous *devotionists*, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. 73.*

Such a way as the story of the saint, and the allusion to her name, most naturally leads the fancy of the *devotionist* to think suitable for her. *More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 4.*

DEVOTO. *n. s.* Another name for a devotee, which see; and perhaps the older word.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *Spencer, Vulg. Proph. (1665.) Pref. a. 2. h.*

This hath been commonly experimented by the *devotos* of all religions. *Scott's Works, (1718.) vol. ii. p. 129.*

DEVOTOR. *n. s.* [Lat. *devotus*.] One who reverences or worships.

His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up, And round about on his *devotor* seat His bounteous blessing. *Beaumont's Psyche, C. ix. st. 123.*

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [from *vorare*, Latin: *vorare*, French. Dr. Johnson's first definition of this word squares with the Greek original, which he has not noticed, viz. *βορὰ*, the food, properly, of beasts; whence *vorare*, to devour, by the change of *b* into *v*, which is not uncommon in the Latin adaptation of a Greek word. V. Morin, Fr. and Gr. Lex. Etymol.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say none evil beast hath devoured him. *Genesis, xxx. 33.*

We've without dances though: there cannot be That culture in you to devour so many As will to treatise dedicate themselves, Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespeare.*

So looks the peat up lion o'er the wretch That trembles under his devouring paw. *Shakespeare.*

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel, ii. 3.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd, Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd; It was the waste of war. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Addison.*

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seemed in swiftness to devour the way. *Shakespeare.*
Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured. *South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour Does some loose remnant of thy life devour. *Dryden.*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

DEVOURER. *n. s.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers: Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey But me and mine: how happy art thou then, From these devourers to be banished? *Shakespeare.*
Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser devourers supply their place: fraud succeeds confidence. *Deacy of Piety.*

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVOURINGLY. *adv.* [from the part. *devouring*.] In a consuming manner. *Hulot.*

DEVOUT. *adj.* [from *devot*, old Fr. *devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god; And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark The ancient sire descends, with all his train: Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to heaven. *Milton, P. I.*

DEVOUT. *n. s.* Another of our elder phrases for a devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616.) p. 147.*

DEVOUTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *devout* and *less*.] Want of devotion.

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurism; which fly abroad in every place; for few or none there be that serve God devoutly. *Bp. of Chichester's Two Sermons, (1576.) sign. C. 6. b.*

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakespeare.*

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day, She dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray. *Donne.*

Think, O my soul, devoutly think, How, with affrighted eyes, Thou saw'st the wide extended deep In all its horrors rise! *Addison.*

To second causes, we seem to trust, without expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the first. *Atterbury.*

DEVOUTNESS. *n. s.* [from *devout*.] Piety. Dr.

Johnson uses this word in one of his definitions of devotion, but has omitted all further notice of it in his dictionary. It occurs in the old dictionary of Sherwood.

'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of devoutness and religion in their particular complexion. *Glanville, Sermon. p. 52.*

To DEVOW. *v. a.* [Lat. *devoveo*.] To give up; to addict.

To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so devow'd itself. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

DEUSE. *n. s.* [more properly than *deus*, Junius, from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.

Dr. Johnson might have added what St. Augustine says of the name: "*dæmones, quos Dussos Galli nuncupant.*" De Civ. Dei, lib. xv. cap. 23. They are artfully represented as great followers of women; whence the old Teutonick *dyse* is said to have been formed for a *concubine*. V. Keyser, Antiq. Septentrion. p. 457. And Kilian in V. Duxse.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prattiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuse* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. Congreve.

DEUSED.* *adj.* [from *deuse*.] Excessive, in the absurd sense of *devilish*; as, the man has a *deused* deal of pride. A law word; not used in serious writing.

DEUTEROGAMIST.* *n. s.* [from *deuterogamy*.] He who enters into a second marriage.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 18.

DEUTEROGAMY.* *n. s.* [*deutero* and *gamō*.] A second marriage.

You here see that unfortunate divine, who has so long, and it would ill become me to say successfully, fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 14.

DEUTERONOMY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *deutero* and *nomos*, Fr. *deuteronomie*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

The book of *Deuteronomy* brings down the Sacred History to the year of the world 2552, and completes the volume of the Pentateuch; of which every part is uniformly and consistently perfect. Gray, Key to the Old Testament.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. s.* [*deutero* and *scopia*.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense: not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. Brown, Vulg. Err.

TO DEW.* *v. a.* [Some have thought the Greek *deuō*, to moisten, the parent of this word. The Saxons, however, had the verb *deapian*, whence the substantive; which is, *that which is wetted*; the participle, as Mr. Tooke observes, of *deapian*; and therefore the verb is not, as Dr. Johnson asserts, from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balmy moist sovereign,
And dainty dew, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. Spenser, F. Q.

With him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.

— Or so much as it needs
To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. Shakspeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. Shakspeare.

He ceas'd discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd. Milton, P. L.

Phaeton above the rest appears,
In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears. Dryden.

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking sword, and strows the ground
With headless ranks. Philips.

DEW. *n. s.* [Sax. *deaw*, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being

above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes. Woodward.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep.

But with his timorous dream was still awak'd. Shakspeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous *dew* indeed;

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;

His *dew* falls ev'ry where. Shakspeare.

She looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew*. Shakspeare.

Dews and rain are but the returns of moist vapour condensed. Bacon.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,

And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. Pope.

DEWBENT.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *bent*.] Bent

by dew.

Thing is the balmy breath of morn,

Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born. Thomson, Hymn on Solitude.

The *dew-bent* primrose kiss'd the breech-swept ground.

A. Hill, The Wedding Day.

DEWBERRY. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*, Hamlet.

With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. Shakspeare.

DEWBESPENT. *part.* [from *dew* and *bespent*.] Sprinkled

with dew.

This evening last, by then the chewing flocks

Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb

Of knot-grass *dewbespent*, and were in fold,

I sat me down to watch upon a bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove

With flaunting honey-suckle. Milton, Comus.

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The

meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it

alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,

High brandishing his bright *dew-burning* blade,

Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite

That to the skull a yawning wound it made. Spenser, F. Q.

DEWDROP. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew

which sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. Shakspeare.

An host

Innumerable! as the stars of night,

Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun

Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flower. Milton, P. L.

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on the flower's lawns,

When the sky opens, and the morning dawns. Tickel.

DEW-DROPPING.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *drop*.]

Wetting as with dew.

Half in a blush of clustering roses lost,

Dew-dropping Egleas to the shade retires. Thomson, Summer.

DEW-IMPEARLED.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *impearl*.] Covered with dewdrops, which resemble

pearls.

Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing

Amongst the dainty *dew-impearled* flowers. Dryden, Sonnet.

DEWLAP. *n. s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]

The flesh that hangs down from the throat of a swine.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung

And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. Addison.

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes for a gossip's bowl, in very likeness of a roasted crab; And when she drinks against her lips I-bob, And on the wither *Shakspeare* pour the ale.

DEW-LAP. *adj.* [from *dew* and *lap*.] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers Dew-lap'd like bulls, whose throats hang at 'em *Shakspeare*.
Wallow of dew?

The dew-lap'd bull now chafes along the plain, While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay*.

DEW-WORM. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew-worm, which some call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton*.

DEWY. *† adj.* [Sax, *deu*, *deu*.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the early dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each Plant of the field. *Milton, P. L.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid sky,
Engage with hoarse shock, the ruffled buine Rous'd stormy. *Philips*.

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day can early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her dewy bed
Of aged Tithone can herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red. *Spenser*.

The bee with honied thigh
That at her flowery work doth sing,
And his waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd sleep. *Milton, Il Pens.*
His dewy locks distill'd

Ambrasia. *Milton, P. L.*
Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hiericus and dewy fields. *Dryden*.

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left.

A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my side. *Shakspeare*.

DEXTERITY. *† n. s.* [dexterité, old Fr. *dexteritas*, Lat. from *dexter*, (Gr. *δεξιτερη*), the right hand, which is chiefly employed in workmanship. Hence our *handiness* is *dexterity*.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when they press'd him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon*.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South*.

The same Protestants, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors. *Swift*.

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [dexter, Lat.]

1. Expert in any manual employment; active; ready; as a *dexterous* workman.

For both their dextrous hands the lance could wield. *Pope*.

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are dextrous managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themselves. *Locke*.

DEXTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes comes to his own office *de-terminately*, but by seeing the minister. *South*.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky dice. *Dryden*.

DEXTEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dexterous*.] Skill.

Respect to the *dexterousness* and propensity of the child, being descended directly from his father of the same trade, the father is more careful to instruct him, and to discover to him all the mystery thereof. *Howell, Lett. iii. 2*.

A man who is even in reason more than half beaten; being taken at a disadvantage, from which he hath no way to extricate himself but by the *dexterousness* of his ingenuity. *Fullan, Res. ii. 20*.

DEXTRAL. *adj.* [dexter, Lat.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicle or skin, which should hinder the liver from ennobling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEXTRALITY. *n. s.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEY. *n. s.* The title of the supreme governor of Algiers in Barbary, who is call'd *bey* at Tunis. See *Shaw's Travels*, 4to. p. 28.

DIABETES. *n. s.* [diabasis.] A morbid capaciousness of urine; a fatal colligation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colligations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Derham, Phys. Theology*.

DIABOLICAL. *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.] Devilish; **DIABOLICK.** } partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* power,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milton, P. L.*

Does not the ambitious, the covinous, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affection of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature? *L'Estrange*.

The practice of lying is *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray*.

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery. *Asterbury*.

DIABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *diabolical*.] In a devilish or malicious manner. *Sherwood*.

DIABOLICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *diabolical*.] The quality of a devil.

You must know then that H-d-g-r, the manager of masques, is a devil disguised in human shape. I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*. *Dr. Warton, Satire of Rensselaer House*.

DIA'BOLISM. *n. s.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]

1. The actions of the devil.

While this he hotly disclaimeth the devil, he not guilty of *diabolism*. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 16*.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting — the face of *diabolism* and exorcisms. *Warburton, Deor. of Gr. ii. 238*.

DIA'CYLON. *n. s.* [old Fr. *diacylon*, or *diacylon*; Gr. *δια* and *κύλον*, juke.] A mollifying plaster, made of juices. *Corymbe*.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assume his faded dignity with half a yard square of *diacylon*. *Duden in a Regicide Poem*.

DIACODIUM *n. s.* [Gr. *diacodē* and *diacodē*, the head of a poppy; Fr. *diacode*.] The syrup of poppies.

I can keep my tongue quiet by *diacodium*. *Johnson, Lett.*

DIA'CONAL *adj.* [Fr. *diaconal*, from the Lat. *diaconus*.] Of one belonging to a deacon. A proper word, is contradistinguished to *archidiaconal*.

Coleridge and Shedd.

DIACONISTICS *n. s.* [*diaconia*.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIACRITICAL *adj.* [Gr. *diakritikos*.] Distinguishing *DIACRITICK* *n. s.* A point or mark.

The Greek ϵ does not pass into the Arabic ϵ or η — distinguished only by the *diacritical* points; the one having two points, the other three, as joined to the syllable *racter*.

Wallis, to Bp. Lloyd, (1699), Wilson's Epist. Corr. i. 123.
From f , in the Icelandic alphabet, v is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point. *Johnson, Gramm. of the Eng. Tongue.*

DIADEM *n. s.* [*diademe*, Fr. *diademe*, Lat. *diadema*, Gr. from $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ and $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega$, to bind; a diadem being the band round the heads of kings. See *Scapulae Lex.* and *Morin Fr. and Gr. Etym. Dict.*]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of Eastern monarchs.

The sacred diadem in pieces rent,

And purple robe gored with many a wound.

As the cobblers' temples ties,

To keep the hair out of their eyes;

From whence 'tis plain the diadem,

That princes wear, derives from them.

Spenser.

Swift.

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal diadem.

Milton, P. R.

Why should he ravish then the diadem
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his?

Denham.

Faction, that once made diadems her prey,
And stole our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day.

Roscommon.

DIADEMED *adj.* [from *diadema*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opens the temple of eternity.

Pope.

DIADROM *n. s.* [*diadromos*.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

It is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute.

Locke.

DIAERESIS *n. s.* [*diæresis*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *air*.

DIAGNOSTICK *n. s.* [*diagnostikos*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

Laid by down some indisputable marks of this vice, that when we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house — let us hear your diagnostics. *Colley on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or *diagnostics*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

DIA'GONAL *adj.* [Gr. *diagonalis*.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monotropy of the hodge is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the diagonal movers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will cut and rise in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a diagonal, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata.

Woodward.

DIA'GONAL *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and diagonal of a square, whereof the diagonal is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptance, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or constant site to each, as though that should be the right to one, which is on contrast or facing, stand athwart or diagonally unto the other, but were distinguished according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIAGRAM *n. s.* [*diagramma*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a diagram of these cognitive lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRAMMICAL *adj.* [Gr. $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ and $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, to describe.] Descriptive; as, "the diagrammatical art, the art of painting or carving." *Cockeram.*

DIAGRYSTATES *n. s.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with *diagrydium*.

All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydium*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Boyle.*

DIAL *n. s.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short;

To spend that shortness basely were too long,

Though life did ride upon a dial's point,

Still ending at the arrival of an hour. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the day shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glennville.*

DIAL-PLATE *n. s.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the *ancients*, being each of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. *Addison, Spect.*

DIALECT *n. s.* [*diálexis*.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attick, Dorick, Ionick, Æolick, dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their dialect; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless dialect,

Such as moves men. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, what, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called? *South.*

DIALECTICAL. † *adj.* [from *dialectick*.]

1. Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth.

Boyle.

2. Respecting dialect, or the subdivision of a language.

Schleiermacher supposes, that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only. *Hodges on Job, Prelim. Discourse.*

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his Dictionary.

Pegge, *Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

DIALECTICIAN. * *n. s.* [Fr. *dialecticien*.] A logician; a reasoner.

DIALECTICK. *n. s.* [from *dialectica*.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALECTICK. * *adj.* [from the substantive.] Argumental.

Masters of the *dialectick* science, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 237.

DIALING. † *n. s.* [from *dial*.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physicks, as it is not necessary in the arts of dialling or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 283.

DIALIST. *n. s.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Mason.*

To DIALOGISE. * *v. n.* [old Fr. *dialogiser*. *Lacombe*.] To discourse in dialogue.

These interlocutory and *dialogising* dreams, were not unknown even to the very heathens. *Philosophy, Alchem.* p. 126.

DIALOGISM. * *n. s.* [Fr. *dialogisme*, Gr. *διαλογισμός*.] A feigned speech between two or more.

His foolish *dialogism* is a fighting with his own shadow.

Fulke's Retentive, (1580,) p. 306.

DIALOGIST. † *n. s.* [Fr. *dialogiste*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the person of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense. *Barrow, Sermon*, vol. ii. S. 8.

Our writer goes stumbling on, and adds, That as to Plato's arguments for the immortality of the soul, Cicero says to his *dialogist*, let us not produce them. *Bentley, Phil. Lipsienus.*

I am very far from censuredly insinuating, that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute, I speak of, with candour. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Pref.

DIALOGISTICALLY. * *adv.* [from *dialogist*.] In the manner of a dialogue.

In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*.

Bp. Richardson on the O. Test, p. 449.

DIALOGUE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *dialogue*, from the Gr. *διαλογος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have contrived in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakespeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lucivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise;

He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. *Dryden.*

To DIALOGUE. * *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to converse.

Do not *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakespeare, Timon.*

DIALOGUE-WRITER. * *n. s.* One who writes feigned conversations between two or more.

It is somewhat singular, that so many modern *dialogue-writers* should have failed in this particular, when so many of the most celebrated wits of modern Italy had given them eminent examples of the contrary proceeding.

Dr. Warburton, Essay on Pope.

DIALYSIS. *n. s.* [from *διαλύσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMANTINE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *diamanté*, Ital. *diamantino*, "diamantine." Florio.] Adamantine; hard as a diamond.

In Destiny's hard *diamantine* rock.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, (1616,) p. 83.

DIAMETER. * *n. s.* [from *δια* and *μετρον*.] The line, which passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addison on Italy.*

DIAMETRAL. † *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing the diameter, relating to the diameter.

That conjunction or opposition maketh an eclipse, which is *diametral*, that is, when the center of the earth and the centers of both the luminaries shall be in the same line, which happeneth to be there only, where the moon's eccentric circle toucheth the sun's in that line, which is therefore called the *eccentric*.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 130.

2. Opposite.

There are gentlewomen and male guests, Of several humours, carriage, constitution, Profession too; but so *diametral*, One to another, and so much oppos'd, As if I can but hold them altogether,

And draw 'em to the distance of themselves, But till the distance of the distance, I shall have just occasion to believe,

My wit is magisterial.

B. Jonson, Magickal Lady.

Your own oppositions [are] direct and *diametral* to God and his holy law.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 79.

DIAMETRALLY. † *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Their doctrine being directly and *diametrically* repugnant unto the Scriptures of the prophets and apostles.

Harmer, Transl. of Beza's Sermon, p. 151.

A learned priest might have known councils enow *diametrically* opposite to each other.

Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 239.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAMETRICAL. * *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbour as ourselves.

Government of the Tongue.

DIAMETRICALLY. * *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded me to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security.

Clarendon.

This intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, perverting the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it.

Woodward.

DIA

DIAMOND. *n. s.* [*Diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is constantly distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The *diamond* bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even the infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brasil; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles.

Hill on Fossils.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promised.
I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou hast
the right arched bent of the brow. *Shakespeare.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superiour to all others in lustre and beauty; and in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs
Fair as the star that ushers the dawn. *Blackmore.*

The lively *diamond* drives away purple rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomson.*

DIAMONDED. ** adj.* [from *diamond*.] In squares, like diamonds.

Break a stone in the middle, or top a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain *diamonded* (by some secret cause in Nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller, Profane State*, p. 368.

DIAPASE. *n. s.* [*δια πασων*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See **DIAPASON**.

And 'twixt them both a quantant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine.
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*. *Spenser.*

The seven numbers and melodious measure
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIAPASME. ** n. s.* [*diapasm*, Gr. *διαπασμα*, from *δια*, to sprinkle or throw about.] A powder or perfume.

There's an excellent *diapasm* in a chain too, if you like it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

DIAPHAN. *n. s.* [*διαφανης*.] *Diaphan* denotes a chord which includes all tones, as is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

DIA

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound. *Beacon.*

Harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton, Ode.*
Many a sweet note, many a sweet fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Crashaw.*
From harmony from heav'nly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. s.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Anderson, in his History of Commerce, conjectures, that *diaper*, a species of printed linen, took its name from the city of Ypres in Flanders, where it was first made, being originally called *di-pre*. Marton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 176. But it may be from the Italian *diapra*, jasper; *jasper* being spotted or figured. V. Du Cange s. V. DIASPER.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken tissue;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lawn,
Might in their diverse cunning outpare
With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*
Whether our linen-manufacture would not find the benefit
of this institution? and whether there be any thing that makes
us fall short of the Dutch, in damask *diapers*, and printed
linen? *Berkeley, Quirish*, p. 126.

2. A napkin or towel.
Let our handkerchief him with a silver basin
Fan of rose-water, and beset with flowers;
Another bear the ewe, a third a *diaper*. *Shakespeare.*

To **DIAPER.** *v. a.* [*diaprer*.] "This term, which is partly obsolete, occurs in the *provisor's* rolls of the great wardrobe, containing deliveries for furnishing rich habiliments, at tilts and tournaments, and other ceremonies. It properly signifies embroidering on a rich ground." *Peacham's Complete Gentlemen*, p. 345.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender feet should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*
Flora useth to clothe our grand-dame Earth with a new
livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with
delightful objects. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.
If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and
taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your
fold must cover somewhat unseen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANED. ** adj.* [*diaphaner*, to clear, from the Gr. *δια* and *φαω*.] Transparent. Not opaque.

Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies
diaphanized or transparent. *Full Transl. of Boccaccio*, (1626) p. 53.

DIAPHANEITY. *n. s.* [*Fr. diaphaneite*, from *diaphane*.] Transparency, pellucidness; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid,
to transmit the light which the eye should always stand
open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their
diaphaneity; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to
wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them
over with the moisture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [*dia* and *phaino*.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, diaphanick, or transparent body, the light afterwards created, easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*dia* and *phaino*.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a diaphanous body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and diaphanous eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORETICAL. ** adj.* [*Fr. diaphoretique*; *Gr. dia-phoretikos*.] Sudorifick.

Medhinks there may be an excellent medicinal extraction drawn (by prudence directed by grace) out of the nature of temporal felicity, in order to the fortifying our minds, which may not improperly be called the spirit or salt of human frillity, since it may work upon the mind as physicians say, those kind of diaphoretical medicines do upon the body. *W. Montague, Dev. Fes. (1648), i. p. 60.*

DIAPHORETICK. *adj.* [*diaphoreticus*.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

A diaphoretick medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

DIAPHORETICK. ** n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sudorifick medicine.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

DIAPHRAGM. ** n. s.* [*Fr. diaphragme*; *Gr. διάφραγμα*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

It must be owned, we are not conscious of the systole and diastole of the heart, or the motion of the diaphragm. *Bp. Hall, Sermon, 257.*

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and filled into numerous cells by means of diaphragms, which run throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Fossils.*

DIARRHOEA. *n. s.* [*διαρροια*.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restraining the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his diarrhoea I healed up the fontanels. *Wise man.*

DIARRHOETICK. *adj.* [from diarrhoea.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

DIARIST. ** n. s.* [from diary.] One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DIARY. ** n. s.* [old *Fr. diaire*, *Lacombe*; *diarium*, *Lat.*] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make diaries; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended diary. *Talbot.*

DIASTEM. ** n. s.* [*Gr. διάστημα*.] In musick. A name applied to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a compound one, which has been called a system.

DIASTOLE. *n. s.* [*διαστολη*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole is flying out again to its natural state. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIASTYLE. [*dia* and *stylon*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATESERON. *n. s.* [*of dia and tseron*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone, its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATRACK. [*of di and track*.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semi-tone. *Harris.*

DIA TRIBE. ** n. s.* [*Gr. διατριβη*.] A disputation, or continued discourse. *Bailey.*

DIATYCK Tone. [*of dia and tyck*.] In the ancient Greek musick, divided two fourths, one on each side of it, and which being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this diatryck tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unspeakable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DIBBLE. ** n. s.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a sharp point, Skinner; from *dabble*, Junius.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with dibble, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by level trim garden is made. *Tusser's Hush.*

I'll not put The dibble in earth to set one slip of them. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Yet for all this there comes another strange gardener, that never knew the soil, never handled a dibble or spade to set the least pot-herb that grew there. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

TO DIBBLE. ** v. n.* Formerly "to dib or dip," Barrett. A term used by anglers. See **TO DAPE**.

This stone-fly, then, we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. *Wallon's Angler.*

DIBSTONE. *n. s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at dibstones. *Locke.*

DICACITY. ** n. s.* [*dicacitas*, *Lat.*] Pertness; sauciness; much talk, or prating. *Bullock.*

As every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of potent dicacity to his repartees, by no means agreeable to the natural ability of his disposition. *Graves, Spiritual Quixote, i. 8.*

DICE. *n. s.* The plural of die. See **DIE**.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice: now, after we have cast all the trials but one, it is with as much odds at the last remaining one, as it was at the first. *Bullock.*

TO DICE. ** v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as viciously given as a gentleman need be, virtuous enough; and dice little; diced not above seven times a week. *Shakespeare, Rom. IV.*

DICE-BOX. *n. s.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparker shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Johnson, Guardian.*

DIC

DICER. *n. s.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men sit, and I eat root;
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus, *Shakespeare, Tim.*
TO DICHOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [from *dichotomy*.] To separate; to divide.

That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals.

There was all *Italy* (resembled by geographers for the fashion thereof, to a man's leg) troubled with the incurable gout of schism and faction; not a city of note in it which was not *dichotomized* into the sect of the Guelphs, which favoured the Pope, and Gibellines, which adhered to the Emperour.

Nor hath the book of creation in the Scripture, the Beresith, or natural philosophy of the Bible given us any hint for such a resolution; that some should be born to riot, and others to famish, some to be glutted, and others to starve, that mankind should be thus *dichotomized* into such extreme distant fates, some to reign in Paradise for ever, others to be thrown over the wall as out of the Adamites' stove, to pine and freeze among thorns and briars.

DICHOTOMY. *n. s.* [*dichotomia*.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, squares, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?
—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of.

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?
But han't you found it, sir?

DICKER of Leather. *n. s.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. Not peculiar to leather, as Dr. Johnson limits the meaning; for a *dicker* of iron contained ten bars of iron. See Blount's *Anc. Tenures*, p. 33.

TO DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DICTATE. *n. s.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

These right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who serve, confine themselves to the *dictates* of others.

For what the Grecian *dictates* say,
And Samian sounds o'er Senta's hills convey.

DICTATE. *n. s.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing.

What tempest and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, and maintained to the death, under the pretence of the *dictation* and descent of God's Spirit!

DICTATOR. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

DID

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Julius with honour, tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose.

2. One invested with absolute authority.
Unanimous they all commit the care,
And management of this main enterprize,
To him their great *dictator*.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.
Say, that you were the emperor of pleasures,
The great *dictator* of fashions, for all Europe,
And had the pomp of all the courts and kingdoms,
Laid forth unto the show? to make yourself
Gaz'd and admir'd at? you must go to bed,
And take your natural rest: then all this vanisheth.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths.

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding.

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observer that treats of trade and politics in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author.

DICTATORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.
This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*.

2. Authority; insolent confidence.
This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

DICTATORY. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Overbearing; dogmatical.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to quell such a *dictatory* presumption englished.

DICTATURE. *n. s.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTION. *n. s.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.

DICTIONARY. *n. s.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes, and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.

Is it such a fault to translate *simulacra* images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic *dictionary*.

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words.

DID. of *do*. [do, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do*.
Thou canst not say I *did* it.
What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind:
Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it design'd.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.
When *did* his person learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand?

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIE

DIDACTICAL. } *adj.* [*didacticus*, Fr. from Gr. *διδάσκω*.] Preceptive; giving precepts: as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 9.

I am very glad that he finds vacancy from his other cares to bestow some hours upon the institution of youth; he finding in himself a great promptness in such *didactic* work.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1661.) Ep. 16.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity.

Ward on Infidelity.

DIDAPPER. } *n. s.* [from *dip*, Dr. Johnson says. Ray remarks, that this bird is also called *dabchick*, which is sometimes written *dipchick*. The present word has been also written *divedapper*.] A bird that dives into the water.

The misery of man may fitly be compared to a *didapper*, who when she is under water, past our sight, and indeed can seem no more to us, rises again, shakes but herself, and is the same she was.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman-hater.

DIDASCALETIC. } *adj.* [*διδασκαλικός*.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalich* or heroic, I leave to the judgement of the critics.

Prior.

TO DIBBER. } *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. Dr. Johnson says, after Skinner. It may be added, that in the north of England it is so used. It occurs also in the old dictionary of Sherwood, as a word of general usage: "To *dibber* with cold."

TO DIDDLE. } *v. n.* To totter; to move like a child, or an aged person. See *TO DADDLIE*.

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should ere be slain by a false-hearted kiss.

Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

DIDRACHM. } *n. s.* [Fr. *didrachme*, Gr. *δίδραχμή*.] A piece of money.

A — *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute, &c.

Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, iii. § 14.

DIST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See *DID*.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign.

Dryden.

DIDUCTIO. } *n. s.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diductio* of its sides.

Boyle.

TO DIE. } *v. a.* [Sax. *deagan*, to tinge; from *deaz*, or *dean*, a colour; or, as some think, from the Gr. *δύω*, to dip.] This word is often, and should be always, written *dye*: in order to distinguish it from *to die*, to expire. But Dr. Johnson has made no distinction.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much *did* her thoughts

Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale.

Milton, P. L.

All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies;

For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies*.

Dryden.

DIE

DIE. } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing.

To plead *mine* innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my white part black.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Darkness we see *emerges* into light.

And shining suns descend to sable night;

Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *die*,

When weary'd animals in slumbers lie

Of midnight ease; another, when the gray

Of morn preludes the splendour of the day.

Dryden.

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon

the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and

appear in all the colours of thought.

Collier of the Aspect.

TO DIE. } *v. n.* [Goth. *deya*, Sax. *deabian*. See *DEAD* and *DEATH*.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not

to die, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.

Sidney.

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,

Dying ere scarce he had begun to live.

Addison, Ovid.

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!

To live and *die* is all I have to do!

Pope.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that

it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat.

Dryden.

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,

Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:

In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;

But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:

Die then my friend! what boots it to deplore!

The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;

And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality?

Pope, Homer.

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and

daughters shall *die by* famine.

Jerem. xi. 22.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appear-

ance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been in-

fect'd with disease, and have *died of* it, or at least have been

very infirm.

Wiceman.

5. For commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;

At last with terror she from thence doth fly,

And bathes the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,

And shuns it still, although for thirst she *dies*.

Davies.

He in the laden vineyard *dies* for thirst.

Addison.

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who

was enamour'd of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall.

Addison.

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old

master must be relieved.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

What is the love of our neighbour?

— The valuing him, as the image of God, one for whom Christ

died.

Hammond.

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of sorriest fancies your companion making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*

With them they think on.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been

vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have

died with him.

Locke.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers,

he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within

his own breast.

Spectator.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.

1 Sam. xxv. 1.

DIE

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.
So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.
Shakespeare on Providence.

10. To languish with pleasure on tenderness.
To sounds of heav'nly harps she dies away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.
This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Shakespeare.*
The smaller stains and blemishes may die away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison, Spectator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they died for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.
Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. *St. John, xii. 24.*

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. s. pl. dice.* [*dé*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play.
Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

He knows which way the lot and the die shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Itsoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal die of war he well did know. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the die of war. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Thine is the adventure, thine the victory;
Well has thy fortune turn'd the die for thee. *Dryden.*

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets of dies. *Watts.*

DIE. *n. s. plur. dies.* The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Smif.*

DIER. *n. s.* [from *dier*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the dier stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: cobblers, diers, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DIET. *n. s.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *diata*, Gr.] So far Dr. Johnson. *Diata* is used by Cicero, Att. 4. 3. The old *Pydiette* must be also noticed. See Du Cange in *DIETA*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They care for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of diet, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient diet, nor too light fare. *Milton, P. L.*

No part of diet, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed; it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

DIE

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon.*

I restrained myself to so regular a diet, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king of Babylon. *Jeram. lii. 34.*

DIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She diets him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Shew a while like fearful war,

To diet rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare, Ham. IV.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We put upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be dieted to my request. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease,
Till, dieted by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton, P. L.*
We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have dieted a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

TO DIET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

And join with thee calm Peace and Quiet;
Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton, H. P.*

DIET-DRINK. *n. s.* [diet and drink.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.
The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DIET. *n. s.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, Skinner; from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, Junius.] An assembly of princes or estates.
An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DIETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DIETARY. *n. s.* A medicine of diet. *Hulot.*
There is a publication of the sixteenth century entitled "The old man's dietary."

DIETER. *n. s.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

DIETETICAL. *adj.* [old Fr. *dietaique*, Gr. *diatritikos*.] Our word has also been written *dictical*, and by a physician, unless it be an error of the press. "The three fountains of physick, namely, *dictical*, *chirurgical*, and

pharmaceutical." Ferrand, *Love Melancholy*, 1640, p. 237.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and such as culinary prescription might have afforded. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetical* philosophy.

Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.

DI'ETING.* *n. s.* [from *diet*.] The act of eating by -- rules.

With much greater care, doubtless, than the Persian king could appoint for his queen Esther those maiden *diets* and set prescriptions of baths and odours, which may render her at last more amiable to his eye. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.*

DIFFARREATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dis* and *farreatio*.]

The putting of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorcement, among the Romans, as *confarreatio* was at their marriage. See **CONFARREATION**. *Bullokar.*

To DIFFER. *v. n.* [*differe*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *diff'ring* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern

What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,

Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute. *Addison, Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal *differs* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgement shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differs*; and know well within himself that those which so *differs* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgement sit:

We'll never *differs* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differs* from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differs* with you in their sentiments. *Addison, Frecholder.*

Others *differs* with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

To DIFFER.* *v. a.* To make different.

In thy immortal part,

Man, as well as I, thou art:

But something 'tis that *differs* thee and me. *Cowley.*

DIFFERENCE.* *n. s.* [*difference*, Fr. *differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus born alike, from virtue first began
The *diff'rence* that distinguish'd man from man:

He claim'd no title from descent of blood,

But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Oh the strange *difference* of man and man!

To thee a woman's services are due;

My fool usurps my body.

Here might be seen a great *difference* between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*?

— It was a contention in publick.

He is weary of his life that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Tillotson.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*,

That holds this present question in the court? *Addison, Frecholder.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *difference*, and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some *differences* of brake or fern.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DIFFERENCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *differentier*.] *To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

You know it in common practice in your trades and merchandise, that when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities he sets his mark upon them; to distinguish them from the rest in the warehouse; so doth our God; he sets a mark upon his own; where by they are plainly *differentiated* from others. *Ep. Hall, Remains*, p. 134.

By human law and human persuasion, a magistrate and a private man are primarily *differentiated*.

Dr. Jackson's Works, iii. 937.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are *differentiated* by other concurrent causes. *Holder.*

Grass *differentiated* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray.*

We see nothing that *differentiates* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

DIFFERENT.* *adj.* [old Fr. *different*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change

Sweet native home for unwholesome air,
And other climes, where *different* food and soil
Portend distempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden, Du Fresnoy.*

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and, in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERENTIAL.* *adj.* [from *different*.] *Differential method* is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the *arithmetick* of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small *differences*, and

comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be, and from thence it takes the name of the *differential calculus*, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

By *differential* profundity, is understood the different kinds of things descending. *More, Notes upon Psychonivia.*

DIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DIFFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICILE.† *adj.* [*difficile*, Fr. *difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used, Dr. Johnson says. But it is frequent in our old authors; and is usually written *difficile*, not without the *e*, as Dr. Johnson writes it; who also has printed Bacon's *difficileness* without it, where the authority of a good edition of the Essays does not countenance it. Yet Dr. Johnson writes *facile*, not *facil*.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so *difficile*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 74.*

Hope oft fancies that to be *facile* in the attainment, which reason in the event shows *difficile*: so as prudence we see is of force, where force prevails not.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 88.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficile* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanville, Scepais.*

Latin was no more *difficil*,

Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILENESS. *n. s.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance; impracticability. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficulness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief.

Bacon, Essay of Goodness.

TO DIFFICULTATE.* *v. a.* To make difficult. An old and forgotten word; but not improper as the opposite to *facilitate*. Cotgrave and Sherwood give this verb under *difficuler* and *difficultate*.

DIFFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facile.

If it be *difficult* [in the margin] in the eyes of this people.

Zachar. viii.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

TO DIFFICULTATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *difficuler*.] To render difficult; to perplex. This word is not likely to be revived. The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*; as, he *difficulted* the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage. The old French verb, we see, upholds him; and the old English offers a synonyme. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DIFFICULTY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty; not easily.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers, Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY. *n. s.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:

Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

TO DIFFIDE.† *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] Our word is not of Dryden's coinage, which the solitary example, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to imagine.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

To cleanse the soul from sin, and still *diffide*

Whether our reason's eye be clear enough

To intromit true light. *More, Cupid's Conflict, Poems, 1647.*

Since the Divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, we have no more colour left to *diffide* in the means of rectifying the enormities of our infirm nature, than a malefactor, that were offered grace for asking it, had reason to fall sick and die for fear of his former sentence. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 81.*

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:

The man *diffides* in his own augury,

And doubts the gods.

Dryden.

DIFFIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Racine, Hen. VII.*

You have brought scandal

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt

In feeble hearts, propense enough before

To waver.

Milton, S. A.

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;

And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for *diffidence* and *diffidence*, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou

Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh.

Milton, P. L.

Pliny speaks of the Scres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing.

Arbutnot.

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates.

King Charles.
Clerissa.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.

DIFFIDENTLY. * *adv.* [from *diffident*.] In a manner not presumptuous.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.

Smart, *Hymn to the Supreme Being*.

To DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split.

Dict.

DIFFINITIVE. * *adj.* [Lat. *diffinio*, *diffinitum*.] Determinate; definitive.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small disadvantage) I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said.

Sir H. Wotton, *Letters*, p. 537.

DIFFUSION. *n. s.* [*diffusio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting.

Dict.

DIFFLATION. *n. s.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

Dict.

DIFFLUENCE. } *n. s.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.] The

DIFFLUENCY. } quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffuency*, and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

DIFFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way & not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as a *difform* flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass.

Newton.

DIFFORMITY. * *n. s.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of *difformity*.

Shapton, *Portr. of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 138. b. While they murmur against the present dispose of things, they desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things best.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

There must [thus] needs be infinite *difformity* in the publick worship; and all the benefits which were, before, the consequences of conformity and unity, will be lost.

Bp. Taylor, on *Extemp. Prayer*.

Necessity, isolate in itself, is simple and uniform and universal, without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever.

Clarke on the *Attributes*, § 7.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. * *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way.

Burnet's *Theory*.

2. To spread; to scatter: to disperse.

That from man

With his huge sail began to lay about;

From whose stern presence they *diffused* ran,

Like scatter'd chaff, the which the wind away doth fan.

Spenser, *F. Q. v. xi. 47*.

Wisdom had ordain'd

Good out of evil to create; instead

Of spirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite.

Milton.

No sect wants temples to propagate and *diffuse* it.
Decay of Piety.

A chief renown'd in war,

Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,

And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame.

Dryden.

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,

And charity itself was in his face.

Dryden's *Good Parson*.

DIFFUSE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *diffus*, Lat. *diffusus*.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose.

Dr. Walton, *Ess. on Pope*.

3. Difficult. This sense assigned to the word by Huloet, and exemplified by Skelton, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

John Lydgate

Writeth after an higher rate;

It is *diffuse* to fynde

The sentence of his mind.

Skelton, *Poems*, p. 237.

DIFFUSED. * *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. This word seems to have signified, in Shakspeare's time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,

With some *diffused* song.

Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

He grows like savages,

To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,

And every thing that seems unnatural.

Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

2. Extended; at full length.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffus'd*,

With languish'd head unpropt.

Milton, *S. A.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being *diffused*; dispersion.

Sherwood.

DIFFUSELY. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSER. * *n. s.* [from *diffuse*.] One who spreads or disperses.

If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning, why are the wisest men of their own nation, such as Joseph, Moses, Solomon, and David, characterized and deciphered to us in the Bible with a comparison so advantageous to the wisdom of other nations; as, that they were skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, that their wisdom excelled all the wisdom of the east countries and of Babylon?

Manningham's *Disc.* (1681,) p. 32.

DIFFUSIBLE. * *adj.* [from *diffuse*.] Capable of being *diffused*.

DIFFUSION. *n. s.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

A sheet of very well sleeked marble paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unstated and bright, to this and that part of the wall.

Boyle on *Colours*.

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where-e'er they pass

They make that warmth in others they expect.

Their valour works like bodies on a glass

And does its image on their men project.

Dryden.

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusiv*; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way.

Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over.

South.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,

And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place: Dryden.

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;

Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,

And round the happy soil *diffusive* odour flows. Prior.

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of Christians. Tillotson.

DIFFUSIVELY. † *adv.* [from *diffusive*.] Widely; extensively; every way.

Εκκλησία — means *diffusively* the whole community of the Christians. Bentley, *Phil. Lips.* p. 35.

DIFFUSIVENESS. † *n. s.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension: dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

The reflection of this quality upon us should be our *diffusiveness*; that we should so be lights, as that we should give light; so have light in ourselves, that we should give it unto others. H. Hall, *Rem.* p. 43.

The most obvious and most general notion of this catholicism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the Church.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it. Addison on *Medals*.

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [Dic, Saxon, a ditch; dyger, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. Ezek. viii. 8.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. Whigitt.

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. 2 Chron. xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot dig up your garden too often. Temple.

Be first to dig the ground, be first to burn the branches lopt. Dryden, *Virg.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;
Still for the growing liver *dig'd* his breast,
The growing liver still supply'd the feast. Dryden, *Æn.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites. Woodward.

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Dig'd from her entrails first the precious ore. Dryden, *Ovid*.

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not: and dig for it more than for hid treasures. Job, iii. 21.

The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. Addison, *Travels*.

To DIG up. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not slake mine ire. Shakspeare.

DIGAMMA. * *n. s.* [Greek.] "The letter Γ so called, because he beareth a form like the Greek letter gamma, made double." Bullokar. It is originally an Æolick letter. The Lombardick Γ in later times is an exact double gamma.

Towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and o'erlops them all. Pope, *Dunciad*.

DIGAMY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *digamic*, Gr. *δυγαμία*.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

They parallel the antick Romans, who (as Tacitus, Macellin, and Tertullian tell us) so hated *digamy* (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married) as no holocaust was ever offered, no holy fire lookt unto by such, nor such as issued from such parents. See T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 46.

Dr. Champney only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy or *digamy* rather deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining. Bishop Verne.

DIGASTRICK. * *adj.* [Fr. *digastrique*, Lat. *digastricus*, Gr. *δις* and *γαστήρ*, the belly. It has been printed, inaccurately, in Paley's Natural Theology, *diagas-trick*.] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly.

A certain muscle, called the *digastrick*, rises on the side of the face. Paley, *Nat. Theology*, p. 142.

DIGERENT. *adj.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. Dict.

DIGEST. *n. s.* [*digesta*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation. Bacon.

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade. Arbuthnot on Coms.

To DIGEST. † *v. a.* [*digerere*, *digestum*, Lat.]

1. To distribute into various classes, or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray. Mar. for Aug. p. 763.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested*,
Appear? Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

Each then has organs to *digest* his food;
One to beget, and one receive the brood. Prior.

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chymical term.

To be sure he will rather have the primitive man to be produced by a long process in a kind of *digesting habuema*, where all the heavier lees may have time to subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shocks. Bentley, *Serm. iv.* p. 133.

4. To range methodically in the mind: to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Blessed Lord, who hast caused all holy scriptures to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them, that by patience and comfort of thy holy word we may embrace, and ever hold fast, the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ. Collect, 2nd Sund. in Ade.

DIG

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning *digested* well.

Thomson.

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play,
Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of those broils,
Ginning i' the middle: starting thence away,
To what may be *digested* in a play.

Shakespeare.

My words and deeds they daily wrest,
And in their thoughts my fall *digest*.

Sandys, Ps. p. 88.

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.

— Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.

— No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;

Then howsoever thou speak'st, 'mong other things

I shall *digest* it.

The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and barbarism
might the better taste and *digest* the lessons of civility.

Peacham.

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,

With my two daughters dowers, *digest* the third.

Shakespeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To *DIGEST*: *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound,
and tend to a cure.

DIGESTIBLE. *n. s.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or disposes.

2. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great
eaters and ill *digesters*.

Arbuthnot.

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin,
'wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony
substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.'

Quincy.

4. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive
power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great
restorer of health, and a great *digestor*.

Temple.

DIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *digest*.] That which is
capable of being digested or concocted in the
stomach.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not *digestible*
by the stomach, and therefore move immediately down-
wards to the guts.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

DIGESTION. *† n. s.* [Fr. *digestion*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the
stomach.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the
requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but
it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a
greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the sto-
mach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal
digestion.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and
weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the
vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of
air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then,
by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength
or weakness of *digestion*.

Temple.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a
tired *digestion*.

South.

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or
digestion, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there?

Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the
maturation of a design.

DIG

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate,
consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest
men.

Temple.

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate
matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by
surgeons called *digestion*.

Sharpe, Surgery.

DIGESTIVE. *† adj.* [Fr. *digestif*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to
strengthen the stomach.

A chylifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn
from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve
lapideous bodies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active,
piercing, and *digestive* by its heat; the other passive, receptive,
and stored with materials for such a production.

Hale.

3. Methodising, adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,

This future rule is into method brought.

Dryden.

DIGESTIVE. *n. s.* An application which disposes a
wound to generate matter.

Dressed it with *digestives*.

Wiseman on Abscesses.

DIGESTURE. *n. s.* Concoction: not used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy *digesture*:
such as veal, sweetbreads.

Harvey.

DIGGABLE. ** adj.* [from *To dig*.] That may be
digg'd.

Huloet.

DIGGER. *n. s.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground
with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that
even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a
steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.

Boyle.

To DIGHT. *† v. a.* [Dialect, to prepare, to regulate,
Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to
adorn. It seems always to signify the past; the
participle passive is *dight*, as *dighted* in Hudibras is
perhaps improper. So far Dr. Johnson. But
dight does not always signify the past; and *dighted*
is as regular from *dight*, as *plighted* is from *plight*.
Butler, in his Hudibras, follows another quaint
describer. Spenser also, and Beaumont and
Fletcher, in the present definition, confute Dr.
Johnson's remark.

But now, ye shepherd lasses, who shall lead

Your wandring troops, or sing your virelays?

Or who shall *dight* your bow'rs, sith she is dead

That was the lady of your holy-days? Spenser, Daphneida.

Have a care, you *dight* things handsomely; I will look over
you.

Beaumont and Fl. Coxcomb.

In an instant they were *dighted*, and came cleanly off, though
they went foully on.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the staidous cloisters pale,

And love the high embowed roof,

With antick pillar massy proof,

And storied windows richly *dight*,

Casting a diu religious light.

Milton, Il Pens.

Just so the proud insulting lass

Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras.

Hudibras.

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,

Which maketh him invisible to sight.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

DIGIT. *n. s.* [digitus, Latin.]

1. The measure or length containing three fourths of
an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits*
high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but
remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the sub-
jacent mercury with so great a force as does the incumbent

cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other digits have been as mystically applauded. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIGITAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *digitalis*.] Pertaining to a finger. *Bailey.*

DIGITATED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a digitated leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multifidous, or such as are digitated, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIGLADIATION.* *n. s.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Mingle no matter of doubtful credit with the simplicity of truth; but gently stir the mould about the root of the question, and avoid all digladiations. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The noblest digladiation is in the theatre of ourselves. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 24.*

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial digladiations, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity. *Glanville, Scepais.*

DIGNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled dignified clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DIGNIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

To DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facto*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day,

So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,

Came not till now to dignify the times,

Since Caesar's fortunes! *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,

But your worth will dignify our feast. *B. Jonson.*

No turbot dignify my boards;

But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DIGNITARY. *n. s.* [from *dignas*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DIGNITY.* *n. s.* [old French *digneté*, from *dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in dignity equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native dignity, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time shows its blossoms thought on thought, And not a thought but thinks on dignity. *Shakespeare.*

For those of old,

And these late dignities heap'd up to them. *Shakespeare.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a dignity we under-

stand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles; *κρυπτα δοξαι*.

The sciences concluding from dignities, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare asseverations. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION. *n. s.* [from *dignosco*, Latin.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DIGRESS.* *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

Let my talk return thither from whence it digressed. *Barret*
Thus far have I digressed, readers, from my former subject.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth, to digress no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brewerwood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate; not in use.

I am come to keep my word.

Though in some part am forced to digress,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse

As you shall well be satisfied.

Shakespeare.

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,

Digressing from the valour of a man.

Shakespeare

DIGRESSION. *n. s.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but digressions to him. *Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute

With conjugal carresses.

Milton, P. L.

Here some digression I must make, 't accusé

Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse.

Denham.

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing digressions, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The digression of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIGRESSIONAL.* *adj.* [from *digression*.] Deviating from the main purpose.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments, which, however poetical, are here unnecessary.

Warton, Notes on Milton.

DIGRESSIVE.* *adj.* [from *To digress*.] Expatiating.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the digressive sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson, Life of Young.*

DIGRESSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *digressive*.] In the way of digression. Used, according to Mr. Malone, by the celebrated W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

To DIJUDICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dijudico*.] To determine by censure.

Cockram.

The church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the church in adjudicating of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.

Hales, Rem. p. 160.

DIJUDICATION.* *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

Cockram.

DIKE.* *n. s.* [dic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The dykes are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground.
The king of dykes! than whom, no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood. *Dryden, Virgil.*
Pope, Dunciad.

2. A mound to hinder inundations. [probably from the Celt. *digh*, solid, strong; though Dr. Johnson has made no distinction. So the Fr. *digue*; and the Gr. *τειχος*, a wall, whence the Germ. *teich*, and the Dutch *dyke*.]

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge,
and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up
dykes and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

To DIKE. * *v. n.* [Sax. *dician*, to dig.] To work with a spade. This word, as well as *diker* for ditcher formed from it, is obsolete.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the bible saith,
And erre as some clerkes do. *Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.*

To DILACERATE. * *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come
forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him
before. *Brown, Kelp. Lri.*

Their greatest pride is expressed in the adorning their ears
and noses; supposing them most courtly who *dilacerate* their
ears widest. *T. Herbert, Tran. p. 337.*

DILACERATION. * *n. s.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

Deep was that sense and grievous was that pain which those
scourges produced, when the plowmen plowed upon his back and
made long their furrows: the *dilaceration* of those nervous
parts created a most sharp and dolorous sensation. *Pearson, on the Creed, Art. 4.*

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the
small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILANIATE. *v. a.* [*dilano*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilanate*, the entrails of their own
mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half
way in a gallant kind. *Howell, Ling. Trans.*

DILANIATION. * *n. s.* [from *dilano*.] A tearing in pieces.To DILAPIDATE. * *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

The church of Elgin had, in the intestine tumults of the
barbarous ages, been laid waste by the irruption of an Highland
chief, whom the bishop had offended; but it was gradually
restored to the state of which the traces may be now discerned,
and was at last not destroyed by the tumultuous violence of
Knox, but more shamefully suited to *dilapidate* by deliberate
robbery and frippery indifference. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

To DILAPIDE. * *v. a.* To make desert; to consume wastefully.

Many pluralists do reside at one living for the greater part,
and at the other for some considerable part, of the year; and
do neither *dilapidate*, nor neglect alms or hospitality.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of
the church? *Hurd.*

The old patrimonial mansion is desolated, and even the
parish church unroofed and *dilapidated*

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iv. 43.

DILAPIDATION. * *n. s.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapi-*
dations of the chancel and mansion-houses belonging to the
rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

So great a demand, as the bishop had upon his predecessor's
executors for *dilapidations*, could not very soon, or very easily,
be brought to an accommodation.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, p. 59.

2. Ruin or decay in general.

I have often heard it said, that, by keeping a strict account
of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an
estate from *dilapidation*. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.*

DILAPIDATOR. * *n. s.* [from *dilapidate*.] One who occasions dilapidation.

It is alleged, that non-residence and dilapidations for the
most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-
resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.

H. Wharton, Def. of Pluralities, p. 156.

DILATABILITY. *n. s.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensive-
ness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice
out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger
than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different
degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion.

Arbuthnot.

DILATABLE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *dilatable*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches
called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatable* and
contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air,
and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILATATION. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *dilatation*, Lat. *dilatatio*.]

This is one of our oldest substantives, being used
by Chaucer in the sense of enlargement. Bishop
Reynolds has employed this word in a manner,
which well illustrates the etymology of it. "A
second effect of joy is opening and *dilatation* of the
heart and countenance, expressing the serenity of
the mind, whence it hath the name of *letitia*, as it
were a broad and spreading passion." *Bp. Reynolds*
on the Passions, ch. 21.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to contraction.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*,
are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or
distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

I might also add—the contraction or *dilatation* of the apple
of the eye. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 100.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing,
leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects
of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the out-
ward parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong
form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual
inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

To DILATE. * *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to contract.

But ye thereby much greater glory get,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He hath so *dilated* himself with the beams of prosperity,
that he lies open to all dangers.

Bp. Hall, Charact. The Unthrif.

I have been hammered, and *dilated* upon the anvil, as our
countryman Breakspear (Adrian IV.) said of himself; I have
been strained through the limbeck of affliction.

Bacon, Lett. i. vi. 50.

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee, can despise. *Milton, P. L.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. **Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate*, and now contract, their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as
much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in
breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore,
With piteous words, and pitiful implore,
Him *hasty* to arise. **Sympser, F. Q.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To DILA'TE.† *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

And Naphtali, which borders on
Or Jordan, where his stream *dilates*. *Sandys, Ps. p. 107.*
His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

I will not talk of that, at which himself was silent, his con-
demnation; whereby the Lord of life was delivered to the
power of death: nor will I *dilate* of his crucifying. **Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615.) sign. C. i. b.*

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to
transact the same publicly, and by themselves; or their
ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any
addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Extensive.

And it is fit a good and honest prince,
Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power,
Should owe the office of it to their service,
And good of all and every citizen. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

DILA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *dilate*.] One who enlarges
or extends.

Thy labours shew thy will to dignify
The first *dilatere* of thy famous nation;
And whilst thy lines their glories signify,
They likewise do increase thy reputation. *Shelton, Verses pref. to Verstigan's Restitution.*

DILA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *dilation*, Lat. *dilatatio*.] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilatations*,
but as a stubborn contempt? *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

DILA'TOR.* *n. s.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens
or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the
dilatators of the nose, are too strong in choleric people. *Arbutnot.*

DILA'TORILY.* *adv.* [from *dilatory*.] In a sluggish
or procrastinating manner.

Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which
I wrote in my usual way, *dilatorily*, and hastily, unwilling to
work, and working with vigour and haste. *Johnson, Prayers and Medit. p. 190.*

DILA'TORINESS.† *n. s.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality
of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

If the parliament would enact that a sum should be defalked
from the ordinary fees of the lawyer, and that no cause should
depend in any court above a time which they should prefix;
this would very much remedy the *dilatoriness* of their processes.
Moral State of England, (1670.) p. 63.

DILA'TORY.* *adj.* [*dilatatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.]

Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted
to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher
court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Gray.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without
design. *Addison, Spect.*

DILE'CCTION.† *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving;
kindness.

These words *mine*, and *thine*, proceeded first of iniquitie,
because men did not observe mutual and natural *dilection*.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1555.) sign. H. ii.
And this was the first testimony of the infinite *dilection* of
God towards man.

Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Sermon, (1586.) p. 29.
A bone not far from his heart, to put him in mind of *dilec-
tion* and love to the woman.

Bp. of London's Fine Paintme, (1614.) p. 27.
So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our
felicity is our belief. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

DILE'MMA.† *n. s.* [*διλημμα*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary sup-
positions. A young rhetorician applied to an old
sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bar-
gained for a certain reward to be paid, when he
should gain a cause. The master sued for his
reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his
claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall
withhold your pay, because the judge's award will
be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it,
because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On
the contrary, says the master, if you gain your
cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay
me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must
pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used, to raise benevolence, some
called his fork, and some his crotch. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it fails;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Conley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alterna-
tive.

Between this *dilemma* of deaths, the sharp pikes of the
soldiers on the one side, and fury of the fire, on the other; he
preferred the former, not as most honourable, and best com-
plying with a military soul; (not being at leisure, alas, in time
of torment, to stand on terms of credit;) but as least painful. *Fuller, Profane State, p. 479.*

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm sped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

DILETTANTE.* *n. s.* [plur. *dilettanti*, Italian.]

One who delights in cultivating or promoting
science. A society of *dilettanti*, composed of dis-
tinguished characters, was formed in this country

about half a century since, and still exists under this appellation.

He told me a current story of a simple English country squire, who was persuaded by certain dilettanti of his acquaintance to see the world, and to become knowing in men and manners.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DILIGENCE. *n. s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.
Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. 2 Pet. i. 10.

DILIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Lat.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Deut. xix.

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. Bacon.

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures. Dryden, *Du Fresnoy*.

DILL. *n. s.* [*dile*, Sax.] It hath a slender, fibrous, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. Mortimer.

DILUCID.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dilucid*, from *dilucidus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

DILUCIDATION. *n. s.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUCIDLY.† *adv.* [from *dilucid*.] Clearly; evidently. Bailey.

DILUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

To DILUTE.† *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. Locke.

The *diluent* ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. Newton.

DILUTE.† *adj.* Thin; attenuated; weakened; figuratively, poor.

I say, it is not evident that he so much reprehends him for the notation of the word, as for the application of it to such

a sense as he there expresses; which is much different from that sense we have proposed, and far more *dilute*.

More, Ser. Churches, Pref.

The religion of the Jews was much wrapped up in shadow and mystery; they had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.

Bacon, Ser. vol. iii. S. 3.

Now it seems very *dilute* and insipid to direct the intention of these laws only against jugglers, miracle-mongers, or impostors.

Hallywell, Melampus, &c.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

Newton.

DILUTER. *n. s.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

DILUTION. *n. s.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most fluid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

DILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. Burnet, *Theory*.

DIM.† *adj.* [dim, Sax. *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse; according to Dr. Johnson. It is the participle of the Sax. *dimnian*, to darken, according to Mr. Horne Tooke; and was formerly written *dimmed*. The old Goth. *dimma*, darkness, must not, however, be overpassed.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? Davies.

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. Rogers.

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. Locke.

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. Pope.

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw
Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see. Spenser, *F. Q.*

How is the gold become *dim*? how is the most fine gold changed. Lament. iv. 1.

To DIM.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eye, and daunts the sense quite. Spenser, *F. Q.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also *dim-sighted*. Bacon.

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight? Locke.

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head,
With all such reading as was never read. Pope, *Dunc.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of some star doth make her way,
When as a storm hath *dim'd* her trusty guide,
Out of her course doth wander far away. Spenser.

D I M

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimin'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his
courtiers, who *dim* all his attendants. *Dryden.*

DIM-SIGHTED.* *adj.* [*dim* and *sight*.] Having weak eyes.

Nor may the least suspicion of pride fall upon many women, who while they modestly use help to their complexions, are the more humbled and dejected, under the defects they find of native beauty, or lively colour; the remedying of which, by artificial applications, can be no more temptation to pride, than the use of crutches, or spectacles, to those that are lame, and *dim-sighted*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 99.*

First then for chronology, how *dim-sighted* are the ancients in the computation of time. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 246.*

We are only deceived in what is not discerned, and to err is but to be blind or *dim-sighted* as to some perceptions.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 3.

DIMBLE.* *n. s.* The same word as *dingle*, that is, a valley between two hills, according to Mr. Warton in his notes on Milton; supposed by Mr. Whalley, the commentator on Ben Jonson, to be a corruption of it; and defined a dingle by Mr. Mason in his Supplement. The word is no corruption; but perhaps a bower, a retreat, a cell, is the true meaning; and the Sax. *dim hól*, a cave, is believed to be its origin.

The scene [is] Sherwood; consisting of a landscape of a forest, hills, valleys, cottages, a castle, a river, pastures, herds, flocks, all full of country simplicity; Robin Hood's bower, his well, the witch's *dimble*, the swineherd's oak, the hermit's cell.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

And in a *dimble* near, ev'n as a place divine,
For contemplation fit, an ivy-cieled bower.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 26.

DIMENSION.* *n. s.* [*dimension*, Fr. *dimensio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural, Dr. Johnson says. But he had overlooked both Shakspeare and Milton, as Mr. Mason also has observed. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

And in *dimension*, and the shape of nature,

A gracious person. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

A dark

Illimitable ocean, without bound,

Without *dimension*.

Milton, P. L.

These, as a line, their long *dimension* drew.

Milton, P. L.

He try'd

The tomb, and found the strait *dimensions* wide.

Dryden.

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room.

Swift.

DIMENSIONLESS.* *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk.

In they pass'd

Dimensionless through heav'nly doors.

Milton, P. L.

DIMENSITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dimensus*.] Extent; capacity.

If of the smallest stars in sky

We know not the *dimensity*;

If those bright sparks which them compose,

The highest mortal wits do pose;

How then, poor shallow man, can'st thou

The Maker of these glories know?

Howell, Lett. iv. 44.

DIMENSIVE.* *adj.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure and their space;

But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?

Davies.

D I M

DIMETER.* *adj.* [Lat. *dimeter*; "dimeter versus."] Having two poetical measures.

The Octosyllable metre—was in reality the ancient *Dimeter Iambick*.

Tyrwhitt, Essay on the Lang. and Versif. of Chaucer.

DIMICATION.* *n. s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.

Dict.

To **DIMIDIATE.*** *v. a.* [Lat. *dimidio*.] To divide into two parts.

Cockerum.

DIMIDIATION.* *n. s.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

Dict.

To **DIMINISH.*** *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part; the opposite to *increase*.

That we call good which is apt to cause or *increase* pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought

Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw

The number of thy worshippers.

Milton, P. L.

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

Hayward.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it.

Deut. iv. 2.

To **DIMINISH.*** *v. n.* • To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgement I had *increases* rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject.

Dryden.

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;

Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.

Pope's Odyssey.

DIMINISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *diminish*.] In a manner tending to villify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent.

Locke.

DIMINUENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *diminuens*.] Lessening.

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a *diminutive* term.

Bp. Sanderson's Sermons, Pref.

DIMINUTE.* *adj.* [Lat. *diminutus*.] Small; diminutive.

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*.

Sir A. Gorges.

DIMINUTELY.* *adv.* [from *diminute*.] In a manner which lessens.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered.

Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths, i. § 10.

DIMINUTION.* *n. s.* [*diminutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making less; opposed to *augmentation*. The one is not capable of any *diminution* or *augmentation* at all by men; the other apt to admit both.

Hooker.

2. The state of growing less; opposed to *increase*.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet.

Newton.

Finite and infinite seems to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of *increase* or *diminution*.

Locke.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee

Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd

In military honour next.

Philips.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's *salvation*, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me.

King Charles.

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his.

Addison, Spect.

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and diminutive measure.

Glanville, Seepis.

The light of man's understanding is but a short, diminutive, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present.

South.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

They know how weak and awkward many of those little diminutive discourses are.

Watts.

DIMINUTIVE, *† n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as, *lapillus* in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *männiken*, in English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the diminutive of his name, Peterkin or Perkin.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in diminutives

Cotton.

2. A small thing: a sense not how in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn

For poor'st diminutives, for doits!

Shakespeare.

3. That which diminishes, or abates.

Diet, diminutives, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before, intermixt as occasion serves.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 403.

DIMINUTIVELY, *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, *† n. s.* [from *diminutive*.] Smallness; littleness; pettiness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

At all our concerts he was a constant, but an invisible performer; for, while he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument.

Student, ii. 225.

DIMISH, *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;

For nature, always, in the right,

To your decays adapts my sight.

Swift.

DIMISSIION, ** n. s.* [Lat. *dimissio*.] Leave to depart.

Huloet.

DIMISSORY, *† adj.* [*dimissorius*, Lat.] Our word was formerly written, as it is now sometimes pronounced, (in both cases improperly,) *demissory*.]

1. That by which a man is disprised to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocess ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

2. Granting leave to depart. See **DIMISSIION**.

Old Simeon's craving his letters *dimissory*, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.

Bp. Prideaux, Euchol. (1636,) p. 101.

TO DIMIT, ** v. a.* [Lat. *dimitto*.] To allow to go; also, to grant to farm.

Huloet.

DIMITY, *n. s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowse of fine dimity.

Wiseman.

DIMLY, *adv.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspcakable! who sit above these heathen

To us invisible, or dimly seen,

In these thy lowest works.

Milton, P. L.

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more dimly.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

I saw the angelick guards from earth ascend,

Grice'd they must now no longer man attend;

The beams about their temples dimly shone;

One would have thought the crime had been their own.

Dryden.

DIMMING, ** n. s.* [from *dim*.] Obscurity.

All of us have cause

To wail the dimming of our shining star.

Shakespeare, K. Rich. III.

DIMNESS, *† n. s.* [Sax. *dimner*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

Not with a total blindness, (for then they would not have sought for the door of Lot's house, but rather have groped for the way home) but such a dimness that they could not see any thing distinctly, or in its right place.

Bp. Patrick, on Genesis.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this dimness of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion.

Deacy of Party.

DIMPLE, *n. s.* [*dint*, a hole; *dimble*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*. Skinner.] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The dimple of the upper lip is the common measure of them all.

Green.

In her forehead's fair half round,

Love sits in open triumph crown'd;

He in the dimple of her chin,

In private state, by friends is seen.

Prior.

TO DIMPLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,

And smiling eddies, *dimpled* on the main.

Dryden.

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.

Pope.

DIMPLED, *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each side her,

Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.

Shakespeare.

DIMPLE, *† adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

The wanderers of heaven

Each to his home retire, save those that love

To take their pastime in the troubled air,

Or skimming flutter round the *dimple* pool.

Thomson, Winter.

As the smooth surface of the *dimple* flood,

The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.

Warton, Isis.

DIN, *† n. s.* [*dyn*, a noise; *dynan*, to make a noise, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Icelandick.] Thus, in some parts of the west of England, *thunder* is called *dinder*. The word was also formerly written *deun*.]

A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,

That all the forest with astonishment

Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein

Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*.

Spenser, Hubb. Talc.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;

To make an earthquake; sure, it was the roar

Of a whole herd of lions.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

While the cock with *lively din*

Scatters the rear of darkness thin,

And to the stack or the barn-door

Stoutly struts his dame before.

Milton, L'All.

Now night o'er heav'n

Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,

And silence, on the odious *din* of war.

Milton, P. L.

DIN

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning din resound,
Through streams of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While every shot is level'd at his side.

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another,
are, by education, custom, and the constant din of their party,
so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together.

Locke.

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live.

To *din* thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries.

Otway, *Venice Pres.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation
commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been
often *din*ned in my ears.

Swift.

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal
about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:
Good sister, let us *dine* and never fret.

Shakspeare.

Myself, he, and my sister,

To-day did *dine* together.

Shakspeare.

He would *dine* with him the next day.

Clarendon.

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,

With whom old Homer makes such noise,

The greatest actions I can find,

Are, that they did their work and *din'd*.

Prior.

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in generous wine,

And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*.

Dryden, *Virgil*.

DINE'TICAL. *adj.* [*din'tikal*.] Whirling round; verti-
genous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which
appear and disappear again, that besides the revolution it
maketh with its orb, it hath also a *dinectical* motion, and rolls
upon its own poles.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinectical* motion,
or revolution upon its own axis.

Ray.

To DING.† *v. a.* pret. and part. *dinged* and *ding*.

[Gael. *dingam*, to push, to drive, to thrust; Irish,
dingim; Sax. *denegan*, to beat: Goth. *deinga*, the
same. The word is common in the North of
England.]

1. To dash with violence.

Ding them all down from fair Jerusalem,
And *mew* them up in thy deserved Bedlem.

Marston, *Sat.* (1598,) S. 4.

Prometheus

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture cuts his heart.

Ibid. S. 5.

This giant carrier would have been more merciful to his
hand, if he had known against the jaw-bones of what creature
he so often *dinged* his fist.

Gayton, *Notes on D. Quia*.

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A
low word.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not *spind* the little we
have left, to get him the title of lord Stat.

Arbutnot.

DING-DONG. *n. s.* A word by which the sound of
bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;

Ding, dong, Bell.

Shakspeare.

D'INGLE.† *n. s.* [from *ben*, or *bin*, a hollow, Sax.]

A hollow between hills; a dale. See CLOUGH.

In *dingles* deep and mountains hoar.

Grayton, *Muse's Elysium*.

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;

And every bosky bourn from side to side,

My daily walks, and ancient neighbourhood.

Milton, *Comus*.

Stretch'd among the *dingles* pied

Of a green *dingle's* sloping side.

T. Warton, *Öde*.

DIN

DINGLE-DANGLE. An adverbial expression, denoting
any thing carelessly pendant. The old dictionary
of Sherwood gives the verb *dingle-dangle*.

By *dingle*, which he [Peck] thinks is no where else to be
found in our language, he understands boughs hanging *dingle-*
dangle over the edge of the dell. Warton, *Notes on Milton*.

D'INGINESS. *n. s.* [from *dingy*.] The quality of
being dingy or brownish.

D'INGY. *adj.* [Sax. *duuz*; Swedish, *dingig*.]
Dark brown; dun; dirty. The *g* is sounded as in
linge.

On the *dingy* sea,

Over deep waters,

Dublin they seek.

Ellis, *Transl. of Athelstan's Ode, Sp. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 27.

D'NING-ROOM. *n. s.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal
apartment of the house; the room where entertain-
ments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into
error by the intemperance of his meal, or the deluge of
drink.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of living holy*.

D'NNER. *n. s.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the
meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*.

Go, get it ready.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can
be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or some parts of
them, be said publickly in the family.

Bp. Taylor.

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,

The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste.

Dryden, *Æn*.

D'NNER-TIME. *n. s.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of
dining.

At *dinner-time*,

I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.

Shakspeare.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,

Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*.

Pope.

DINT.† *n. s.* [Sax. *dynt*, a blow; which Mr. Horne

Tooke asserts to be the past participle of *dynan*, to
din, to make a noise. See Div. of Purley, ii. 305.

This, however, is not probable. It is more likely
to be from *ding*, to strike, to dash with violence. See
To DING. This word was formerly written *dent*.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;

Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round.

Spenser.

Neither vainly hope

To be invulnerable in these bright arms,

Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal *dint*,

Save he who reigns above, none can resist.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining
after a violent pressure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,

And, straining hard the statue, was afraid

His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid.

Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep, and, I perceive, you feel

The *dint* of pity.

Shakspeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

They daily run themselves upon the *dint* of the Apostle's
sentence against evil-speaking.

Hooker, *Ecc. Pol. Pref.*

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the
hands of the enemy, and, in order to it, to work our way
into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms.

Addison.

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,

While burning love ferments in every vein;

His well arm'd front against his rival aims,

And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims.

Gay.

I have myself known a man, from the lowest conditions of
life, without friends or education, not knowing so much as to
write or read, bred to no trade or calling, by pure *dint* of day-
labour, frugality, and foresight, to have grown wealthy.

Bp. Berkeley, *Word to the Wise*.

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a
cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other doth assail,
And strike so fiercely that they do impress
Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd walls:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak and frail.
Spenser, F. Q.

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*.

Donne, Poems, p. 114.

Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheek she draws;

• Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden, En.*

DINUMERATION.† *n. s.* [*diminutio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

Bullock and Cockeram.

DIO'CESAN. *n. s.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tuttler.*

DIO'CESAN.* *adj.* [from *diocesis*.] Pertaining to a diocese.

The SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE looks with peculiar hope and satisfaction to the permanent zealous aid and co-operation of the *diocesan* and district committee.

Account of the Soc. for prom. Chr. Knowledge.

DIO'CESS.† *n. s.* [Norman, Fr. *deocisse*; Lat. *diocesis*.] It is a Greek word compounded of *δια* and *ἐκκλῆσια*.

1. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesis* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*
He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all; since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocesis* of Winchester. *Raleigh, Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocesis* containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

2. A district of division of a country, generally speaking; not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers. But this is the original meaning.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocesis*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a noisy pasture.

L. Addison, Description of W. Barbary, ch. ii. (Oxf. 1671.)

DIO'PTICAL, and DIO'PTICK.* So the next words are now sometimes written.

DIO'PTRICAL.† *adj.* [*διόπτρα*, Gr. Dr. Johnson.]

DIO'PTRICK.† *son* says; but it is more immediately from *διόπτρα*, Lat. *dioptra*, a perspective glass.] Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows.

More, Ant. against Atheism.

DIO'PTRICKS.† *n. s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c.

Harris.

He has added much to the theory of *dioptricks*; much to the manufacture itself of grinding good glasses.

Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 314.

DIPORISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. *διπορισμός*.] Distinction, or definition, which in few words explains what is spoken of.

To eat things sacrificed to idols, is a mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetic *diporism*, it signifies idolatry in general.

More, Expos. of New Churches, p. 72.

DIPORISTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *diporism*.] In a distinguishing manner.

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the fists of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *diporistically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols.

More, Expos. of New Churches, p. 72.

DIPORHOSIS. *n. s.* [*διπορῶσις*, of *διπορῶν*, to make strait.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

To DIP.† *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*dippen*, Dutch; *bippan*, Saxon; *diupjan*, Goth.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,

And *dipp'd* an olive branch in holy dew,

Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice aloud

Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryden, En.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,

And from the bright meridian where he stood,

Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers' blood. *Dryden, Fables.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire;

One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre.

Pope.

Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd,

The king descended to th' Elysian shade;

There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,

Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetick souls.

Pope, Duicid.

So fishes rising from the main,

Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;

The moisture dry'd, they sink again,

And *dip* their wings again to fly.

Swift.

2. To moisten; to wet.

And thou not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew

Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove

Speaks thunder.

Milton, Comus.

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stifled.

L'Estrange.

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons.

Dryden, Fables.

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;

Put out the principal in trusty hands,

Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.

Dryden, Pers.

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot.

L'Estrange.

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,

His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd.

Granville.

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume.

Pope.

4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?

Would'st thou prefer him to some man? Suppose

I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose? *Dryden, Pers.*

DIP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface; as, the depression or *dip* of the visible horizon;

D I P

which denotes its sinking or dipping below the true horizontal plane; whether caused by some variation of the atmosphere, or by the different height of the observer's eye above the surface of the sea.

Chambers.

Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight dip.

Pennant.

2. The act of taking that which comes first. This is used only in low languages.

DIPCHICK. *n. s.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*
DIPETALOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *πτελον*.] Having two flower-leaves.

DIPHTHONG. *n. s.* [*διφθονγ*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as *vain, leaf, Caesar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.

Pope.

DIPLOE. *n. s.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA. *n. s.* [*διπλωμα*, Gr. *diploma*, Lat. *diploma*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

My present design is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the *diploma* or charters themselves.

Humph. Wanley to Dr. Smith, Anec. i. 80.

DIPLOMACY. *n. s.* [from *diploma*.]

1. A privileged state.

At a very early period in the *diplomacy* of humiliation, a gentleman was sent on an errand, of which, from the motive of it, whatever the event might be, we can never be ashamed.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

2. A body of envoys.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestick senate!

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DIPLOMA'TICK. *adj.* [Fr. *diplomatique*.]

1. Relating to the art of deciphering all old written characters and abbreviations.

One of the principal objects of the following work, is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatick science*; the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity.

Astle on the Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Introd.

2. Respecting envoys and ambassadors, or the privileges belonging to them; and sometimes to others, in a publick capacity.

The ambassadors from the rights of man, and their admission into the *diplomatick system*, I hold to be a new era in this business.

Burke on French Affairs.

His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatick body*; he has of course all the fundamental treaties, which make the publick statute law of Europe, by heart.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DIPPER. *n. s.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

The chief enemy was a *dipper*, Pharaoh; the first and last of kings that were so, as the Red Sea can witness; he could not away with Moses skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, nor with eloquent Aaron.

Whitlock, Manners of the English.

In which number, I must be forced to reckon that doctor, who in a late equivocating treatise plausibly set aloft against

D I R

the *Dippers*, diving the while himself with a more deep prelatical malignance against the present state and church-government, mentions with ignominy "the Tractate of Divorce."

Milton, Tristramchord.

Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers, Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers*.

Cicero, Poms, &c. p. 18.

DIPPING Needle. *n. s.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon; when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively.

DIPSAS. *n. s.* [Latin, from *διψαω*, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibœna dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydras, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*.

Milton, P. L.

DIPTOE. *n. s.* [*διπλωτα*.] A noun consisting of two cases only.

Clark.

DIPTYCH. *n. s.* [*διπτυχα*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

They had a lower degree of remembrance for bishops, and confessors, and all other eminent persons departed this life; whom they not only praised in orations at their funerals, but writ their names in their *diptychs* or two-leaved records: which contained, in one page, all the names of the living; in the other, the dead that were of note in the church.

Ep. Lloyd, Sermon. p. 19.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin.

Stillingfleet.

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,

To doff their *dire* distresses.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

More by intemperance die

In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Discases *dire*, of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear.

Milton, P. L.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras *dire*.

Milton.

Or what the cross, *dire*-looking planet smites,

Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans, despair

Tended the sick.

Milton, P. L.

Discord! *dire* sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,

Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;

While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,

She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around.

Pope.

DIRE'CT. *adj.* [*directus*; Lat.]

1. Strait, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines.

Bentley.

3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd,

Above his head, a warrior and a maid,

One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.

Dryden, Fab.

4. Not collateral, as the grandson succeeds his grand-sire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a strait line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was then by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her.

Stanley.

D I R

He that does this, will be able to see off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is direct to, what slides by the question. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct; not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

7. Plain; express.

He no where, that I know, says it in direct words. *Locke.*

To DIRE'CT.† v. a. [old Fr. *directer*; Lat. *dirigo*, *directum*.]

1. To aim or drive in a strait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command direct their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point against as a mark.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, directed at his face. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps. *Jer. x. 23.*
Wisdom is profitable to direct. *Eccles. x. 10.*

ALL that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to direct and sort, and call in such as he desires. *Locke.*

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course.

He directeth it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job, xxxvii. 3.*

5. To order; to command: to direct is a softer term than to command.

DIRE'CTER.† n. s. [*directeur*, Fr. *director*, Lat.] See DIRECTOR.

1. One that directs; one that prescribes. *Sherwood.*
2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. n. s. [*directio*, Lat.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

These men's opinions are not the product of judgement, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without direction. *Locke.*

The direction of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity. *Bp. Smalbridge.*

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the direction of its motion. *Chambers.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgements, delivered in like case, we may take direction. *Hooker.*

I put myself to thy direction. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the direction of the law-giver. *Numb. xxi. 18.*

Men's passions and God's direction seldom agree. *King Charles.*

General directions for scholastic disputers, is never to dispute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

DIRE'CTIVE. adj. [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule unto goodness of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all question, though there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the directive command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbs.*

D I R

On the directive powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing; shewing the way.

Nor visited by one directive ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomson.*

DIRE'CTLY. adv. [from *direct*.]

1. In a strait line; rectilincally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more directly it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its proper source. *Dryden, DuRoi.*

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only directly downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned directly back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny directly and utterly reject the very principles of Christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and directly to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists directly, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could. *Dryden, Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

His work directly tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Adison, Freeholder.*

No reason can be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath absolute power, which does not directly prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift.*

DIRE'CTNESS. n. s. [from *direct*.] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. n. s. [*director*, Lat.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendant; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood director over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or dislike those things he did not understand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counsellors and directors in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made directors cheat in south-sea year? *Pope.*

6. An instrument in surgery by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a director, the groove of which prevents its being mis-guided. *Sharp, Surg.*

DIRECTORIAL.† adj. [from *director*.]

1. Giving direction; enacting rule.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. *Guthrie, Germany.*

2. Respecting a government of France, called the directory.

When this defect was to be weighed against the editorial conquest, merely as an object of a value at market, the principle of better became perfectly ridiculous.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DIRECTORY.† *n. s.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the directory, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

Under the directory there will be as different religions, and as different desires, and as differing forms, as there are several varieties of men and manners under one half of heaven.

Bp. Taylor on Estemp. Prayer.

The king's body [Ch. I.] being by the banners set down near the place of burial, the bishop of London stood ready with the service-book in his hands to have performed his last duty to the king his master, according to the order or form for the burial of the dead, set forth in the Book of Common-Prayer, which the lords likewise desired; but would not be suffered by Col. Whitecote the governour, by reason of the directory, to which (said he) he and others were to be conformable.

Sir T. Herbert's Memoirs.

DIRECTORY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *directoire*, a rule; Lat. *directio*.] A direction; a guide. This sense, of which Dr. Johnson takes no notice, is of higher antiquity than that which he assigns to the book of the factious preachers. It is in the old vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar.

But by the way this example of Christ's choosing illiterate men to this weighty function of the ministry, is no more our directory to follow, than it is to choose such as we (if possible) knew Judasses as he did.

Whitlock, Manners of the English.

The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the Casuistical directories for confessors, about the sins proper for kings to be interrogated in confession, returned this answer.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 222.

DIRECTORY.* *n. s.* The name of the democratick French government in modern times.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; — for so they call the managers of their burlesque government.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DIRECTORY.* *adj.* [Fr. *directoire*.]

I. Guiding.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers, call their directory needle.

Gregory's Posthum. (1650.) p. 281.

2. Commanding.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another directory, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs. *Blackstone.*

DIRECTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *director*.] She who directs or governs.

Our reason being the noblest principle of our nature, that by which we are raised above the level of brutes, yea by which we are allied to angels, and do border upon God himself, ought upon that account, to be submitted to, as the supreme regent and directress of all our other powers, and to be looked upon as the rule of our will, and the guide of all our animal motions. *Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.*

DIRECTRIX.* *n. s.* [from *director*.] She who manages or directs.

Every part of the body studying as it were to pay [by adorning itself to its best advantage] some tribute of comeliness, as an homage to the face; which is not only the queen and sovereign of human and visible beauty, but the regent and directrix of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare.

Bp. Taylor, Art of Hands. p. 24.

DIREFUL.* *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical: all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy. So far Dr. Johnson. I must add, that good writers, besides the poets use this word; as the fine sentence of Bishop Richardson, and the remarks of Dr. Addison and Bishop Hall, now added to the examples, shew. Dr. Addison's use of the word carries the etymology to the Latin *diræ*, curses; and *full*, i. e. full of curses; which removes the want of analogy, which Dr. Johnson states. But all other words compounded with *full*, do not exist of a substantive and *full*; witness *resentful*, admitted by Dr. Johnson himself into his dictionary.] Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of direful sword, divide the substance could.

Spenser, F. Q.

But yet at last, whereas the direful fiend,
She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God she pray'd, and think'd her faithful knight.

Spenser, F. Q.

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakespeare.*
The dehortation in this case is urgent; the accusation dreadful; the sin itself direful.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655.) p. 302.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the execratory, which is now used by them, [the Jews:] wherein they profoundly curse the Christian; desiring that God would smite them as he did the first born of Egypt. And though this direful prayer is not found in the Liturgy printed at Venice, yet I am assured by a good author, that it is extant in the Macthor of the Cracovian impression.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, (1675.) p. 179.

The holy prophet predicts and foretels things so direful to God's people.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 716.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that direful cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter.

Smith.

I curs'd the direful author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose.
Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess, sing.

Dryden.

Pope.

DIREFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *direful*.] Dreadfulness; horreur.

The direfulness of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

DIREMPTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *diremptio*.] Separation.

Cockeram.

This match is only capable of a late, but much wished repentance on the offender's part, and a just diremption on the part of the judges.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

DIRENESS. *n. s.* [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

DIREPTION.* *n. s.* [direptio, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE.† *n. s.* [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *dirige grossus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonick *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. Cowel. Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige*.

Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *dyr*, dear. But see *DIRIGE*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife.

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried.

You from above shall hear each day,
One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay,
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium.

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept.

DIRIGE. * *n. s.* Whether from the first word of the Latin hymn, "*dirige gressus meos*," or not; certain it is, that this is our old word; notwithstanding the remark of Cowel, which Dr. Johnson assigns to Verstegan, under *DIRGE*. It is *dyryge* in the very old vocabulary, Vulg. Hormanni. Chaucer, Bale, and Bacon, and the compilers of our Homilies, write this funeral expression, *dirige*.

DIRIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Lat.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line descript is carried in the generation of any figure.

DIRK. *n. s.* [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger.

TO DIRKE. † *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. In truth, it never was used in this sense; and in the passage, which he cites from Spenser, it means to darken, to obscure; in imitation of Chaucer, who uses *dercked* for *darkened*, in his translation of Boethius.

Thy waste bigness but cumberes the ground,
And dirkes the beauties of my blossoms round.

DARK. * *adj.* The old northern word for dark.

Day that was id' wightly past,
And now at earst the dirke night doe haste.

DIRT. † *n. s.* [*dyrt*, Dutch; Icel. *drit*; Goth. *dirt*. The Icelandick word means excrement; in which sense our word is used, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, long before the application of it in those examples which he has given to *mud*.]

1. Excrement.

The fat closed upon the blade, so that he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the dirt came out, [in the margin, came out at the fundament.]

2. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They gilding dirt in noble verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse.

Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little dirt, that shall bury them in the end.

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to choke up the shallows.

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;
From dirt and sea-weed as proud Venice rose,
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man.

Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife.

3. Meanness; sordidness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to besmirch; to make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

All company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he loves best.

DIRT-PIE. *n. s.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a greensickness.

DIRTILY. † *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

Take care not to eat awkwardly or durtily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal

Chimiques from each mineral

Are durtily and desperately gull'd.

DIRTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts

Is in base durance, and contagious prison,

Haul'd thither by mechanic, dirty hands.

2. Sullied; clouded; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time which it contracts not by lying still, but by dirty employment.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere dirty interests, and increase of riches without measure or end.

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and dirty in their practices.

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords strutted dived generously, and never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters.

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION. *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bursting or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in the same sense; as *desnouer*, to untie; *desterrar*, to banish; from the Latin *de*; as *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

DISABILITY. *n. s.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like disability to breed or beget faith.

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion.

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its disability.

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or disabilities of brutes.

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

The disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

To DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nor so is overcome Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise *Disabled* not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate, By shewing something a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakspeare.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights, And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed. *Wotton.*

DISABLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *To disable*.]

1. Legal impediment.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1592.*

2. Weakness.

This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the [intellectual judging] faculty; which, as soon as the present passion is over, comes to debate and judge of all objects presented to it, as perfectly as it did before. *South, Sermon v. 182.*

To DISABUSE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desabuser*, "to disabuse;" *Cotgrave*.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

That last trump when it begins to sound, will have the faculty thus to make all men wise, to *disabuse*, and inspire the whole world with a new sense. *Hammond, Sermon viii.*

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville, Scepri.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show, If she would bite her lovers; though Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes, Are *disabus'd*, when first she gapes. *Waller.*

If by *simplicity* you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thoughts and passion, all confus'd; Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*

To DISACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desaccommoder*, "to disaccommodate;" *Cotgrave*.] To put to inconvenience.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 192.

DISACCOMMODATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.]

The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISACCORD. *v. n.* [old Fr. *desaccorder*.] To refuse consent.

She was daughter to a noble lord Which dwelt thereby, who sought her to affy

To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,

Ne could her liking to his love apply. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 7.*

To DISACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

To DISACQUAINT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desaccointer*.] To break or dissolve acquaintance.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

DISACQUAINTANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

To DISADORN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *adorn*.] To deprive of ornament or beauty.

He saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head.

Congreve, Transl. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

To DISADVANCE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desavancer*, "to hinder, to cast backward;" *Cotgrave*. *Spenser* writes this word also *disavance*.] To stop; to check.

Which th' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted spear oftsoons to *disadvantage*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 7.

To DISADVANCE. *v. n.* To keep back; to halt. In the following example, the modern editor of Fletcher's fine poem has unwarrantably converted *disadvantage* into "cease t' advance."

For when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance

Shine in his face, soon did they *disadvantage*,

And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Tramp, P. ii.

DISADVANTAGE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *desavantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

Truth, unseasonably and unmannerly proposed, comes with a *disadvantage*; and is in danger to miscarry through the unskillfulness of the proposer. *South, Sermon vii. 146.*

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the *Iliad* will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,

Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,

But will at last be won with batt'ry long,

Or unawares at *disadvantage* found.

Spenser, F. Q.

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and disadvantage it.

Decay of Piety.

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as interest.

Bacon, Ess. of Expeience.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most disadvantageous light.

Addison, Spectator.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disadvantageous*.]

In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more disadvantageously.

Government of the Tongue.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disadvantageous*.] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

This disadvantageousness of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn, and to watch the weakness of others, that he might have something to repay them.

Tyler, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope, p. 5.

DISADVENTURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *desadventure*; Cotgrave; Span. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura*. Chaucer and Spenser write this word *disaventure*.] Misfortune.

Experience hath oft proved, that man in best fortune, and such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

DISADVENTUROUS.* *adj.* [old Fr. *desaventurous*. Spenser writes it *disaventurous* in the following example; though Dr. Johnson has printed it *disadventurous*.] Unhappy; prosperous.

Now he hath left you here,

To be the record of his rueful loss,

And of my doleful *disadventurous* deare.

Spenser, F. Q. b. vi. 48.

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [dis and affect.]

1. To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army.

Clarendon.

2. To dislike; to disdain.

Not that any force is allowed either way, to be used towards the daughter; whether to continue her in a constrained virginity, or to cast her against her mind upon a *disaffected* match.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

Making plain the truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*, only because it hath not been well represented to them.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Dedie.

3. To disorder.

If the more classical notion of the word take place, it *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails.

Hammond, Sermon. xxiii.

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *disaffect*.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor.

Stillingfleet.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disaffected*.] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disaffected*.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION. *n. s.* [from *disaffect*.]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with public scandal and displeasure.

Hp. Taylor, Holy Living.

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*.

Swift.

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the prececity of the humours.

Wiseeman.

DISAFFECTIONATE.* *adj.* [dis and affectionate.] Not disposed to affection or zeal.

They, according to that climate, were found damnably corrupt, and *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs.

Blond, Voyage into the Levant, (1650.) p. 99.

He [Milton] had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.

Hayley, Life of Milton.

To DISAFFIRM.* *v. a.* [dis and affirm.] To contradict.

Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.

Davies, Preface to Reports.

DISAFFIRMANCE. *n. s.* [dis and affirm.] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed.

Hale.

To DISAFFOREST. *v. a.* [dis and forest.] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.

Baron.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind?

Donne.

To DISAGREE. *v. n.* [dis and agree.]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other.

Locke.

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,

And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.

Dryden.

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things from the true and proper description.

Brown.

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.

Atterbury.

DISAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity.

Broom.

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states.

Locke.

DISAGREEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disagreeable*.]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologising for the disagreeableness of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREEABLY. *adv.* [from *disagreeable*.]

1. Unsuitably.

2. Unpleasantly.

It is a frequent complaint that tar water is made of bad tar, being of a reddish colour, sweetish or disagreeably insipid.

Bp. Berkeley.

For me, I passed the end of May and all June in Kent, not disagreeably. *Gray, Letters.*

DISAGREEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of disagreement or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their disagreement is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLIEGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liege*.] I have found this expressive word only in Milton, by whom it was probably coined.] To alienate from allegiance.

What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?

Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. and the Irish.

To DISALLOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*.]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,

Were those first councils disallow'd by me?

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,

Provided still it were apostolick. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not disallow only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly disallow'd his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience disallows him in. *South.*

To DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLOWABLE. *adj.* [from *disallow*.] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Neutrality is always a thing dangerous and disallowable, because it offendeth all parties. *Raleigh, Acts of Empire, p. 126.*

DISALLOWANCE. *n. s.* [from *disallow*.] Prohibition.

Nothing is more ordinary, or less obnoxious to disallowance.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and disallowance of it. *South.*

To DISALLY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ally*.] To make an improper alliance.

If any of these, or all the Timnian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy paramour, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed;
Nor both so loosely disallied
Their nuptials.

Milton, S. A.

To DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desanerer*, "to weigh anchor and be gone," Cotgrave.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

DISANGE'LIC. *adj.* [*dis* and *angelical*.] Not angelical; not suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

You are not then of the opinion of that learned casuist, returned I, who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleas'd to call them, from their disangelical nature. *Copentry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

To DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desanimer*.]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject: to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it disanimates his enemies.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He was confounded and disanimated at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord?

Boyle, Seraphick Love.

DISANIMATION. *n. s.* [from *disanimate*.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISANNU'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul*.] This word is formed contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath disannu'd them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of disannulling of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power; being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,

Is more than God was, who was hungry here:

Wouldst thou his laws of fasting disannul?

Wilt thou my judgements disannul? *Deane.*

My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame?

Herbert.

Sandys.

DISANU'LLER. *n. s.* [from *disannul*.] One who makes null, or puts down; one who deprives.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected

Two ale-houses of ease; the quarter-sessions

Running against her roundly; in which business

Two of the disannullers lost their night-caps.

Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

DISANNU'LLING. *n. s.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.

There is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before, for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof.

Heb. vii. 18.

DISANNU'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.

To DISANO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *anoint*.] To invalidate consecration by unction.

After they have juggled and paltered with the world, bandied and borne arms against their king, divested him, disanointed him, may cursed him all over in their pulpits, and their pamphlets, to the engaging of sincere and real men beyond what is possible or honest to retreat from, not only turn revolvers from those principles, which only could at first move them, but lay the stain of disloyalty, and worse, on those proceedings, which are the necessary consequences of their own former actions. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

To DISAPPA'EL. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desapareiller*.] To disrobe.

Drink disappears the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind.

Junius, Sin Stigmatised, (1635), p. 82.

To **DISAPPEAR**. *v. n.* [*disparoitre*. Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I *walk'd*
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton, P. L.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the Spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours,
and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

DISAPPEARANCE. * *n. s.* [from *disappear*.] An end of appearance.

If we look into the bulk of our species, they are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their *disappearance*. *Addison, Spect. No. 317.*

DISAPPEARING. * *n. s.* Cessation of appearance.

Ninus, we may imagine, thought to provide a remedy against the frequent absences and *disappearings* of the heavenly bodies, by appointing a medium of adoration to them which might be always at hand. *Cowley, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.*

To **DISAPPOINT**. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *disappointer*.]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou has prevented their revenge? *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janitaries, *disappointed* by the bassas of the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles.*

3. To deprive, or bereave, of any thing. Cotgrave,

under the old French verb, gives "to deprive of authority," as one of the explanations. In the following passage, the speaker is deprived of the *appointments* or preparations for death, as confession, absolution, &c. See the 4th sense of To **APPOINT**.

Thus was I
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DISAPPOINTMENT. *n. s.* [from *disappoint*.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings: how many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison, Spectator.*

DISAPPROBATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

DISAPPROVAL. * *n. s.* [from *disapprove*.] A word, like *approval*, not common; but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*.

To **DISAPPROVE**. *v. a.* [*disapprove*. Fr.]

1. To dislike; to censure.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disprov'd*. *Prior.*

Without good breeding, truth is *disapproved*;

That only makes superior sense below'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts. *Swift.*

DISARD. * *n. s.* [*byrd*, *byrig*, Sax. a fool, Skinner; *diseur*, Fr. Junius.] A prattler; a boasting talker.

This word is inserted both by Skinner and Junius; but I do not remember it, Dr. Johnson says. The word, however, is frequent in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and occurs in the Homilies of our Church. It is usually written *dizard*.

Shall I be such an idiot, and *dizard*, to suffer every man to speak upon me what they list?

Homilies, B. 1. Against Contention.

This progress of melancholy you shall easily observe in them that have been so affected; they go smiling to themselves at first, at length they laugh out; at first solitary; at last they can endure no company; or if they do, they are now *dizards*, past sense and shame. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 196.*

How like a *dizard*, a fool, an ass, he looks; how like a clown he behaves! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 608.*

To **DISARM**. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, Fr.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms,

An order was made by both houses for *disarming* all the Papists in England. *Clarendon.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *disarmed* of their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

DISARMER. * *n. s.* [from *disarm*.] One who deprives another of arms.

It is not imaginable how so much learning and abilities, as this *disarmer* is believed to have, should admit so great a mixture of rudeness and scurrility. *Hammond's Works, ii. 62.*

DISARMING. * *n. s.* [from *disarm*.] Deprivation of arms.

All the scoffings, and revilings, which were thought necessary by S. W. for the *disarming* of schism.

Hammond's Works, li. 63.

To **DISARRANGE**. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *desarranger*, "to unrank, disorder, disarray;" Cotgrave.] To unsettle. This word is of no great age in our language; but I conceive it to be of earlier usage than in the example of T. Warton which has been remarked to me.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.

Warton.

DISARRANGEMENT. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *desarrangement*.]

Disorder; confusion.

How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this; when it hath been shewn absolutely impossible, that any arrangement of them should perform such an effect?

A. Barter on the Soul, (1737,) li. 137.

Her glittering turrets rise, upbearing high,
(Fantastick *disarrangement*) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees. *Cowper, Task, B. v.*

To **DISARRAY**. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *desarrayer*.]

1. To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
Aid in her bed her lay. *Spenser, Epithal.*

2. To discomfit; to rout; to overthrow. [old Fr. *desarrayer*.]

O'er the necks

Thou drov'st of whining Angels *disarray'd*. Milton, P. L.DISARRAY. † *n. s.*1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle. [old Fr. *desarroy*.]He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. Hayward.*Disarray* and shameful rout ensue.

And force is added to the fainting crew. Dryden, Fables.

2. Undress. [from *dis* and *array*.]And him behind a wicked hag did stalk,
In ragged robes, and filthily *disarray*. Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 4.DISASSIDU'ITY. † *n. s.* Absence of care or attention.The *Cecilians* kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence of *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back.

Wotton, Parall. E. of Ess. and D. of Buck.

He came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and the sight of her grace.

Sir R. Naunton, Fragm. Regalia.

To DISSASSO'CIATE. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *desassocier*, "to disassociate, break company, or separate friends;" Cotgrave.] To disunite. See To DISSOCIATE.As if our mind had not other hours enough to do her business, without *disassociating* herself from the body in that little space which she needeth for her necessity.

Florio's Transl. of Montaigne's Ess. (1613,) p. 630.

DISA'STER. *n. s.* [*desastre*, Fr.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;

Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. Shakespeare.

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrap'd in night. Pope.To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Al, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore
couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now
receive that *disaster*ed changling? Sidney.

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully
disaster the cheeks. Shakespeare.

In his own fields, the swain

Disaster'd stands. Thomson.DISASTROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not only
in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day
they were defeated by the English at Floodenfield. Hayward.

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,

In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On all the nations. Milton, P. L.

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. Denham.Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such
disastrous calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his
children himself. South.Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove. Dryden.DISASTROUSLY. † *adv.* [from *disastrous*.] In a dismal manner.There were never poor Christians perished more lamentably
than those 6000 we sent under M. Hamilton for the assistance
of the K. of Sweden, who did much, but you knew what
became of him at last; how *disastrously* the Prince Palatinehimself fell, and in what an ill conjuncture of time, being
upon the very point of being restored to his country.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 29.

DISASTROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disastrous*.] Unluckiness; unfortunateness. Dict.To DISAVOUCHE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To retract profession; to disown.Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*,

To yield him more obedience or support. Daniel

To DISAVOW. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *desavouer*.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any person.The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, are
either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The English did believe his name was therein abused, which
he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards.

Hayward.

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard,
and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty
either to *disavow* or to expound. Bacon.A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune,
and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and
doth but teach others to envy him. Bacon.He only does his conquest *disavow*,

And thinks too little what they found too much. Dryden.

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that
it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel,
expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever.

Addison, Freeholder.

DISAVOWAL. *n. s.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear.

Richardson, Clarissa.

DISAVOWMENT. *n. s.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not
press you to any *disavowment* thereof. Wotton.To DISAUTHORISE. † *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize*.] To deprive of credit or authority.The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.

Wotton, Survey of Education.

Who ever heard that, to commend the fidelity of a keeper,
were to *disauthorize* the thing committed to his custody?

Char. mant. by Catholics, (in Chillingworth's Rel. of Prot.) ch. 2.

To DISBAND. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *desbander*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their colours.

They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. Knollys, History.

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,

Till God, our general, shall us *disband*.

Denham.

I am content to lead a private life;

Disband my army to secure the state. Dryden, Aurengzebe.Bid him *disband* his legions. Addison, Cato.

2. To dismiss from service.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make
such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the
business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated.

Woodward.

To DISBAND. † *v. n.*

1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our
men come ashore. Bacon, War with Spain.

The ranged pow'rs

Disband; and, wandering, each his several way

Pursues. Milton, P. L.

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully
paid upon their *disbanding*. Clarendon.Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue,
which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society
would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the
earth would grow wild and become a forest. Tillotson.

2. To be dissolved.

When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal defillances, and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which *disband*, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left behind them. *Bp. Taylor, Lib. of Prophesying.*

While rocks stand

And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower.

Herbert.

To *DISBARRE*.† *v. a.* [*desbarquer*, French.]

1. To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong;
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarred* them.

Fairfax.

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;

Disbar the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To strip the bark from. [*dis* and *bark* of a tree.]

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the bowling-green at Magdalen-college, quite round *disbarred* almost for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceedingly.

Evelyn, ii. vii. § 7.

DISBELIEF. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To *DISBELIEVE*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.

Hammond, Pract. Catech.

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterburn.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELIEVER. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiment, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To *DISBENCH*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope

My words *disbench'd* you not?

— No, sir; yet oft,

When blows have made me stay, I fled from words.

Shakespeare.

To *DISBLAME*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *blame*.] To clear from blame or censure.

I pray you meekly

Disblame me if any word be true.

Chaucer, Tr. and Crest, ii. 17.

I was sent to him by his lordship to let him know more particularly the duke's displeasure, and back by the ambassador to the duke with his humble request put of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*.

Sir J. Flett, Obs. on For. Ambassadors, (1656,) p. 240.

DISBODIED.† *adj.* [*dis* and *body*.] Freed from the clogs and impediments of the body.

They conceive that the *disbodied* souls shall return from their unactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 143.

To *DISBOWEL*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of contents.

A great oak dry and dead —

Whose foot in ground lay left but feeble hold,
But half *disbowell'd* lies above the ground.

Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

To *DISBRANCH*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To *DISBU'D*.† *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To *DISBURDEN*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or stragles, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden, Dyfresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plung'd.

Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,

And let me share thy most retired distress. *Addison, Cato.*

To *DISBURDEN*.† *v. n.* To ease the mind.

Adam —

— in a troubled sea of passion tost,

Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint. *Milton, P. L.*

To *DISBURSE*.† *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spencer.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,

Till he *disburs'd* to n thousand dollars

Shakespeare.

A Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* them. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DISBURSEMENT.† *n. s.* [*deboursement*, French.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spencer on Ireland.*

2. Sum spent.

DISBURSER.† *n. s.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

To *DISCALCEATE*.† *v. a.* [Lat. *discalceos*.] Dr. Johnson has given *discalceated* upon his own authority; but the verb is two hundred years old in our lexicography.] To put off the shoes.

Gockeram.

DISCALCEATED.† *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION.† *n. s.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Among the Jews, and other nations, of the Orient especially, that rite of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes, is still used and continued amongst them unto this day, when they come into their temples and sacred places.

Mede, Reverence of God's House, (1638,) p. 37.

To *DISCANDY*.† *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt.

Hammer.

The hearts,

That spani'd me at heels, to whom I gave

Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets

On blossoming Caesar.

Shakespeare.

To *DISCARD*.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.

Sidney.

Their captains, if they list, discard whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service.

Spenser on Ireland.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with discarding substance out of the world.

Locke.

Justice discards party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison, Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to discard them.

Swift.

I do not conceive why a sunk discarded party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery.

Swift.

DISCARNATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgement, though but with a curta suppellex of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones.

Glanville.

To DISCARSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell,
I will discase me, and myself present.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

DISCEPTATION.* *n. s.* [*Lat. disceptatio*.] Controversy; disputation.

After a long disceptation, the bishop of Lincoln said, that the meaning of S. Augustine might be known by the consent of other the doctors.

For, Acts and Mon. of Bp. Latimer.

The proportion is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any disceptation.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. ii. S. 12.

To DISCERN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I discerned among the youths a young man void of understanding.

Prov. vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to discern what is worthy the loving?

Sidney.

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion that discerns your state
Better than you yourself.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

3. To distinguish.

To discern such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter.

Boyle.

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay;
We are no good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else discerns the virtue or vice.

B. Jonson.

To DISCERN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to discern between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.

Hayward.

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of discerning between truth and falsehood.

Locke.

2. To have judicial cognizance: not in use.

It discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.

Baron.

DISCERNER. *n. s.* [*from discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no discerner
Durst wag his tongue in censure.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

How unequal discerners of truth they are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unqualified intellects.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

He was a great observer and discerner of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful.

Clarendon.

DISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*from discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it discernible, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it.

Gov. of the Tongue.

*All this is easily discernible by the ordinary discourses of the understanding.

South.

DISCERNIBleness. *n. s.* [*from discernible*.] Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [*from discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused discernibly among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christiana life.

Hamm.

DISCERNING.* *n. s.* [*from discern*.] The power of distinguishing.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:

Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his discernings

Are lethargied.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

DISCERNING. *part. adj.* [*from discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more discerning heads.

Atterbury.

DISCERNINGLY.† *adv.* [*from discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 74.

These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided.

Garth.

DISCERNMENT.* *n. s.* [*from discern*.] Judgement; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants discernment, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place.

Freucholder.

To DISCERN.† *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts.

Dict.

There is no evil more pernicious than sedition; for this divides, yea, and discerns a city.

Dr. Matth. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660), p. 100.

Orpheus says, Bacchus was discerned by the giants.

Dr. Stukeley, Palaeogr. Soc. (1736), p. 38.

2. To separate; to select.

He [Toup] is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses, besides, a particle or two, discerned from Bentley's *us*, which I regard as the soul, or *us*, as we may say, of the critical world.

Hurd to Warburton, Lett. 163.

DISCERNIBLE.* *adj.* [*from discern*.] Separable. A more regular word than *discrutable*.

This elementary body — may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid discernible substance.

Biblioth. Hbl. Oc. (1780), i. 435.

DISCERNIBILITY.* *n. s.* [*from discernible*.] Liableness to be separated.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural discernibility.

Wollaston, Rel. of Nat. sect. v. 41.

DISCERNPSION.* See DISCRIPTION.

DISCERNPTIBLE. *adj.* [*from discern*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least discernible.

Glanville, Serpiss.

Matter is moveable, this immovable: matter discernible, this indiscernible.

More.

DISCERNPTIBILITY. *n. s.* [*from discernible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION. † *n. s.* [from *discerp.* This word has, in modern times, been also written *discerpsion*. But Dr. Johnson has given no example of either.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder, one from another; so as the whole earth is strowed over with the woful monuments of our *discerptions*.

Bp. Hall, The Placemaker.

The report of the *discerpsion* of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary, they will resolve into the fourteen days continuance of the moon's monthly wain.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

DICESION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *dicesio*.] Departure.

There might seem to be some kind of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once; lest they should seem violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away one by one may seem to carry a shew of a deliberate and voluntary *dicesion*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

DISCHARGE. † *v. a.* [from *deschargere*, Fr. *descargare*, low Lat. from *discurrere*, i.e. *ē carro ponere*. Vossius. *See also Du Cange in V. DISCARGARE.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,

Who leads a quiet country life;

Discharg'd of business, void of strife.

Dryden.

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be discharged.

Kings.

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes,

He did discharge a horrible oath.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Infected minds

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.

Shakspeare, Macb.

Nor were those blustering brethren left at large,

On seas and shores their fury to discharge.

Dryden, Ovid.

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;

Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due,

And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue.

Pope, Odys.

Discharge thy shafts, this ready bosom rend.

Pope, Statius.

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will discharge a piece without noise.

Bacon.

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, discharge their great pieces against the city.

Kneller, History.

We discharged a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy.

Addison on Italy.

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,

And that she has discharged.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,

He passage bore, with unregard'd pray'r;

And wants two farthings to discharge his fare.

Dryden, Jun.

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to discharge them.

Locke.

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had

The present money to discharge the Jew,

He would not take it.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind,

By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once

Indebted and discharged.

Milton, P. R.

8. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could discharge another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society.

L'Estrange.

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown

a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully discharged, they get into orders as soon as they can.

Swift.

9. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve: with of.

They wanted not reasons to be discharged of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small.

Hooker.

They are imprudent enough to discharge themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door.

Dryden.

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,

As could their hundred offices discharge.

Dryden, Fables.

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be discharged, or attemper'd, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them.

Bacon.

12. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he discharged his steward; the soldier was discharged.

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties.

Shakspeare.

*When Cæsar would have discharged the senate in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream.

Bacon.

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and discharged a well-cooked matter.

Wiseman, Surgery.

To DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

DISCHARGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary discharges of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary.

Woodward.

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous discharge.

Sharp, Surgery.

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the discharge of the little cloud upon glass, or pans, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirt, and last in the middle.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Dismission from an office; as, the governour solicited his discharge.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns

Us, haply too secure of our discharge

From penalty, because from death releas'd

Some days.

Milton, P. L.

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause.

South.

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

But, all my hopes defeated

To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge.

Milton, S. A.

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the discharge of those duties.

L'Estrange.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no charge in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ecc. viii. 8.*

DISCHARGE. *n. s.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

Love, as it is the greatest treasure of our souls, so it is the only security stands bound to God for all our debts; all the other faculties of man seem to be receivers only, and this the discharger of all their accounts.

W. Montagu, Devout Ess. iv. § 2.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder a way is promised by Potto, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the discharger. *Brown.*

TO DISCHURCH. * *v. a.* [dis and church.] To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to dischurch that differing company of Christians; neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 402.*

TO DISCIDE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *discidium*, from *discindo*.]

To divide; to cut in two.

And as her tongue, so was her heart divided,
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 27.

But head, and tongue, and heart, be quite divided.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 27.

DISCINCT. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

TO DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. † *n. s.* [Sax. *discipul*; Fr. *disciple*; Lat. *discipulus*.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked disciples, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the disciples of the crucified Saviour; and that engaged us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young disciple should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

TO DISCIPLE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far

Into the service of the time, and was

Discipl'd of the bravest.

Shakespeare.

Go, disciple all nations, baptizing them.

Practice of the Orthodox Ch. of Eng. (1709) p. 60.

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites a passage from Spenser in which the word is not *disciple*, but *disple*; which was common in older times. See **TO DISPLE**. Spenser, however, has *disciple* in this sense; and so has Ben. Jonson. And both place the accent on the first syllable of the word.

Frail youth —

That better were in virtues discipl'd,

Than with vain poems weeds to have their fancies fed.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. Intro. St. 1.

But for your carnal conscience,
Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshal,
Her will I discipline.

B. Jonson, Fox.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to discipline every day.

Spenser.

DISCIPLELIKE. * *adj.* [*disciple* and *like*.] Becoming a disciple.

The minister whose calling and end is spiritual, ought to be honoured as a father and physician to the soul, (if he be found to be so,) with a sonlike and discipline reverence, which is indeed the dearest and most affectionate honour, most to be desired by a wise man.

Milton, of Ref. in England, B. 2.

DISCIPLIN. † *n. s.* [from *discipline*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That true and hearty love, which our Saviour would have the lively of our *discipline*, the badge of our holy profession. . .

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 154.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipline* upon Christ's terms.

Hammond, Pract. Catech.

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*.

Hale.

DISCIPLINANT. * *n. s.* [from *discipline*.] One of a religious order so called.

Don Quixote stood up, and turned himself towards the place from whence he imagined the noise to proceed; and presently he espied, descending from a certain height, many men apparelled in white like *disciplinants*. *Sheldon, Transl. of D. Quixote.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected!

Glanville, Scopsis.

DISCIPLINARIAN. † *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

He, [king Lewis,] being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners.

Fuller, Holy War, iv. 12.

He knows well the Pharisee's constitution's too austere to be caught with an ordinary bait, and therefore puts off his title of Beelzebub prince of flies, as seeing that they are not now for his game; but trolls and baits him with a nobler prey, and comes in the person of a Cato or Aristarchus, a severe *disciplinarian*, a grave censor.

Hammond, Sermon, xviii.

The bishop affected to incorporate the two most inconsistent characters in all nature, the *disciplinarian* and the fine gentleman.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 55.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the stults, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*.

Sanderson, Par. Eccl.

DISCIPLINARY. † *adj.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

Designing to fame and glory, may make your lordship in the adventure of your person to be valiant as a private soldier rather than as a general; it may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than *disciplinary*.

Bacon, Lett. to the E. of Essex.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives.

Bishop Ferne.

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.

Milton on Education.

DISCIPLINE. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,

And tutors nouriture to oversee.

Spenser.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage was most.

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech.

Holder.

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles' time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire

This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks.

Shakespeare.

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace.

Shakespeare.

Let crooked steel invade

The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.

Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Watkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison, Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DISCIPLINE. † v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

By reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence, we shall by degrees be so stated against hardships and difficulties, that that which makes effeminate minds to finch, and startle, will scarce be able to make any impression upon us. *Scott's Works, ii. 26.*

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well-disciplined soldiers at a distance. *De Cham, Astr-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly?

Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. To advance by instruction

The law appears imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.

Milton, P. L.

To DISCLAIM. v. a. [dis and claim.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of: to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;

Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden, Æneid.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. n. s. [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Corwel.*

To DISCLOSE. v. a. [*discludo*, Lat. *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*.

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Dryden.*

Woodward.

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding; or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false.

Addison, Cato.

DISCLOSE. * n. s. [from the verb.] Discovery. This is probably peculiar to Young; and he will hardly be followed.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight,
Have they not led us deep in the *disclosur*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill-conceiv'd?

Young, Night Th. 9.

DISCLOSE. n. s. [from *disclose*.] * One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSE. n. s. [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSURE. n. s. [*disculus*, Lat.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclosures* of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. *More.*

To DISCOAST. * v. n. [*dis* and *coast*.] * To wander: to depart from; to quit the coast. I find this word used only by the excellent and learned Barrow.

If it be lawful, in using rhetorical schemes, poetical strains, involutions of sense in allegories, fables, parables, and riddles, to *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech, why may not facetiousness, issuing from the same principles, directed to the same ends, serving to like purposes, be likewise used blamelessly. *Barrow, Sermon, vol. i. S. 14. Against foolish talking.*

They would not be singular and uncouth in *discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men. *Barrow, Works, iii. 344.*

DISCOLORATION. † n. s. [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

Pure light without *discolouration*.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 36.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCOLOUR. † v. a. [old Fr. *descoulourer*, from *decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

DIS

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the discoloured earth. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with malt. *Temple.*

Suspicious and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discoloring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions,
sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour
and pervert the object. *Addison, Spectator.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling
science, so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your
ideas. *Watts.*

DISCOLOURED.* *adj.* [Lat. *discoloratus.*] Having
various colours.

Upon his coward brest
A bloody cross, and on his craven crest
A bunch of hairs discoloured diversly. *Spenser, F. Q. i. ii. 11.*
And deck thy statues in discolour'd flowers. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

To DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*,
Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat: to
conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue;
to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be discomfited. *Shakspeare.*
Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of
the sword. *Exodus, xvii. 13.*

He, fugitive, declined superior strength;
Discomfited, pursued, in the sad chace
Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Phillips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing
rebels, half discomfited through the consciousness of their guilt,
I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects.
Addison.

DISCOMFIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defeat: rout;
overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable discomfit
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakspeare.*
Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton, S. A.*

DISCOMFITURE. *f. n. s.* [Fr. *desconfiture.*] Defeat;
loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and discomfiture. *Shakspeare.*
Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there
was a very great discomfiture. *1 Sam.*

What a defeat and discomfiture is it to a man, when he
comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal?

Go, Tongue.
He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the discomfiture
and slaughter of great hosts, is attributed to their assistance.
Atterbury.

DISCOMFORT. *f. n. s.* [old Fr. *déconfort.*] This
is one of our oldest substantives. Wicliffe uses it
for desolation. "When ye see the abominacion of
discomfort," St. Matt. xxiv. [Chaucer, for *displeasure.*] Grief; sorrow; melancholy;
gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore willed his church, to
the end they might sustain it without discomfort. *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

In an humble submission to God's good pleasure, strive
against all the discomforts of thy sufferings.

In solitude there is not only discomfort, but weakness also.
South.

To DISCOMFORT. *f. v. a.* [old Fr. *déconforter.*] To
grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion was awfully discomfited as much as discomfited.
Sidney.

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Lest it discomfort us. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

DIS

Make this good of thyself, and thou shalt not be too much
discomforted with the absence of thy bodily eyes.

Ep. Hall, The Comforter.

DISCOMFORTABLE. *f. adj.* [from *discomfort.*]

1. Melancholy, and refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. *Shakspeare.*

2. Causing sadness.

What! did that help poor Doris, whose eyes could carry
into him no other news but discomfortable? *Sidney.*

What a discomfortable thing it is for me to be unsettled still.

Bacon, Lett. Supplement to Cabela, p. 71.

To DISCOMMEND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*]

To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve,
either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that discommend it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I discommend the lofty style in tragedy, which is
naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMENDABLE. *f. adj.* [from *discommend.*] Blamable;
censurable; deserving blame.

The natives are generally strong, active, and courageous;
the male sort from their infancy practise the rude postures of
Mars, covering their naked bodies with massy targets, their right
hand brandishing a long but small azagway or lance of ebony
barbed with iron, kept bright, and which by exercise they know
how to jactate as well as any people in the universe; discommendable
only in their being poisoned.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 22.

Puillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice
very discommendable. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DISCOMMENDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discommendable.*]

Blamableness; liableness to censure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDATION. *f. n. s.* [from *discommend.*] Blame;
reproach; censure.

If men having latched men of latter ages with those of the
former in regard of age, strength, and wit, they should not
likewise prove matchable in regard of virtue, it were a blemish
rather than an ornament, a discommendation than a praise.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 289.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any discommendation,
a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

DISCOMMENDER. *n. s.* [from *discommend.*] One that
discommends: a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMEDIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *discommodo.*]

This is our old word: the place of which, in
modern times, has been usurped by the finical
discommode; though Warburton has adopted *disaccommodate*.
We have to *accommodate*, and to *incommode*; and Dr. Johnson has admitted both
into his dictionary. It is to be wondered, that he
should have overpassed this. *To molest.

That none electors, princes, alliants, states, of either party,
in what manner soever, or under whatsoever pretence, neither
by themselves nor any other, shall with arms pertaining to
either party, offend or cut off the treaty of peace, nor *discommode*,
pillage, spoil, attain, or trouble one another.

Sir H. Wotton, Rom. p. 533.

These wars did drain and discommode the king of Spain.

Howell, Lett. i. iii. 15.

To DISCOMMODOE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To
put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMODOUS. *f. adj.* [from *discommode.*] Inconvenient;
troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other
trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which
may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home,
which may be discommodious. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

The king replied, that he intended to give one [a table] five times bigger than that was there, provided that it might not be *discommodious* to the sacrificers. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 46.*

A marriage happening totally *discommodious*, distasteful, dishonest, and pernicious to him, without the appearance of his fault. *Milton, Petrarchordon.*

DISCOMMODITY. † *n. s.* [from *discommod.*] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

These *discommodities* do happen by implecable wrath, whereof there be examples innumerable. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 101.*

We speak now of usury, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *discommodities*, the qualities of usury, are to be reconciled. *Bacon, Ess. of Usury.*

So shall he shun the inconvenience of contempt and the *discommodity* of travel. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 164.*

This seems an unseasonable foresight, and out of order to defer and put off the most needful constitution of one right discipline, while we stand balancing the *discommodities* of two corrupt ones. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.*

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommodity* to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMMON.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *common.*]

1. To deprive of the right of common.

I see thy pitched stakes do stand
On thy incroached piece of common land,
Whiles thou *discomonest* thy neighbour's leine,
And warn'st that none feed on thy field save thine.

Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 4.

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place; a word frequently found in the accounts of proceedings of the university of Oxford.

'Tis hoped the university will not now faile of that protection and favour, we have had from our superiors in former times, so as to vindicate us and our privileges from these great incroachments; or at least, permitt us to make use of our owne lawes and power to restrain them; which, if your grace thinke fit, would be no hard matter to do, by *discommoning*, or otherwise implending, the author of them.

Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 111.

To DISCOMPLEXION.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *complexion.*]

To change the hue or colour.

Cau

A sorrow enter but upon thy garment,
Or *discomplexion* thy attire, whilst I
Enjoy a life for thee?

Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.

His rich clothes be *discomplexioned*
With blood.

Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*decomposer, Fr.*]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own.

Swift.

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill fit death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose*.

Dryden.

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard: not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant.

Bacon.

DISCOMPOSITION.* *n. s.* [from *discompose.*] Inconsistency; disagreement.

O perplexed *discomposition*. O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man!

Donne, Devot. p. 8.

DISCOMPOSURE. † *n. s.* [from *discompose.*]

1. Disorder; perturbation.

Sins which were only evil by inordination, and *discomposure* of the order of man's end of living happily.

Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, Pref. § 18.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

2. Disagreement of parts.

How exquisite a symmetry, though as yet undiscerned by me, Omniscience doth, and after-ages probably will, discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me. *Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 73.*

To DISCOMPT.* *v. a.* [*Fr. descompter.*] To pay back again. See **To DISCOUNT.**

Whacum had neither cross nor jule,

His plunder was not worth the while;

All which the conqueror did *discompt*,

To pay for curing of his rump.

Hudibras, ii. iii.

To DISCONCERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them.

Collier.

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. † *n. s.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement: inconsistency.

Lies — arise from error and mistake, or malice and forgery; — they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 16.*

He there exhorts us to hear with patience and humility those, however they be mis-called, that desire to dive purely, in such an use of God's ordinances, as the best guidance of their conscience gives them, and to tolerate them, though in some *disconformity* to ourselves. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

DISCONGRUITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISCONNECT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To break the ties of any thing.

It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of *disconnecting* with parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments, and of such mighty and important bodies as the military and naval establishments.

Burke on the Cause of the Present Discontents.

DISCONNECTION.* *n. s.* [from *disconnect.*] Disunion.

Nothing was to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

To DISCONSENT.* *v. n.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To disagree; to differ.

If therefore the tradition of the church were now grown so ridiculous, and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in points of episcopacy and precedence.

Milton, of Prelat. Episcopacy.

DISCONSOLATE. † *adj.* [*Fr. desconsolé.*] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,

With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill.

Shakespeare.

If patiently thy bidding they obey,

Dismiss them not *disconsolate*.

Milton, P. L.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter sought,

Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,

And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.

Dryden.

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter-nights.

Ray.

DISCONSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *disconsolate.*] In a *disconsolate* manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *n. s.* [from *disconsolate*.] The state of being disconsolate.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolor, *disconsolateness*, despair.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 98.

Though Thou have suffered some dimness, some clouds of sadness and *disconsolateness* to shed themselves upon my soul, I humbly bless and thankfully glorify thy holy name.

Donne, Devot. p. 361.

DISCONSOLATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *consolation*.] Want of comfort.

The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be, when the opposite branch of adversity falls upon him.

Jackson's Works, (1673,) p. 525.

DISCONTENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *content*.]

1. Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,

Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakspeare.*

To prove the happiness of a mean estate, and the *discontents* of a rich man. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,

She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went. *Pope.*

2. One who is discontented.

Fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. 1.

DISCONTENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content*.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*, and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,

Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit.

Shakspeare.

The *discontented* now are only they

Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from *discontent*.]

Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know

What will tie up your *discontented* sword? *Shakspeare.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world, a diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,

Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from *discontented*.] In a discontented humour.

Turn not thy back to him *discontentedly*: but forbear and submit. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 326.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *discontented*.] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful list of Alexander the Great, cast up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison's Travels.*

DISCONTENTING. *adv.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting.

How unpleasant and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

DISCONTENTMENT. *n. s.* [from *discontent*.] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bottom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentment*. *Bacon.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. s.* [from *discontinue*.]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Corael.*

DISCONTINUATION. *n. s.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of pays, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jer.*

To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell

That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school

Above a twelvemonth. *Shakspeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou shall judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

DISCONTINUER. *n. s.* [from *discontinue*.] One who discontinues a rule or custom.

Hearing that the new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who totally reside and study there to take degrees, and admit no computation of terms more than those wherein they were commorant there, so that many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c.

Commun. to Abp. Laud, (1639,) Rem. ii. 174.

DISCONTINUITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal or almost equal density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONTINUOUS. *adj.* [A word formed by Milton, having the force of the Lat. *diverse* and *continous*.] Wide; extended; gaping.

Then *Satan* first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, P. L.*
A horrid chasm, *disclos'd* with orifice
Wide, *discontinuous*. *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

DISCONVENIENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desconven-
nience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of
nature.

Fear arises many times out of natural antipathies of nature,
but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no
place at all. *Bp. Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.*

A necessary *disconvenience*, where any thing is allowed to be
cause of itself. *Fotherby, Atheom. p. 213.*

DISCONVENIENT.† *adj.* [*dis* and *convenient*.] Oppo-
site; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of
an hypochondrick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present
welfare. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 40.*

DISCORD.† *n. s.* [*discord*, old French, *discordia*,
Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reci-
procal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *dis-*
cord among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities; particularly
of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In meer oppugnancy. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing,
but necessary to be mixed with others, Dr. John-
son says. A *discord*, whether necessary or not,
is a combination of disagreeing sounds; not always
displeasing; on the contrary, it often increases, by
proper interposition, the effect of harmony.

It is sound alone that both immediately and incorporeally
affect most; this is most manifest in musick, and concords and
discords in musick: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or
flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if
they be harsh, are unequal, for a *discord* itself is but a harsh-
ness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and displeasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*
How doth musick amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh
the sweetest harmony. *Pemham.*

TO DISCORD.† *v. n.* [*desaccorder*, old Fr. *discordo*,
Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes
the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; some-
times the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and mak-
ing a confusion. *Bacon.*

But yet, even in this change of their tune, they kept still a
good harmony; an harmony concurring with God's severity,
though somewhat *discording* with his mercy. *Fotherby, Atheom. p. 330.*

A musical ear accustomed to melodious consorts, will be
more displeased with jarring or *discording* sounds, than he
which hath the same sense of hearing unpolished by art, or
accustomed to ruder noises.

Dr. Jackson's Works, (1673.) iii. 401.

DISCORDANCE.† *n. s.* [from *discord*.] Disagree-
ment; opposition; inconsistency.

The intractable genius of the feudal policy, held forth those
irregularities of conduct, *discordances* of interest, and dissimi-
larities of situation, that framed rich materials for the minstrel-
muse. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, li. 462.*

DISCORDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would
certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets if they ap-
proached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of
things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows
the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence
of condemnation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together,
making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to
sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it
were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be *dis-*
cordantly tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a
pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh
and troublesome noise. *Boylean Colours.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictions manner.

DISCORDFUL.† *adj.* [*discord and full*.] Quarrelsome;
not peaceable.

But Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his *discordful* dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 3.

TO DISCOVER.† *v. a.* [*decoverir*, French; *dis* and
cover.]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light; to make
visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that,
as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they
might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-
sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*

The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakespeare.*
He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out
to light the shadow of death. *Job, xii. 22.*

3. To shew; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her frowardness. *Hosea.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto these men, and we will *discover* our-
selves unto them. *Isaiah, xiv. 8.*

Eyes who unseen

Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To ken; to spy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my know-
ledge of his mistake. *Pope, Letters.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he starts,
Discover'd and surpris'd

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton, P. L.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to discover islands far away. *Shakespeare.*

Another part in squadrons — bend their march —

On bold adventure, to discover wide

That dismal world.

Milton, P. L.

So of things. The Germans discovered printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,

Which to his eye discovers unaware

The goodly prospect of some foreign land,

First seen, or some renown'd metropolis

With glistening spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible

Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To make any thing cease to be a covering.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and discovereth the forests. *Psalms xxix. 9.*

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts discovered, and thy heels made bare. *Jerem. xiii. 22.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be discoverable by human industry; or if discoverable, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not discoverable by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and discoverable apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompence the discoverer's pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations according to the language of the discoverer, from observations made upon the people. *Broome.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first discoverers of that navigation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest discoverer of judgements; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send discoverers forth, To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakespeare.*

A field of thistles seemed, since a battle of pikes unto some discoverers of the duke of Burgundy.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 320.

DISCOVERY. *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,

Than the bold English none more fame have won;

Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's high way,

They make discoveries where they see no sun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame?

They in themselves, good sooth, are too too light.

Why 'tis an office of discovery, love,

And I should be obscur'd. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear discoveries of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a discovery ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNSEL. *v. a.* [*desconseiller*, Fr.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that Palmer from that vanity,

With temperate advice discountell'd.

Speaner, P. Q.

Holy Scripture dissuadeth and discountnellath from doing that filthy sin. *Homilies, B. i. Against Adultery.*

DISCOUNT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *count*.]

1. The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large discount, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

2. A deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill of exchange, or any other debt, not yet due, in order to receive money for the same.

To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:

My prayers and penance shall discount for these,

And beg of Heav'n to charge th' bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers spitefully combin'd,

Force him to take his tithes in kind;

And Parvisol discounts arrears,

By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

2. To pay beforehand; deducting, according to the custom of commerce and the law of interest, an equivalent for so doing.

To DISCOURTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance*.]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to discountenance any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and discountenance wrong. *Aberbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,

Loses discountenanced, and like folly shews. *Milton, P. L.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first

To offend; discountenanc'd both, and compos'd.

Milton, P. L.

How would one look from his majestick brow,

Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,

Discountance her despis'd! *Milton, P. R.*

DISCOURTENANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent discountenance. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgement, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the discountenance he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOURTENANCER. *n. s.* [from *discountenance*.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people, and discountenancer of his nobility. *Bacon.*

DISCOUNTER. *n. s.* [from *discount*.] One who advances money upon discount.

Usurers, pedlars, and Jew discounters, at the corners of the streets. *Burke, Lett. to a Memb. of the National Assembly.*

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr. *dis* and *ourage*.]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardize.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the protestants loyalty and patience. *A. Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal discourages too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with, from before the thing.

Wherefore discourage ye the heart of the children of Israel, from going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly used by Temple, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you by using them ill. Temple.

DISCOURAGE.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *courage*.] Want of courage, and resolution.

When the negligent ministers or inferiour governours have not only equal thank or reward, but perchance much more than they which be diligent, or would be, if they might have assistance; there undoubtedly is grievous *discourage*, and perit of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. Sir T. Elyot, *Gov.* fol. 209.

DISCOURAGER, n. s. [*from discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terrour.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. Pope.

DISCOURAGEMENT. n. s. [*from discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring or depressing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from*.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. Wilkins.

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. Swift.

3. The cause of depression or fear: with *to*, less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them. Locke.

DISCOURSE.† *n. s.* [*discours*, Fr. *discursus*, Latin, *from discurrere*, to run hither and thither; applying, as in the case of *desultory*, a bodily action to what passes in the mind, and to what is communicated by conversation. Spenser has once used *discourse* in its literal acceptation of *running about*, F. Q. vi. viii. 14. But he has not been, and probably never will be followed. Glanville has thus explained the word: "The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it if we name it *reason*."

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. Hooker.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused. Shakespeare.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. Bacon.

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. Herbert.

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. Dryden.

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. Locke.

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. Locke.

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. Pope, *Odyssey*.

TO DISCOURSE. v. n. [*from the noun*.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I prythee, on this turret's top. Shakespeare.

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Ancilles hither bends. Dryden.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind. Locke.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discouring* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. Davies.
Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* pow'r. Davies.

TO DISCOURSE.† *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. Shakespeare.

Good Pylades, *discourse* a robbery or two, to satisfy these gentlemen of thy worth. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue *discours'd*, pleasing to the ear. Milton, P. R.

2. To utter.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent musick. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

DISCOURSE. n. s. [*from discourse*.]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. Shakespeare.

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discourers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. Brown.

But it seems to me, that such *discourers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. Swift.

DISCOURSING.* *n. s.* [*from discourse*.] Mutual intercourse of language.

That change meets so with our fears and weak *discoursings*, that they, who six hours ago tended upon us either with charitable or ambitious services, cannot stay in the room alone where the body lies stripped of its life and honour. Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, i. § 2.

DISCOURSE.† *adj.* [*from discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; *discourse*
Is ofttest yours, the latter is most ours. Milton, P. L.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epick is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. Dryden on *Dramatick Poetry*.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discursive*. Life of A. Wood, p. 225.

DISCOURTEOUS.† (*adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.]) Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

Such base *discourteous* dog-whelps.

A people so *discourteous*, that our misery nothing afflicted them. Beaumont and Fl. Wit without Money.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 209.

DISCOURTEOUSLY. adv. [*from discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURTESY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*
He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wise man.*

DISCOURTSHIP.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtship*.] See **COURTSHIP.** Want of respect.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtesy*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

DISCOURS. *adj.* [from *discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *flos solis*, &c.

Quincy.

DISCREDIT. *n. s.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the *leader* out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation, or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession.

Rogers.

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe, Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

TO DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.
He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring to reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blots withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakespeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can *Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREDITABLE.* *adj.* [*dis* and *creditable*.] Disgraceful; reproachful.

Here the lank-sided miser, worst of felons, Who meanly stole, *discreditable* shift! From back, and belly too, their proper cheer. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, Fr.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardily adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Less fearful than *discreet*.
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of it. *Shakespeare.*

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave. *Deuham.*

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love

Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now

Discreet.

Thomson.

DISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets love half the praise they should have got,

Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still. *South.*

Profit springs from hums *discreetly* us'd. *Philips.*

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,

Perhaps may wake to a humming bird;

The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find

Congential object in the cockle kind. *Pope, Dunciad.*

DISCREETNESS. *n. s.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. s.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

The only question which admitted any variety of *discrepancy* among the ancients was, who were the persons to whose souls the Soul of Christ descended. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

DISCREPANCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *discrepantia*.] Difference.

There is diversity of judgements, *discrepancy* of opinion among divines both old and new.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 127.

What the one is, the other is not; and in such a visible *discrepancy*, that if one were fetched from the remotest parts of the earth the sun displayeth his beames upon, yea from the very Antipodes, he would agree with either better than they do one with another. *Howell, Instruct. For. Travel, p. 75.*

DISCREPANT. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To that intent was speech specially given, wherein he is most *discrepant* from brute beasts.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 77.

Master Justice, doth not your worship know this gentleman who is your neighbour's son, and hath absented himself from his father's house, in an habit so undecent and *discrepant* from his calling, as you may perceive?

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 17.

TO DISCRETE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRETE. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

The parts are not *discrete*, or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRETION. *n. s.* [from *discretio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. I must add Sir T. Elyot's remark on *discretion*. "Modesty seemeth to be much like that which men commonly call *discretion*. Albeit

discretio in Latin signifieth *separation*; wherein it is more like to *election*. But as it is commonly used, it is not only like to modesty, but is the selfe modesty. For he that forbearth to speak, although he can do it both wisely and eloquently, because neither in the time, nor in the hearers, he findeth opportunity so, that no fruit may succede of his speech; he *therefore* is vulgarly called a *discreet* person." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 78.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule.

Hooker.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *discretion* to use it.

Hooker.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world.

Shakspeare.

All this was order'd by the good *discretion* Of the right reverend cardinal of York.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*.

Tillotson.

But *cave* in poetry must still be had, It asks *discretion*, ev'n in running mad.

Pope.

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence.

Swift.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

3. Disjunction; separation. Not now in use.

It is very probable, that to shew their despicency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.

Mede, Diatr. p. 191.

DISCRETIONAL.* *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Unlimited.

This is the modern word for *discretionary*.

All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretionary* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels.

Bp. Horsley, Sermon ii. 416.

DISCRETIONALLY.* *adv.* [from *discretionary*.] At pleasure; at choice.

Hour is a rhyme to *power*; and though it has often been thought necessary to write the latter word with an apostrophe when it is used as a monosyllable, yet if *hour* may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, *power* may surely be allowed the same latitude, without any change in its form.

Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 80.

DISCRETIONARY.* *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power.

Tuttler.

DISCRETIVE.* *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, travellers may change their climate, *but* not their temper: Job was patient, *though* his grief was great. Watts.

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man, *but* a beast.

Because the conjunction here is *discretive*, "BUT of the tree," one concludeth from thence, that therefore it must needs be in the middle of the garden; though the Hebrew be not *and*, but *and*, &c.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 80.

3. Separate; distinct.

Bullockar.

DISCRETIVELY.* *adv.* [from *discretive*.] In a manner grammatically distinguishing.

The plural number being used *discretively*, to note out, and design one of many. Ho. Richardson on the Old Test. p. 237.

DISCRIMINABLE.* *adj.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

Dict.

To DISCRIMINATE.* *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

There are three sorts of it differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names.

Boyle.

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction.

South.

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom she is not to obey.

Stillingfleet.

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another.

Holder.

2. To select or separate from others; to sever.

Bullockar.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries.

Boyle.

DISCRIMINATE.* *adj.* Distinguished by certain tokens from one another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

DISCRIMINATELY.* *adv.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctly; minutely.

His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.

Johnson, Life of Shenstone.

DISCRIMINATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness; marked difference.

Dict.

DISCRIMINATION.* *n. s.* [from *discriminatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses.

Stillingfleet.

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it.

Addison, Spectator.

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy.

Addison, Freeholder.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion.

King Charles.

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds.

Holder.

DISCRIMINATIVE.* *adj.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristic of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.

Woodward.

2. That which observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.

More, Anti-against Atheism.

DISCRIMINATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *discriminative*.] In an observance of due distinction.

But if the name of God be pronounced by the discreet and misusage of the things it is called upon, then rarely it is sanc-

lified when the same are worthily and *discriminatively* used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.

Mede, Diatr. p. 62.

DISCRIMINOUS. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory.

Harvey on Consumptions.

DISCRUCIATING.* *adj.* [Lat. *discrucio*.] Painful.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 20.

DISCUBITORY. *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into *discubitory*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DISCULPATE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *culpo*, Lat.] To exculpate; to clear from the imputation of a fault.

If a young wench, to *disculpate* herself, should tell me in a whimpering tone, that the man who deceived her had eyes irradiated with affection, that their language expressed an unalterable constancy in the most tender accents; I would tell her flatly, that she does not know how to read; that through the mist of her own passion, she might imagine to see fine things; but they were no realities.

Letters on Physiognomy, (1753,) p. 425.

My *disculpating* him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat.

Ashton, Fast Sermon. (1758,) Sermon. p. 144.

DISCUMBENCY. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.

Pope, Odys.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*decoverir*, Fr.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay

To ease you of that ill.

Spenser, F. Q.

DISCURRENT.* *adj.* [*dis* and *current*.] Not current; deprived of circulation.

For any other new [editions] to be set out by their [the papists'] adversaries there is no great fear; whose books being *discurrent* in all catholicks' countries, their want of means requisite to utter an impression would dishearten them from the charge.

Sir E. Saundys, State of Religion.

DISCURSIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *discursus*.] An arguer; a disputer. See DISCOURSE.

Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

L. Addison's West Barbury, (1671,) Pref.

DISCURSIVE. *adj.* [*discursif*, Fr. from *discurvo*, Lat.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits.

Bacon.

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discursive*.

There is a unity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.

More, Divine Dialogues.

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.

Hale, Orig. of Manhood.

DISCURSIVELY. *adv.* [from *discursive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.

Hale.

DISCURSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *discursive*.] Due gradation of arguments.

The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth — how greatly doth it better us!

Barrow, Sermon. iii. 22.

DISCURSORY.† *adj.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

Here shall your Majestic find — speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with *discursory*.

Dr. Hall's Works, Dedic.

DISCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.

Pope, Odys.

To DISCUSS.† *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussion*, Lat.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken.

Hooker.

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,

Or tell a tale?

Pope.

2. To disperse: commonly applied to a humour or swelling, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example only of Wotton. It is applied to other things.

In their convivial garlands, they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or *discussing* the exhalations from wine.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.

God infuseth a light *discussing* those fogs, which steam from carnal sense and appetite, so that we may clearly discern divine truths, the will of God, and the way to happiness.

Barrow, Sermon. iii. 42.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affections.

Wotton.

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

4. To shake off. Not now in use.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 41.

DISCUSSEN. *n. s.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCUSSING.* *n. s.* [from *discuss*.] Examination.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws.

Ayliffe, Paregon.

DISCUSSION. *n. s.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular.

South.

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:

Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;

And who indulges thought, increases pain.

Prior.

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration.

Wiseman, Surgery.

DISCURSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCUTIENT. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as *carminative*.

Quincy.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients*.

Whemah.

To DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DIS

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts, Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, Cato *Disdains* a life which he has power to offer. *Addison.*

TO DISDAIN. * *v. n.*

1. To scorn; to think unworthy.

Adramelech and Asmadai,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To grow impatient or angry.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

DISDAIN. *n. s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Eccles.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope, Odys.*

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*
The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*
A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Ascham.*

DISDAINING. * *n. s.* Scorn; contempt.

Say her *disdaining* justly must be grac'd
With name of chast;
And that she frowns lest longing should exceed,
And raging breed:
So her *disdains* can ne'er offend,
Unless self-love take private end. *Donne, Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.*

DISEASE. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *desaise*; *dis* and *ease*.]

1. Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
— 'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was *diseased* in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. *2 Chron. xvi. 12.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift, Proj. for the Advan. of Religion.*

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton, P. L.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*. *Thomson, Summer.*

DIS

2. Uneasiness. Not now in use. But see the second sense of *To DISEASE*.

Shepherds they weren of the best,
And liv'd in lowly leas;
And, sith their souls be now at rest,
Why done we them *disease*? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*
That night they past in great *disease*.
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 40.*

TO DISEASE. * *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shakespeare.*

Flat'ers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakespeare.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. *1 Kings, xv. 23.*

A leazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy; to disturb. Dr. Johnson cites only Locke as affording an example of the word thus used: but it is also supported by old and good authority.

What art thou that thus *diseases* the king, which is now at his rest? *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 157.*

That I should *disease* myself, or my reader, with a perpetual examination of it, may seem superfluous.

Chillingworth, *Rel. of Prot. iv. § 19.*
Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness: the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*. *Burnet's Theory.*

DISEASEFUL. * *adj.* [*disease* and *full*.]

1. Abounding with disease; producing disease.

This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world.
Donne, Devot. (1625,) p. 275.

But us
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroys. *Dr. Warton's Enthusiast, 1740.*

2. Troublesome; occasioning uneasiness.

When the majesty of a king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good. *Bacon, Charge at the Sens. of the Verge.*

DISEASEMENT. * *n. s.* [*dis* and *easement*.] Trouble; inconvenience.

It is not probable, that men of great means and plentiful estates will endure the travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person. *Bacon, Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland.*

DISENDED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disead*'d by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

TO DISEMBAIK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *dise embark*
Some necessities. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

TO DISEMBAIK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *diseembedding* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO DISEMBARRASS. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *embarrass*.] To free from clog and impediment.

One good effect of this, I hope, may be, that you will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here, and so be ready to go with us.

Bp. Berkeley's Letters, p. 73.

DISEMBARRASSMENT. * *n. s.* [from *disembarrass*.] Freedom from perplexity.

To DISEMBARRY. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *embay*.] To clear from the bay.

The fair inamorata —

Put off from land; and now quite *disembay'd*,

Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

Sherburne's Poems, *Forsaken Lydia*.

To DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony: an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

DISEMBODIED. † *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body. See **DISBODIED**.

To DISEMBODY. * *v. a.* To discharge from military incorporation.

If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be *disembodied*, and returned to the respective counties.

Militia Act, 2 Geo. III. ch. 20.

To DISEMBOUE. † *v. a.* [*desemboucher*, old Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

There is no river so small, but *disembogues* itself into the sea.

Hewyl, *Serm.* (1658), p. 86.

Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogued*, or lost.

Dryden, *Ovid*.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,

And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.

Dryden, *Æn*.

2. To eject; to cast forth.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,

Nor all my Aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

By these and the like performances, they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart, and *disembogue*, for the publick good, a plentiful share of their acquirements into their disciples' chaps.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*.

To DISEMBOUE. † *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

My ships *ride* in the bay,

Ready to *disembogue*, tackled, and mann'd,

Even to my wishes.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea.

Cheyne.

O'erwhelming turrets threaten ere they fall;

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*.

Young, *Night Th.* 3.

DISEMBOSOMED. * *part. adj.* [*dis* and *embosom*.] Separated from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,

Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows

The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?

Young, *Night Th.* 9.

DISEMBOWELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,

Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to *vagrant* flies.

Philips.

To DISEMBRANGLE. * *v. a.* [from *dis* and *brangle*, to wrangle. See **To BRANGLE**.] To free from squabble, litigation, or impediment.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs of the college, which are enough to employ me persons.

Bp. Berkeley's Letters, p. 109.

To DISEMBROIL. * *v. a.* [*debroiler*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;

Thus *disembroll'd*, they take their proper place.

Dryden.

The system of his politics is *disembroided*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.

Addison, *Whig Examiner*.

To DISENA'BLE. † *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Nor have they done any thing of late with more diligence, than to hinder or break the happy assembling of parliaments, however needful to repair the shattered and disjointed frame of the commonwealth; or if they cannot do this, to cross, to *disenable*, and traduce all parliamentary proceedings.

Milton, *Reason of Ch. Government*.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insupportable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me.

Dryden.

To DISENCHANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.

Sidney.

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth.

Denham.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two

Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

Dryden.

To DISENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments: to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.

Sprat.

The *disencumber'd* soul

Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole.

Dryden.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep.

Spectator.

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n.

Milton, *P. L.*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building, in the inside that I have ever seen.

Addison on *Italy*.

DISENCUMBRANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.

Spectator.

To DISENGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.

Burnet's Theory.

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;

Found nobler objects for our martial rage.

Waller.

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations.

Atterbury.

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection: to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.

Atterbury.

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.

Rogers.

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,

They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.

Denham.

5. To release from an obligation.

To DISENGAGE. v. n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGAGED. † participial adj. [from *disengage*.]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.

2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

Every thing, he says, must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 618.

3. Released from obligation.

DISENGAGEDNESS. n. s. [from *disengage*.] The quality of being *disengaged*; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGAGEMENT. † n. s. [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

Those who — apply themselves to God by earnest prayer, feel a *disengagement* from [evil] impressions, and themselves endued with a power to resist them.

Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester, p. 47.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENNOBLE. * v. a. [*dis* and *ennoble*.] Buck, in his history of Richard the third, uses the verb *disnoble*. To deprive of that which ennobles a person.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world, as much as birth and family aggrandize and exalt him. *Guardian*, No. 137.

To DISENROLL. * v. a. [*dis* and *enroll*.] To erase or remove out of a roll or list.

He will not *disenroll*

Your name. *Donne, Poems*, p. 164.

To DISENSLAVE. * v. a. [*dis* and *enslave*.] To redeem from slavery; to set free.

By so doing, he shall *disenslave* and redeem his soul from a captivity to the things he enjoys.

South, Sermon, vol. 2. S. 2.

To DISENTANGLE. v. a. [*dis* and *entangle*.]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away.

Boule.

2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgement than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillfleet.*

DISENTANGLEMENT. * n. s. [from *disentangle*.] The act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale, we are happy to find, that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconsistency the most invariable truth. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 160.

To DISENTERRE. v. a. [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.]

To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISENTHRAL. v. a. [*dis* and *enthrall*.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;

For I upon his name will call,

Sandys.

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves. *South.*

To DISENTHRONE. † v. a. [*dis* and *enthroned*.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

The poets feign that the angry Earth, to be revenged of the gods, brought forth the Titans, as after the giants; who, by throwing mountains upon mountains, attempted to scale the heavens, and *disenthroned* Jupiter.

Sandys, Notes on Christ's Passion, (1640.)

Either to *disenthroned* the king of heav'n

We war, if war be best; or to regain

Our own right lost.

Milton, P. L.

To DISENTITLE. * v. a. [*dis* and *entitle*.] To deprive of claim or title.

The reason that every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father, as it does the creature to the protection and favour of his Creator, is not from the obliging nature of that relation beyond the other, but from the law and command of God. *South, Sermon*, viii. 137.

To DISENTRANCE. v. a. [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,

Upon his bum himself advanc'd.

Hudibras.

To DISESPOUSE. v. a. [*dis* and *espouse*.] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage

Of Turnus for Lavinia *disposu'd*.

Milton, P. L.

DISESTEEM. † n. s. [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

Though outward things can add nothing to our essential worth; yet, when we are judged of by the help of others' outward senses, they much conduce to value or *disesteem*.

Feltham, Res. i. 18.

As it is a particular *disesteem* of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

This amongst us, is so little cared for, finds such *disesteem* and slight observance when it appears; meets with such resolute hardened stubborn hearts, that it is a miracle, if it ever be brought to submit itself to such coarse entertainment.

Hammond, Sermon, xvii.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTEEM. † v. a. [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Common people do sometimes also *disesteem* the prince for external and light causes, as deformity of person, sickness, or such like. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 67.

Should Mars see't,

That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd; they could not *disesteem*.

Chapman.

It were an injury to gratitude,

To *disesteem* her favours. *Beaumont, and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,

Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMATION. † n. s. [*dis* and *astimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; *disesteem*. *Dict.*

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 30.

To DISEXERCISE. * v. a. [*dis* and *exercise*.] To deprive of exercise.

It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of truth, not only by *disexercising* and blunting our abilities, in what we know already, but by hindering and cropping the discovery that might be yet further made, both in religious and civil wisdom. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

To DISFANCY. * v. a. [*dis* and *fancy*.] To dislike.

Those are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he dislikes.
Hammond, *Serm.* xi.

DISFAVOUR.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

By the grace of God, I will oppose, to my poor utmost, every the least thing which shall be offered in *disfavour* to the Established Church. *Abp. Daves to Bp. Nicholson, (1718.)*

A constant course of *disfavour* from men in authority, would prove a more effectual check to all such miscreants.

Bp. Berkeley, Add. to Magistrates.

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrifice, he was at peace, at it were, with God and man; but after his sacrifice, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFAVOUR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Appius Claudius having lived long an enemy to the multitude, hoping by their aid to continue his authority of the Decemviri in Rome, became their friend, and *disfavoured* the factions of great men. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 98.*

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2. To deform.

Rub these hands

With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow; any thing,
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour. *B. Jonson, For.*

DISFAVOURER. *n. s.* [from *disfavour.*] Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURATION. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured.* *Shakespeare.*

Object is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton, P. L.*

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison, Cato.*

His long absence, and travels, which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Broome on Epick Poetry.*

DISFIGUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel and sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the tale. *Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement.* *Milton, Comus.*

To DISFOREST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.To DISFRANCHISE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Bullock, and Cockeram.

They went further; they *disfranchis'd* them.

Burke, vindication of Natural Society.

Any particular member may be *disfranchis'd*, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of his society, or laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*To DISFURNISH.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

This report was made by one of the conspirators, and therewith divers other things agreed: the old hostile between the houses of Pompey and Cæsar, the wild and seditious wit of Cinna, with the place and time, where and when, the emperor should be *disfurnished* of servants. *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 104.*

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Knolles, History.*

To DISFRIAR.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *friar.*] To abandon the state of a friar.

That over-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Many did quickly un-nun and *disfriar* themselves, whose sides formerly used to go loose. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 238.*

To DISGARNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGARRISON.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *garrison.*] To deprive of a garrison.

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Dr. Hewyt, Prayer before Sermon, (temp. K. Ch. I.)*

To DISGLORIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton, S. A.*

To DISGALLANT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *gallant.*] To deprive of gallantry.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit, you must not sink under the first disaster.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To DISGORGE.† *v. a.* [*degorge*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?

And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakespeare.*

God knows how many such fools there be in the world, that solemnly resolve themselves to his service, come to the Font to make, to the Table of the Lord to repeat, these vows; and all their lives after do but busy themselves to wipe off the water of one, vomit up, *disgorge* the other. *Hammond, Serm. v.*

Hence come all the jars between learned men, the invectives and bitter books, the wars of critics, and the controversies of the schools; all managed with such keenness and virulence, throwing dirt, and *disgorging* daggers at one another's reputation. *South, Serm. ix. 277.*

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All the embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would'st thou *disgorge* into the general world? *Shakespeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage.

Shakespeare.

They move along the banks

Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*

Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Milton, P. L.

Countries, much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which was the cause of the disaster.

Derham.

DISGORGE. * *n. s.* [from *disgorge*.] A vomit.

Neither have these prodigious wretches smothered their damnable conceits in their impure breasts, but have boldly vented them to the world, so as the very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 162.

To DISGOSPEL. * *v. n.* [*dis* and *To gospel*; which Dr. Johnson, under that verb, says he never met with but in Shakespeare. But see *To GOSPEL*.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel.

They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgosselling* jurisdiction.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

DISGRACE. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor now,

I have forgot my part, and I am out

Even to a full *disgrace*.

Shakespeare.

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace*.

Peacham.

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence.

Sidney.

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,

To lose the boltsprit of thy face?

Baynard.

And he whose affluence disdain'd a plate,

Brill'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*.

Brown.

To DISGRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored.

Hooker.

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*.

Burnet.

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, His ignorance *disgraced* him.

3. To put out of favour; as, the minister was *disgraced*.

DISGRACEFUL. *adj.* [*Disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy: not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

To retire behind their chariots was a little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

Pope.

DISGRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth

Disgracefully, to be the common tale

Of the whole city.

B. Jonson, *Cataline*.

DISGRACEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful*.] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. † *n. s.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

The Jesuits—affected of superiority, and *disgracers* of all that refuse to depend upon them.

Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling.

Swift.

DISGRACIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye.

Shakespeare.

To DISGRADE. * *v. a.* Our old word for *degrade*.

See *To DEGRADE*. To *disgrade* a clerk, a knight, a lord, was, formerly, to deprive them of their state and privileges. V. Cowel in V. *DISGRADING*.

To DISGREGATE. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *greg*, *gregis*, Lat.]

A serviceable word, as the opposite to *congregate*, and is indeed in our old lexicography, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.] To separate; to disperse.

But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,

Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disregulate*

All asceticious cloggings. More, *Song of the Soul*, ii. iii. 25.

Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] *disregate*, scatter, and enfeeble it, when it fixeth upon any object.

Howell, *Lett.* i. vi. 35.

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise*.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?

—Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him.

Shakespeare, *Mer. W.* of *Windsor*.

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear

Their parent soon discern'd, through his *disguise*.

Milton, P. L.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false shew: as, he *disguis'd* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,

Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er

With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. Dryden, *JEn*.

More duteous at her call,

Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*.

Milton, P. L.

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguis'd* view.

Pope.

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons, about a snaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before I gave them the slip.

Spectator.

DISGUISE. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others.

Addison.

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,

The world may search in vain with all their eyes,

But never penetrate through this *disguise*.

Dryden, *Fables*.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,

False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*.

Pope.

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue

Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost

Antickt us.

Shakespeare, *Ant.* and *Cleop*.

4. A mask, or interlude. See *DISGUISEING*.

[He] that made *disguises*

For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal

Daintily well.

B. Jonson, *Fortun. Isles*.

O what a mask was there, what a *disguise*!

Milton, *Ode on The Passion*.

DISGUISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.

Sidney.

The marquis thought best to disarm his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*.

Wotton.

DISGUISE. *n. s.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his interestness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift*.

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*.

Shakespeare.

DISGUI'SING. * *n. s.* [from *disguise*.]

1. Theatrical pastime; frolick in masks; mummerly.

This christmas [1489] I saw no *disguisings*, and but right few plays. *Leland's Coll. iii. Append. p. 256.*

At such a time

As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot,
To ask of the inventions, and the men,
The wits and the engines that move those orbs!

B. Jonson, Marquis.

There were fine and subtle *disguisings*, masks, and mummeries.

Stow, Hist. of Lond. i. 304.

They not only committed to writing the process of the lists, but it was also their business, at magnificent feasts, to describe the number and parade of the dishes, the quality of the guests, the brilliant dresses of the ladies, the courtesy of the knights, the revels, *disguisings*, banquets, and every other occurrence most observable in the course of the solemnity.

Warburton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 333.

2. The act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood.

Maugre their calumnies, lies, dreams, and *disguisings*.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 211.

DISGU'ST. * *n. s.* [*degout*, Fr.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke*.

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence.

Thomson.

To **DISGU'ST.** † *n. a.* [*degouter*, Fr. *degusto*, Lat.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

Our sunshine is but yet declining; it may come to set, if we now begin to *disgust* this greatest blessing of religion, which God hath bestowed upon us.

Dr. Holdsworth, Sermon at Cambridge, (1642,) p. 37.

There are no such enemies to prince or people, as they who, by any evils, make a breach upon a prince's righteousness. — Seldom do such counsellors go to their graves in peace: sometimes they are given up by princes as a sacrifice to popular fury, to expiate their own guilt; sometimes he *disgusts* them himself.

Spencer, Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 27.

By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson, Sermon. xxxii.*

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Alterbury*.

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts*.

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts me from* having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift*.

DISGU'STIFUL. † *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

We must observe them [silence and solitude] diligently, discreetly, and devoutly; not out of a sullen or melancholy humour, or in a disdainful or *disgustful* manner.

Spiritual Conquest, (1651,) v. 95.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift*.

DISGU'STINGLY. * *adv.* [from the participle *disgusting*.] In a manner to *disgust*.

The road grew mountainous, and more *disgustingly* bare, except for a mile or two. *Swinburne, Spain, Let. 19.*

DISH. * *n. s.* [Dipe, Sax. *dysc*, Live; *digus*, Lat.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*.

Dryden.

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison*.

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,

His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;

Or do his grey hairs any violence?

Milton, Comus.

A ladle for our silver *dish*

Is what I want, is what I wish.

Prior.

3. The meat served in a dish: any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;

Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,

Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakespeare, J. Cæs.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,

One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,

With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Shakespeare*.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite

Makes eating a delight;

And if I like one *dish*

More than another, that a pheasant is.

Suckling.

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward*.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke*.

4. A kind of measure among the tinnerns.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon.

Carew.

To **DISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,

I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*

For me to try.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

DISH-CLOUT. * *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. * *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer*.] The name of a bird. *Mergus*.

DISH-WATER. * *n. s.* [*dish* and *water*.] The water in which dishes are washed.

All my lady's linen sprinkled with suds and *dish-water*!

Beaumont and Fl. Wit without Money.

DISHABILLÉ. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed,

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabillé*.

Dryden, Despreaux.

DISHABILLÉ. † *n. s.* [We are not indebted to Richardson for the introduction of this substantive, as the solitary example from *Clarissa*, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to suppose. In the *Guardian* it is more fully explained; and when that paper was written, [in 1713,] the substantive was probably just coming into use.] Undress; loose dress.

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *dishabillé*; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air; yet a genius discovers itself even through this negligence of dress, just as you may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of the pencil. *Guardian, No. 149.*

A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabillé*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

The wife at last made her appearance, at once a slattern and a coquette. — She made twenty apologies for being seen in such an odious *dishabillé*. *Goldsmith, Est. 11.*

D I S

To DISHA'BIT. † *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says. It is also used by Carew. And, in modern times, we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

We must also spare a room in this survey to the poor, of whom few shires can shew more, or own fewer than Cornwall. Ireland prescribeth to be the nursery, which sendeth over yearly, yea and daily, whole ship-loads of these crooked slips; and the *dishabited* towns afford them rooting. Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

DISHARMONIOUS. * *adj.* [from *disharmony*.] Incongruous.

For though it is true that the animal faculties in angels and men, together with their respective objects, be a part of God's creation; yet their sin proceeded from themselves through an undue and *disharmonious* connection of those principles, and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful immoderation and excess.

Hallywell, *Melampyr*. p. 10.

DISHARMONY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so consonant with christian charity.

Hooker.

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene.

Milton, *P. L.*

Yet neither thus *dishearten'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited.

Milton, *P. L.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends.

Stillingfleet.

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it.

Tillotson.

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies.

Atterbury.

To DISHEIR. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *heir*.] To debar from inheritance.

Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, P. iii.

DISHERISON. † *n. s.* The act of debarring from inheritance. An old word for *disheriting*. Cowel.

Many a one here a born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his offended father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary, or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 143.

Many mischiefs had in times past happened, and more might happen in times to come, to the *disherison* of the crown, and great prejudice of the kingdom. Louth, *Life of Wykeham*, p. 52.

To DISHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited*.

Spenser.

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain.

Dryden, *Fables*.

DISHERITANCE. * *n. s.* [from *disheriti*.] The state of being cut off from inheritance.

Having chid me almost to the ruin

Of a *disheritance*, for violating

So continued and so sacred a friendship.

Bowen, and Fl. *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

D I S

To DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.

Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country.

Knolles.

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevel'd* hair.

Dryden, *Æn.*

The flames involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevel'd* hair and rich attire.

Dryden, *Æn.*

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevel'd* hair.

Smith.

DISHING. *adj.* [from *dish*.] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards.

Mortimer.

DISHONEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed for a glossing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence.

South.

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature.

Locke.

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To morrow will we be married — I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars,

Pope.

DISHONESTLY. † *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Though most *dishonestly* he doth deny it.

Shakspeare.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband;
but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.

Ecc. xxii. 4.

3. In a dishonoured manner.

Marius with no less rancour inflamed, beside a terrible slaughter that he made of noble men leaping to Sylla, also caused Caius Cæsar (who had been both consul and censor, two of the most honourable dignities in the city of Rome,) to be violently drawn to the sepulture of one Varius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.

Sir T. Elyot, *Gov. fol.* 100. b.

DISHONESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage.

Swift.

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that bath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect

DIS

without cause, mistress, do I? Hear a be my witness you do, if you suspect me of any dishonesty. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle, Seraph, Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,

'Tis no dishonour to confer your grace

On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

Good, that no tongue could ever

Pronounce dishonour of her; by my life

She never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

To DISHONOUR. *† v. a.* [from *dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,

No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,

That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

This no more dishonours you at all,

Than to wake in a town with gentle words,

Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

A woman that honoureth her husband shall be judged wise of all; but she that dishonoureth him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Eccles. xxvi. 26.*

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which we really have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may dishonour us. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,

Grac'd for the little time he has to live:

Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;

His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryden, Iliad.*

4. To deprive of ornament.

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace,

Sour is his front, and furrow'd is his face,

His scalp, if not dishonour'd quite of hair,

The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare.

Dryden, Tr. of Ovid, Met. 15.

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did dishonourable find

Those articles which did our state decrease. *Daniel.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches?
and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty? *Eccles. x. 31.*

DISHONOURABLY. ** adv.* [from *dishonourable*.] Ignominiously; neglectedly.

DISHONOURER. *n. s.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods

It would be, to ensnare an irreligious

Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton, S. A.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHONOUR. *† v. a.* [from *dis* and *honour*.] To strip of horns.

We'll dishonour the spirit,

And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

DISHUMOUR. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *humour*.] Peevishness;

ill humour; uneasy state of mind

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or dishonour, are also criminal. *Spectator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *improvement*.] Re-

duction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. *Norris.*

DIS

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

To DISINCARCERATE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *† n. s.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

A gentleman — having a pretty good estate, and a *disinclination* to books or business. *Guardian, No. 131.*

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINCLINED. ** adj.* Not averse; not unfavourably disposed.

He valued ancient nobility, and he was not *disinclined* to augment it with new honours. *Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

DISINCORPORATION. ** n. s.* [from *dis* and *incorporation*.]

Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body.

The bishop of Chichester, in opening the disputation of Henry the Eighth with Lambert, in Westminster Hall, ranked the king's *disincorporation* of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome, his abolition of idolatrous adoration, and the introduction of the English Bible, as a matter of an external nature, and in no respect interfering with the essentials of the catholic communion. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 41.*

DISINGENUITY. *† n. s.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

The remarker citing my words, with extreme *disingenuity*, leaves out one half of the sentence.

Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [from *dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age

Of idleness, who all our powers engage

In the same studies, the same course to hold,

Nor think our reason for new arts too *slow*. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding to oppose a judgement of charity concerning their church, to a judgement of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Shillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *† adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

Milton who had a controversy with [bishop] Hall, in a remonstrance called an Apology for Smeectymnus, published in 1641, rather unsuitably and *disingenuously* goes out of his way to attack these Satires, a juvenile effort of his dignified adversary, and under every consideration alien to the dispute.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 50.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHABITED. ** adj.* Deprived of inhabitants. See **To DISHABIT.**

D I S

DISINHERISON, n. s. [from *dis* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*.

Clarendon.

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children.

Hp. Taylor.

To DISINHERIT, v. a. [from *dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*?

The unborn nephews, for the father's fault?

Davies.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon, —

Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,

And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here

In double night of darkness, and of shades.

Milton, Comm.

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,

That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able

To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;

So *disinherited*, how would ye bless

Me, now your curse!

Milton, P. L.

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication!

South.

To DISINTER, v. a. [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*.

Addison.

DISINTERESTED, adj. [from *dis* and *interesse*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,

When general, old, *disinterest'd*, and clear.

Dryden.

DISINTERESTMENT, n. s. [from *dis* and *interessement*, Fr.]

Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom, with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*.

Prior's Postscript.

DISINTEREST, n. s. [from *dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

That ye indulge this liberty to yourselves or others, is to cast a stumbling-block before the Children of Israel, and to occasion and encourage many to adhere to the Roman Communion, when they ought to separate from her, that there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor *disinterest* to my Kingdom.

Margr. Expos. of the Seven Churches, p. 73.

They judge it the greatest *disinterest* to Rome.

Glanville.

Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

2 **DISINTEREST, v. a.** [from the noun.] To render superiour to private advantage.

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enslaves a man more than a market-sale among Moors; for it conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.

Fellham, Sermon on St. Luke, xiv, 20.

To DISINTHRO'NE, * See **To DISENTHRONE.**

D I S

DISINTERESTED, adj. [from *disinterest.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself.

Swift.

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY, adv. [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, n. s. [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner.

Brown.

DISINTERESTING, * *adj.* [from *disinterest.*] Wanting interest or the power of affecting.

There is such a dull, heavy, succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages, that it makes their method quite nauseous.

Warburton, Lett. to Birch.

DISINTERMENT, * *n. s.* [from *disinter.*] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave. A narrative of the *disinterment* of a coffin, hastily supposed to contain the corpse of Milton, was published in 1790.

To DISINTRICATE, v. a. [from *dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle.

Dict.

DISINVAL'DITY, * *n. s.* [from *dis* and *invalidity.*] Want of validity.

I do call those some men's doctrines in this point, *private opinions*; and so well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.

Mountagu, App. to Cass, p. 136.

To DISINVI'VE, † v. a. [from *dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

Dict.

The shank was to be put off—I was upon his highness's intimation sent to *disinvite* them; all which I performed with the French personally, and with the rest by letter.

Sir J. Finett, Observ. on For. Ambass. (1656), p. 142.

To DISINVOLVE, * *v. a.* [from *dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to disentangle.

And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties.

More, Antid. against Idolatry.

And for Thee,

Creation universal calls aloud,

To *disinvolve* the moral world, and give

To nature's renovation brighter charms.

Young, Night Th. 9.

To DISINURE, * *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of practice, habit, or custom.

Thus much we are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

Milton, Arcopagilia.

To DISJOIN, v. a. [from *dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join.*] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise

Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*.

Milton, P. L.

Lest different degree

Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce

Deity for thee, when fate will not permit.

Milton, P. L.

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd

Together we had ev'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*.

Dryden.

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy.

Addison.

To DISJOINT, † v. a. [from *dis* and *joint.*]

To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,

And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground.

Sandys, Job, p. 45.

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and disjoint the brittle frame?
Memo fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. Prior.

These dispositions, both of prince and people, had not alone induced him [Robert] to engage in so bold a resolution, with such a breach of his duty and trust, without the practices and instigations of the King of France, who grown jealous of King William's greatness, and envious of his felicity, found no better way of lessening both, than to kindle this fire in his own house, and thereby the most sensibly to disquiet his mind as well as to disjoint his state, and divide his power.

Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng. p. 275.

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a consent. The word is old in this sense of it.

And as for his coach, seeing it so villainously used and so ill handled as it was, he would not only have it to be unharnessed as I said before, but also unpinned, disjointed, and pulled asunder. *Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Sermon. (1587,) p. 384.*

Mouldering arches, and disjointed columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must disjoint and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit, was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed. *Smith.*

- To DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds disjoint, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

- DISJOINT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write disjointed.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth;
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be disjoint and out of frame. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

- DISJOINTLY. *adv.* [from disjoint.] In a divided state.

No one virtue can be without another: St. Ambrose saith, when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 6.*

- DISJUDICATION. *n. s.* [dijudicatio, Lat.] Judgement; determination: perhaps only mistaken for dijudication.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the dijudication we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

- DISJUNCT. *adj.* [disjunctus, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

- DISJUNCTION. *n. s.* [from disjunctio, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see,
There's no disjunction to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and political, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the disjunction of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

- DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [disjunctivus, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a viable mass. *Grew.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as I love him, or fear him.

There are such words as disjunctive conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night; The weather is either shiny or rainy; Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts, Logick.*

A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.* *Watts, Logick.*

- DISJUNCTIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A disjunctive conjunction.

Of these disjunctives some are simple, some adverbative; simple, as when we say, *Either it is day, or it is night; adverbative, as when we say, It is not day, but it is night.*

Harris, Hermes, ii. 2.

- DISJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from disjunctive.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers disjunctively and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united.

Cause of the Decay of Poetry.

- DISK. *n. s.* [discus, Lat.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The disk of Phæbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's disk.

Newton.

Mercury's disk

Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

- DISKINDNESS. *n. s.* [dis and kindness.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Wottonward*

- DISLIKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*

Your dislikes to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual dislike to sin. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

Our likings or dislikes are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *T. Barrow.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as

philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit dislikes. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you dislike another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose

That shew'd dislike among the Christian peers. *Fairfax.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo

The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign: not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* contest of the one and the other. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,

Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*

The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tac.*

DISLIKELESS. *n. s.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

There is much difference: there is a great *dislikeless* between these things. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gramm.* (1623,) p. 492.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeless* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLIKER. *n. s.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

But whom in wrath she then wounds, she pities, as being an affectionate lover of universal mankind, though an unconcillable *disliker* of their vices. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 244.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

TO DISLIMB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

TO DISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought

The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct

As water is in water. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TO DISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint: to disjoint.

Were't my fitness

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

DISLOCATION. *n. s.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

Either causing a harsh superfluity of like terminations, or else forcing a *dislocation* of the words too much poetical, and obscure. *Instructions of Oratory*, (Ox. 1682,) p. 52.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew, Microsc.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

You may see — rivers changed, seas *dislodged*, earth opening, towns swallowed up, and many other such hideous events. *Sp. Hall, Rom.* p. 71.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Saint Paul also knoweth not which of the two he should choose, namely, either to be *dislodged* out of this body, which he especially desired; or to remain in it.

Harmar, Transl. of Bede's Sermon. (1586,) p. 239.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat,

The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,

And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISLODGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

All this being done while two armies in the field stood gazing on, the one in reverence of such nobleness quietly gave back and *dislodged*; the other, spite of the unruliness, and doubted fidelity in some regiments, was either persuaded or compelled to disband and retire home.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.

South, Sermon ix. 157.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,

Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd

With all his legions to *dislodge*.

Milton, P. I.

DISLOYAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, Fr.; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach

Disloyal on the part of man; revolt

And disobedience.

Milton, P. I.

2. Dishonest; perfidious. Obsolete.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're cold delations working from the heart.

That passion cannot rule.

Shakespeare, Othello

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.

— *Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

Disloyal town!

Speak, didst not thou

Forsake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow?

Dryden.

4. False in love; not constant. The three latter senses are now obsolete.

DISLOYALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *n. s.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgement, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*.

King Charles.

2. Want of fidelity in love. A sense now obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance.

Shakespeare.

DISMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.

Or, according to Semonius, from the Goth. *Dys*, a revengeful goddess; and *mal* or *mel*, a set time; whence *dismal*, *q. d. dysas mal*, a day of vengeance.]

Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawdor gan a *dismal* conflict.

He hears

Shakespeare.

On all sides from innumerable tongues

A *dismal* universal hiss.

Milton, P. L.

Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den,

Nor noonday yet; but on the grassy herb,

Fearless, unstart'd he slept.

Milton, P. L.

The *dismal* situation waste and wild,

A dungeon horrible!

Milton, P. L.

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man.

Cherndon

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it.

Decay of Piety.

Dreadful gleams

Dismal screams.

Pope.

DISMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS. *n. s.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

TO DISMANTLE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and casts him out of his subjects' hearts, may easily strip him of his other garb, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by dismantling him of his honour, and seizing his reputation.

South.

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange!

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,

Dearest and best, should in this trice of time

Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle

So many folds of favour.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

In the fulness of time a conspicuous and most remarkable providence appeared for the rescue of mankind; and the meek Lamb of God came down to break in pieces the kingdom of darkness, to dismantle all the strong holds, to reduce revolted man to his former fealty and allegiance, and to take into his hands the government of the whole world.

Hallwell, Melanpro. p. 34.

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;

His nose dismantled, in his mouth is found;

His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.

Dryden.

DISMANTLING. * *n. s.* [from *dismantle*.] The act of stripping a town of its bulwarks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the dismantling and demolishing of our enemy's.

Hakewill.

TO DISMASK.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud;

Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,

Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn.

Shakespeare.

Counterfeiting at length will be *dismasked*; and hypocrisy appear in the true comportment.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 308.

The marquess thought best to *dismask* his beard; and told him, that he was going covertly.

Wotton.

TO DISMAY.† *v. a.* [*dismay*, Spanish; *esmayer*, old Fr. *dasmadur*, Su. Goth. astonished.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*.

Spenser.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismayed* with alarms as they have of late years been.

Raleigh, Essay.

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismayed*.

Deut. xxxi. 8.

Nothing can make him *retious* in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him.

Afterbury.

DISMAY. *n. s.* [*dismay*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

All sate mute,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each

In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.

Milton, P. L.

This thou not minded in *dismay*, yet now

Assures me that the bitterness of death

Is past.

Milton, P. L.

DISMAYEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismay*edness, and yet the fear

fullest is ashamed fully to shew it.

Sidney.

DISME.† *n. s.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe.

And thus the wars they beganne,

Whereof the holy church is taxed,

That in the point, as it is axed,

The *disme* go'th to the battaile.

Gower, Conf. Ant. Prol.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,

Hath been as dear as Helen.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years' *disme* from the clergy.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

TO DISMEMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;

And in their rage, I having hold of both,

They whirl asunder, and *dismember* me.

Shakespeare.

O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit,

And not *dismember* Caesar! But, alas!

Caesar must bleed for it.

Shakespeare.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass.

Swift.

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,

And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.

Pope, Odyssey.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*.

Watts.

DISMEMBERMENT. * *n. s.* [from *dismember*.] Division.

Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment* whilst she is adding great nations to her empire, is it then quite so certain, that the dissipation of France into such a cluster of petty republics would be so very favourable to the true balance of power in Europe, as this author imagines it would be?

Burke on a Regicide Peace

DISMETTLED. * *adj.* [*dis* and *mettled*.] A good word, as the opposite to *mettled*; but hitherto wholly unnoticed.] Without spirit or fire; without exertion.

Thy vigorous brain relieves from lazy rust,

Disguis'd in characters, but more in rust,

Gray customs, which our dead *dismettle* sloth

Gave up, to surfeit the undaring moth.

Llewellyn, Verse, pref. to Gregory's Posthum. 1650.

TO DISMISS. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Lat.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,

Until his army be *dissmisd* from him.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He *dismissed* the assembly.

Acts, xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,

Dissmis our navy from your friendly shore.

Dryden, Virg.

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMISS. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discharge from any office. Not now in use.

His majesty's servants — with great expressions of grief for their *dissmis*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p. 14.

DISMISSAL. * *n. s.* [from *dismiss*.] A word of recent usage for *dismissal*.

DISMISSAL. *n. s.* [from *demissio*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismissal* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismissal*;
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismissal*
Is come from Caesar. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

DISMISSIVE. * *adj.* [from *dismiss*.] Proclaiming dismissal, or leave to depart.

The old *dismissive* "Ilicet" is cried
By the town voice, and all to feast's return. *Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.*

To DISMORTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

To DISMOUNT. † *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]

1. To throw off an horse.

From this flying scald murein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Alcian field I fall. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the vales appear;
His host and all yet saw I slain perdie. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.*

But come we to the second, and that is the positive detractor, that presently *dismounts* the most merited reputation with some, but, often malicious, most commonly impertinent. *Whitlock, Manners of the English.*

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks' artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the Christian cannoners, *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain. *Knolles.*

To DISMOUNT. † *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing. *Addison, Frecholdr.*

2. To descend from any elevation.

Of their falshode more could I recount,
But now the bright sunne gymeth to *dismount*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

To DISNATURALIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED. † *adj.* [old Fr. *desnaturé*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

DISOBEDIENCE. † *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] This word is rarely used in the plural number. No example of the word, given by Dr. Johnson, shews it in that number. Bishop Hall has employed it: "Oppressions, sacrileges, *disobediencies*." Rem. p. 78.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shakspeare.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse. *Milton, P. L.*
Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general motion antecedently to laws. *Stillington.*
This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord. *Kings, xiii. 26.*

To DISOBEY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

DISOBLIGATORY. * *adj.* [*dis* and *obligatory*.] Releasing obligation.

You much mistake in alleging, that the two houses of parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power. *K. Charles, Lett. to Henderson, p. 20.*

To DISOBLIGE. † *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.]

1. To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*. *Addison, Frecholder.*

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison, Guardian.*

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To release from an obligation. See DISOBLIGATION. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this meaning, which appears to have been very common.

And if even infidelity have not power to *disoblige* the wife or husband, much less, heresy. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto. *Barrow, Sermon vol. i. 8. 30.*

His majesty was graciously pleased to sign me some papers, to *disoblige* me in a promise I had made to Sir Guy Palmes. *Sir J. Bowring's Secret Transactions of K. Ch. I. in Lord Halifax's Miscell. (1703) p. 123.*

DISOBLIGER. * *n. s.* [from *disoblige*.] One who offends another.

There is no precept of Christianity, wherein the speculation and practice are more distant from one another, than this of loving our enemies, and benefiting our *disobligers*. *W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. xv. § 5.*

DIS

DISOBL'GING. *participial adj.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Preemptoriness can best be in form of understanding; it renders wise men *disoblige* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBL'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *disoblige*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBL'GINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *disoblige*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISOBN'ION. *n. s.* [dis and *opinion*.] Difference of opinion.

There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 4.*

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [dis and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star disorb'd. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

DISO'RDER. *n. s.* [dis and *order*; *desordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, *disquieting*
of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in
marriages. *Wind. xiv. 26.*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISO'RDER.† *v. a.* [dis and *order*.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton, P. 1.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner *disorders* me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

Wherefore we should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disordered* into a wanton frame, indisposing us for religious thoughts and actions.

Barrow, Sermon on Ephes. v. 4.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be stript, and *disordered*, I could fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

DISO'RDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

DIS

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disordered*.] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Kneller.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bucan.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* notions of our spirits. *Dryden.*

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realm. *Hayward.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Rafegh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you.

DISO'RDISATE.† *adj.* [dis and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These two unruly and wild powers—are the spring and fountain-head of all *disordinate* affections.

Briskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606), p. 114.
I have been many times tempted to wonder, notwithstanding the value of these authors, how so *disordinate* a passion seated in the heart, and boiling in the blood, could betoken a good constitution of the brain, which above any other, is, or should be, the coldest part. *Watson, Of Education.*

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton, S. A.*

DISO'RDISATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate*.] Inordinately; viciously.

DISO'RIENTATED. *adj.* [dis and *orient*.] Turned from the East; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

DISORGANIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [dis and *organization*.] Destruction of system; subversion of order. A very modern word. See To DISORGANIZE.

Whatever may be considered as national disaster, or calamity, in this country; within the period of our good king's reign, when almost the whole world has been, and continues to be, in tumultuous commotion; is, in its parts, or on the whole, trivial; trivial, when contrasted with the *disorganizations*, the oppressions, the woful miseries, universally experienced in every other country of Europe.

Dr. Gaskin, Sermon on the King's Accession, 1899.

To DISORGANIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *desorganiser*; dis and *organize*.] In both languages modern.] To break in pieces; to destroy the order of.

This spirit [a disdain of the wisdom and experience of ages] originating in the evil passions of the disaffected, and working on the credulity of the many, has convulsed and *disorganized* the world, and produced a deluge of misery and vice.

Bp. Bristol, (Mansel), Sermon at St. Paul's, 1813.

DIS

To DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publicly *disowned* a spurious piece,
they have disputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPACE. * *v. n.* [*Lat. dis* and *spatior*.] To range about.

He spied the joyous butterfly
In this faire plot *disparing* to and fro. *Spenser, Muirpotmbs.*

Thus wise long time he did himself *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

To DISPAIR. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *pair*.] To part a couple.

Forgive me, lady;
I have destroy'd Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heav'n's ordinances; *dispair'd* two doves; *
Made 'em sit mourning; slaughter'd love; and cleft
The heart of all integrity. *Braun, and Pl. Four Plays in One.*

To DISPAND. *v. a.* [*disparando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPANSION. *n. s.* [from *dispansum*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

DISPARADIZED. * *adj.* [*dis* and *paradise*.] Fallen from happiness to misery. Such is the word, with its definition, in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. I notice it, because an opposite to *imparadise*; and have been disappointed in not meeting with it in our old poetry.

To DISPARAGE. † *v. a.* [old French, *deparager*, *desparager*; Lat. *disparare*, from *dispar*.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence. *Cockeram.*

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his sottish conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton, P. I.*
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton, S. I.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge. *Indubras.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountied! *Spenser.*

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him,
without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes
disparage the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disparage*.]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel.*

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

DIS

Gentle knight,

That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despoil,
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Spenser.*
In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned,
when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanville.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has to before the person or thing *disparaged*.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent,
This seems an honour, not *disparagement*. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPARAGER. † *n. s.* [from *disparago*.] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity, and that contrives an unequal match.

Among these despisers and *disparagers* of the ancient fathers, are those bold, and I will add ignorant, men to be found, who, as this great divine speaks, fasten this charge upon them. *Hicks, Letter to Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 518.*

DISPARAGINGLY. * *adv.* [from the participle *disparaging*.] Contemptuously.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters on Job, 2d ed. p. 428.*

DISPARATE. * *adj.* [Lat. *disparatus*.] Separate; dissimilar.

Here they are opposed, or at least declared to be things several and *disparate*. *Bp. Taylor on Ecamp. Prayer.*

There are no two things in nature more perfectly *disparate* than sound and sentiment. *A. Smith, Of the Imitative Art.*

DISPARATES. † *n. s.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

This had been a predication of *disparates*, as they call it.

Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jeauit Malone, p. 39.

DISPARITY. *n. s.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what society

Can sort, what harmony or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due,

Given and receiv'd; but in *disparity*,

The one intense, the other still remiss,

Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove

Tedious alike. *Milton, P. I.*

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey; and a *disparity* in the outward condition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *deparquer*; *dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

Hercupon he *dispar'd* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with *dispar-chaw's* lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 87.*

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd,

Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispart* them all. *Walker.*
To DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *départir*, French;
dispartitio, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate;
to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,
That when it locked, nought might through it pass. *Spenser.*

On either side
Disparted Chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surges the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton, P. L.*

The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air. *Milton, P. L.*
Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears
Aghast, the voice of ting *disparting* tow'rs. *Dyer.*

DISPASSION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom
from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.
What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called
by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molonists quietism, by
common men peace of conscience. *Temple.*

DISPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.]
Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate; it
was sometimes written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, fulfilled the
poet's definition of madness. *Dr. Maine.*
Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded
with very justly. *Clarendon.*

DISPASSIONATED.* *adj.* [from *dispassionate*.] Cool;
free from passion. This is not so proper as *dis-*
passioned; which see.

You have given me very justifiable cause to apply to you,
who, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, have fulfilled the
poet's definition of madness upon yourself.

Dr. Maine, Ans. to Cheynet, (1647), p. 27.

DISPASSIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *dispassionate*.] In
a calm and temperate manner.

As if she [the wife of Job] had only *dispassionately* reasoned
the case with him, what good his piety had done him.

Killingbeck's Sermon, p. 191.

They are here delivered *dispassionately*, and not thrown
out in the heat of controversy and calumination.

Watson, Notes on Milton.

DISPASSIONED.* *adj.* [from *dispassion*.] Free from
passion. A proper word, as the opposite to *im-*
passioned.

I comfort myself because I see *dispassioned* men are subject
to the like ignorances. *Donne, Letters, p. 288.*

He had so *dispassioned* a consideration, such a candour in
his nature. *Life of Lord Clarendon, i. 43.*

To DISPATCH.* See **To DESPATCH.**

DISPATCHER.* See **DESPATCHER.**

To DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by
scattering; to dissipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as how light *dispels* the dark. *Milton, P. L.*

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispels* dark-
ness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need
not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke.*

DISPENCE.* *n. s.* [*despence*, Fr.] Expence; cost;
charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the way,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Whatever in this worldly state
Is sweet and pleasing unto living sense,
Was poured forth with plentiful *dispence*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

At Court, and in his general deportment, of an *able* re-
spect and tractable clearness; in his *dispence* of a magnificent
liberal hand. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.*

To DISPEND.* *v. a.* [old French, *despendre*; Lat.
dispendo.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

Every parson, vicar, clerk, or beneficed man within this
deanery, having yearly to *dispend*, in benefices and other pro-
motions of the church, an hundred pound; shall give com-
petent exhibition to one scholar.

Injunctions by K. Edw. VI. 1547.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend*
the third part. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Or some hold baron able to *dispend*
His fifty pounds a year. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Gent.*

This second profit of laying them out, to make them
eternally profitable unto us, by charitable *dispensing* them;
this we owe alone to godliness. *Hales, Rem. p. 210.*

DISPENDER.* *n. s.* [from *dispend*.] Our old word
for *dispenser*.] One that distributes. *Obsolete.*

So a man guess us as mynysters of Christ, and *dispenderis*
of the mynysteries of God. *Wicliffe, 1 Cor. iv. 1.*

DISPENSABLE.* *adj.* [from *dispense*.] Capable of
being dispensed with.

I conceive that [as to] speculative and *dispensable* truths a
man not [only] may, but ought rather to propound them scepti-
cally to the world. *More, Conj. Cabb. Pref. sign. A. 7.*

In *dispensable* and speculative notions, it is not *tanti*, nor
always so advisable, to engage so far as to disquiet men, or to
excite their passion. *Worthington to Hartlib. (1661), Ep. 21.*

He that can remit nothing, nor recede, nor sacrifice the
prosecution of a small *dispensable* right to the preservation of
peace, understands not the full dimension and latitude of this
great duty. *South, Sermon, vi. 171.*

The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not
in some cases make the canons against non residence as *dis-*
pensable, as those against translations.

Stillingfleet, Charge to the Clergy, 1690.

DISPENSABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *dispensable*.] Ca-
pability of being dispensed with.

The examination of the Romish doctrines. 1. of Penances,
2. of Indulgences, &c. 6. of *dispensableness* of oaths. 7. of arts
of equivocation, &c. *Hammond, Of Fundamentals, ch. 12.*

DISPENSARY. *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] The place where
medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign. *Garth.*

DISPENSATION. *n. s.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dis-*
pensation of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts
of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of
providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the
methods of grace, in the economy of heav'n, and the *dis-*
pensations of eternal happiness.

Ep. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his
dispensations to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tillot.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do
something forbidden; an allowance to omit some-
thing commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.
Ward.

DISPENSATIVE.* *adj.* [from *dispensation*.] Granting
dispensation.

Let the kingdom of Scotland witness for the space of so
many years before his coming father, whether either flattery or
fear, (no not upon that enterprise of the 17th of November,
which would have put the patience of any prince in Europe to
his proof,) could draw from the king the least inclination to

this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired.

Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1606,) sign. M. 2. b.

DISPENSATIVELY. * *adv.* [from *dispensative.*] By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held, before but *dispensatively.* *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to the King.*

DISPENSATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors of the same. *Bacon.*

DISPENSATORY. *n. s.* [from *dispense.*] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia.*

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable. *Baker.*

DISPENSATORY. * *adj.* [from *dispensation.*] Having the power of granting dispensation.

The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father.

Bp. Rainbow, Sermon (1635,) p. 8.

TO DISPENSE. *v. a.* [*dispenser, Fr.*]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*,

The burden of many ages, on sue light

At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel.

Decay of Piety.

At length the muses stand restor'd again,

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense.*

To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. **TO DISPENSE with.** To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To save a brother's life,

Nature *dispenses* with the deed. *Shakespeare.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing* with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs? *Raleigh.*

Rules of words may be *dispensed* with. *Watts.*

4. **TO DISPENSE with:** before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense* with myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison on Italy.*

5. **TO DISPENSE with.** To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?

Canst thou *dispense* with heav'n for such an oath? *Shakespeare.*

DISPENSE. † *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption: not in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing the example from *Paradise Lost*. This is a word, it may be added, which Milton repeatedly uses in his prose-writings.

Then reliques, beads,

Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,

The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

DISPENSER. † *n. s.* [from *dispense.*]

1. One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributor.

They are not Peter's commissaries, but Christ's ambassadors, ministers, and *dispensers.* *Fulke against Allen, (1580,) p. 112.*

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. *Sprat.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury.*

2. One that frames excuses.

Under pain of those censures which are appointed for the reformation of such dalliers and *dispensers* with their own consciences and oaths. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

TO DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenser.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon.*

Let his heart exalt him in the harm

Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n.

Milton, P. L.

Kings, furious and severe,

Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,

The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPEOPLER. *n. s.* [from *dispeople.*] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;

Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

TO DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo, Lat.*] To sprinkle, to scatter. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus, Lat.*]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries. *Ezek. xxxvi. 19.*

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves.

Shakespeare.

If the night

Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,

Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

DISPERSEDLY. *adv.* [from *dispersed.*] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared of error. *Hooker.*

Those minerals are either found in grains, *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

DISPERSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disperse.*] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSENESS. *n. s.* [from *disperse.*] Thinness; scantiness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a library's *disperseness*, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

DISPERSER. † *n. s.* [from *disperse.*] A scatterer; a spreader.

I will mortify my outward senses, the windows by which death steals into my soul, the hinderers of my heart's tranquility, the destroyers of true devotion, the *dispersers* of inward recollection. *Spiritual Conquest, (1651,) P. ii. p. 59.*

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them. *Spectator.*

DISPERSION. † *n. s.* [from *dispersio, Lat.*]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

The tragedy of Ahyrtus, and the *dispersion* of his members by Medea. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion.*

Raleigh.

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together. *Pope.*

DISPERSIVE. * *adj.* [from *disperse.*] Having the power to disperse.

Dispensio of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley.

Dyer.

To **DISPIRIT**. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear. Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold.

Clarendon.

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual.

South.

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties.

Dryden.

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.

Rogers.

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour.

Collier.

DISPIRITEDNESS. *† n. s.* [from *dispirit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

Dict.

It is supposed that matter is from their stupefaction or *dispiritedness*.

Cabalistical Dialogue, (1682), p. 7.

DISPITEOUS. ** adj.* Malicious; furious. See **DESPITEOUS**.

Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*.

Spenser, F. Q.

DISPITEOUSLY. ** adv.* Maliciously; without pity. See **DESPITEOUSLY**.

Lord Hastings when he feared least,

Dispiteously was murder'd and oppress. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 438.

To **DISPLACE**. *† v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation: as, the chessmen are *displaced*.

A late writer of our own, in his microcosm, hath made bold to *displace* it, [Nineveh,] affirming that it was built upon Euphrates.

Gregory's Postuma, (1650), p. 191.

Hereby no part is any way distorted or *displaced*, out of his true and natural situation, upon his meridian.

Ibid. p. 304.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it.

Bacon.

Abdal, who commands

The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore

Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt strait succeed him. *Denham*.

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it.

South.

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;

and want of merit render birthright vain.

Dryden.

3. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting, With most admir'd disorder.

Shakespeare.

DISPLACENCY. *† n. s.* [*displacencia*, Lat.]

1. Incivility; disobligation.
2. Disgust; any thing displeasing.

A *displacency* at the good of others because they enjoy it, though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity, striking fast unto corrupted nature, and often too hard for humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy.

Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 13.

Vice is often at civil wars with itself; and the vehement inclination to one, ingenders a *displacency* to another.

Decay of Christian Piety.

The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it.

Decay of Christian Piety.

To **DISPLANT**. *† v. a.* [old Fr *desplanter*; *dis* and *plant*.]

1. To remove a plant.

I did not think, a look,

Or a poor word or two, could have *displanted*

Such a fix'd constancy.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost.

Spenser.

I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*.

Bacon.

Curse on those French pirates, that *displanted* us, That flung us from the happiness we found there!

Beaumont and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

Three of these kings, saith Daniel, should the Antichristian horn depress and *displant*, to advance himself.

Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times, p. 63.

DISPLANTATION. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *plantatio*.]

1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people.

The Ednites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of.

Raleigh.

DISPLANTING. ** n. s.* [from *displant*.] Removal; ejection.

As this soil was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, and the Saracens possessing it, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 140.

Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio.

Shakespeare, Othello.

To **DISPLA'T**. ** v. a.* [*dis* and *plat*.] To untwist; to uncurl.

If any thing lie out of order, if every thing fall not even into their rings or curls, which of these would not rather choose that the state, whereof he is a member, should be in combustion, than his hair should be *displatted*!

Hakewill, On Providence, p. 422.

To **DISPLAY**. *† v. a.* [*desployer*, Fr.]

1. To spread wide.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*,

At his command, and reared him up light.

Spenser, F. Q.

There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,

On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet

Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects

Of disposition gentle.

Shakespeare.

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'st *display*,

The blush of morning, and the milky way.

Dryden.

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read.

Locke.

The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,

And first to light expos'd the sacred shade.

Pope, Statius.

Say, how this instrument of love began;

And in immortal strains *display* the fan.

Gay.

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.

Spectator.

4. To talk without restraint.

The very fellow which of late

Display'd so saucily against your highness.

Shakespeare.

5. To set ostentatiously to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once *display*, to the night.

Shakespeare.

6. To open; to unlock.

Her left [hand holds] a curious bunch of keys,

With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays*.

B. Jonson, Masques.

DISPLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies.

Glennville.

We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous displays of omnipotence, and be in transports at the pious essays of human skill. *Spectator.*

DISPLAYER. * *n. s.* [from *display*.] That which sets to view.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quir.

TO DISPLE. * *v. a.* [from *disciple*.] To discipline; to chastise. Obsolete.

Bitter penance, with an iron whip,

Was wont him once to *disple* every day. *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 27.*

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer can *disple* them.

Milton, Of Ref. in England, B. 1.

DISPLEASANCE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *deplaisance*.] Anger; discontent. Obsolete.

Cordell said, she lov'd him as behov'd;

Whose simple answer wanting colours fair

To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DISPLEASANT. † *adj.* [from *displease*.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

Nothing may be to him more *displeas*ant or painful, than to be neglected in his pain-taking. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 171. b.*

To some I know this method will seem *displeas*ant, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts. *Spenser, Letter to Raleigh.*

Thus the projector here is overthrown;

But I have now a project of mine own,

If it may pass, that no man would invite

The poet from us, to sup forth, to night,

If the play please. If it *displeas*ant be,

We do presume that no man will, nor we. *B. Jonson, Epilogue.*

What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeas*ant; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched on a bed of roses. *Glanville, Scepis.*

DISPLEASANTLY. * *adv.* [from *displeas*ant.] In an unpleasing manner.

Whereunto the said emperor *displeas*antly answering, said in this manner. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 148.*

TO DISPLEA'SE. † *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*.]

1. To offend; to make angry.

God was *displeas*ed with this thing. *1 Chron. xxi. 7.*

2. With *at*.

Wilt thou be *displeas*ed at us for ever? *Psalms lxxxv. 5.*

3. To make sad.

Soon as the unwelcome news

From earth arriv'd at Heaven-gate, *displeas*d

All were who heard; dim sadness did not spare

That time celestial visages, yet mix'd

With pity, violated not their bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

TO DISPLEA'SE. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displeas*e, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeas*ing to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeas*ing; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEAS'DNESS. * *n. s.* [from *displeas*ed.] Pain received; uneasiness.

We must be advised not to enter into any sharp or froward *displeas'dness* upon the occasions of our defects and frequent lapses. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. II.*

What a sad damp is there upon the heart! what a confusion and *displeas'dness* covers the whole soul!

South, Sermon. viii. 150.

DISPLEA'SINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *displeas*ing.] Offensive-ness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeas*ingness or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SURE. *n. s.* [from *displeas*e.]

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeas*ure or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeas*ure. *Judges, xv. 3.*

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeas*ure, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He should beware that he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *displeas*ure against him. *Knolles.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn

From his *displeas*ure.

Milton, P. L.

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to *alleviate* the *displeas*ure at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy just *displeas*ure lay;

But take thy judgements from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

Y' have shewn how much you in content design;

Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeas*ure pass like mine? *Dryden.*

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men as the *displeas*ure of their prince. *Addison, Freckholder.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeas*ure with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peucham on Musick.*

TO DISPLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection.

A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasuring or *displeas*uring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

DISPLICENCE. * *n. s.* [Lat. *displacencia*.] Discontent; dislike.

He is then the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displacence* and ill-humour. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I.*

Their time has been in a manner divided between the alternate returns of devotion towards heaven, and of a general *displacence* and peevishness towards every thing besides. *Cocentry, Phileas, to Hyd.*

TO DISPLODE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,

In posture to *displode* their second tire

Of thunder. *Milton, P. L.*

DISPLO'SION. † *n. s.* [from *displous*, Lat.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow;

The vast *displous*ion dissipates the clouds. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

DISPLUMED. * *adj.* [*dis* and *plumed*; Fr. *desplumé*.] See **TO DEPLUME.** Stripped of feathers.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed, their shields broken, their impresses defaced; and so *displum*ed, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

TO DISPO'NGE. * See **TO DISPUNGE.**

DISPORT. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *deport*; *dis* and *sport*.]

Chaucer uses *disport* for *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd;

And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd. *Spenser.*

They have in matters of religion, taken their *disport*, and solace. *Bacon, Advert. Controv. Ch. Eng.*

His *disports* were ingenious and manlike, whereby he always learned somewhat. *Hayward on Edu. VI.*

She bustled, heard the sound

Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd

To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milton, P. L.*

TO DISPO'RT. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *deporter*.] To divert.

Disporting themselves in divers towns and villages.

Sir T. Elton, Gov. fol. 209.

He often, but attended with weak guards,
 Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shakespeare.*
 When Nearchus sailed to the bottom of the Persian gulph,
 (leaving his fleet near Balaora,) he found Alexander *disporting*
 himself a little before his death upon the Euphrates.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 255.

TO DISPORT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
 Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
 Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton, P. L.*

Loose to the winds, their airy garments flew;
 The glittering textures of the filmy dew,
 Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
 Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPOSABLE. ** adj.* [from *dispose*.] Capable of being employed to any particular purpose; as, the enemy has a large *disposable* force.

DISPOSAL. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Not divine *disposal*; wisest men
 Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milton, S. A.*

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.
 Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*? *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule
 than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds
 into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick
 affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal*
 of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler, No. 75.*

TO DISPOSE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr. *dispono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
 The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
 Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *dis-*
posed much in works of publick piety. *Sprat.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
 To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These, when the knights beheld, they gan *dispose*
 Themselves to court, and each a daniel chose. *Spenser.*

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
 And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
 Then must thou *dispose* another way. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with *to*.

Suspicious *dispos'd* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy,
 and woe men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it,
 easily *dispos'd* them to do this. *Clarendon.*

He knew the seat of Paradise,
 And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
 Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what
 it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *dispos'd*,
 and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no
 efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great
 use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Bp. Smalridge.*

If more moralists find themselves *disposed* to pride, lust, in-
 temperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality con-
 cerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit; with *for*.

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth;
 but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
 The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden, Fables.*

8. To DISPOSE *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order
 their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons as
 they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*
Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. To DISPOSE *of*. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her;
 Which shall be either to this gentleman,
 Or to her death. *Shakespeare.*

I have *disposed* of her to a man of business, who will let her
 see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and cheerful in
 her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. To DISPOSE *of*. To give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd* of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. To DISPOSE *of*. To direct. See DISPOSING.

12. To DISPOSE *of*. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose* of themselves
 when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto
 them. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

13. To DISPOSE *of*. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
 What to resolve, and how *dispose* of me,
 Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden, Fables.*

14. To DISPOSE *of*. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than
 can be *disposed* of, if it was found. *Burnet.*

TO DISPOSE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms.
 Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
 She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
 Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*;
 My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakespeare.*

It shall be my task
 To render thee the Parthian at *dispose*. *Milton, P. R.*

Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispose*,
 Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden, Indian Emp.*

2. Distribution; act of government, dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
 What th' unsearchable *dispose*
 Of highest wisdom brings about,
 And ever best found in the close. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
 To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
 Without observance or respect of any,
 In will peculiar. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

DISPOSER. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributer; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what
 is got by begging. *Graunt, Bill of Mortality.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions
 may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to
 their *disposer*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPO'SING.* *n. s.* [from *disposc.*] Direction.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. *Prov. xvi. 33.*

The preparations [in the margin, *disposings*] of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord. *Prov. xvi. 1.*

DISPOSIT'ION. *n. s.* [from *dispositio*, *L. lat.*]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden, Dufres. Pref.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, and passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.

This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*

Lesser had been

The thwartings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd,
'Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of even people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

DISPO'SITIVE.† *adj.* [from *disposc.*]

1. That which implies disposal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Percegon.*

2. Inclinal.

Conversation — is impertinent and extravagant, as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Happiness. p. 84.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DISPO'SITION. *n. s.* [from *disposc.*] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

TO DISPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess.*]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossess*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagorus, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossess* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been dispos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossess*'d. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

I will chuse

Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispossess* her all. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess*'d;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. *Fairfax.*

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numb. xxxii. 39.*

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deity supreme, us *dispossess*'d,
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Restless Anata lay,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossess*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to *dispossess* the pyrate of Tunis. *Knolles, Hist.*

No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness. *Denham.*

O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess*'d
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispossess* him of this conceit. *Tillotson.*

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quits *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

DISPOSSESSION.* *n. s.* [from *dispossess.*] The act of putting out of possession.

Seven devils were cast out of her [Mary Magdalene] by the command of Christ. That heart which was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*, was now possessed with a free and gracious bounty to her deliverer. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

Rapes, murders, treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits. *Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Vain-glorious Man.*

DISPO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *disposc.*]

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys, Job, p. 49.*

D I S

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*.

Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better.

DISPRAISE.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

I purpose to declare something concerning dancing, wherein is merit of praise and *dispraise*.

Str T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 63.

If I can do it, By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*, She shall not long continue love to him.

Shakespeare.

To me reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*.

Milton, P. L.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail Or knock the breasts; no weakness; no contempt, *Dispraise* or blame.

Milton, S. A.

I need not raise

Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*.

Denham.

Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors

With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.

Dryden.

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author.

Addison.

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the clearness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults.

Pope.

To DISPRAYSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *disprais'd* Caesar.

Shakespeare.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing.

Spectator.

DISPRAYSER. *n. s.* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames.

Dict.

DISPRAY'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation.

Dict.

DISPRAY'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!

That came a wooing with you; many a time, When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,

Math ta'en your part.

Shakespeare, Othello.

To DISPREAD.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to poetry; and I therefore add a prose example.

As morning sun her beams *disprend* clear, And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.

Spenser, F. Q.

Over him art, striving to compare With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*, Framed of wanton ivy flowing fair, Through which the fragrant cglantine did spread His prickling arms, entrail'd with roses red.

Spenser, F. Q.

The Church had certainly *dispread* itself into all these quarters of the world by that time.

More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, (1669,) p. 166.

Above, below, around, with art *dispreal*, The sure inclosure folds the genial bed.

Pope, Odyssey.

To DISPREAD.* *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

Half in a blush of clustring roses lost, Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires, There on the verdant turf or flow'ry bed By gelid founts and careless rills to muse;

D I S

While tyrant Heat, *dispreading* through the sky, With rapid-sway his burning influence darts On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.

Thomson, Summer.

DISPREA'DER. *n. s.* [from *dispread*.] A publisher; a divulger.

If learned men be the first receivers out of books, and *dispreaders* both of vice and error, how shall the licensers themselves be confided in?

Milton, Areopagitica.

To DISPRIZE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *prize*.] To undervalue; to set in lower estimation.

Dishevel sweet thy yellow hair,

Whose ray does burnish'd gold *disprize*.

Cotton, Ode to Lydia.

To DISPROFE'SS.* *v. n.* [*dis* and *profess*.] To abandon the profession of.

His arms, which he had vow'd to *disprofess*,

She gather'd up.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 20.

DISPROFIT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. Langued. dial. *desprout-fite*; *dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment.

Dict.

Whereas he sought profit, he fell into double *disprofit*, that neither with good men he could avoid secret shame, nor yet with evil men the note of dissimulation.

Fox's Acts and Mon. of Abp. Crammer.

DISPROOF. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine.

Atterbury.

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other.

Rogers.

To DISPROPERT.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property.

He would

Have made them mules, silence'd their pleaders, and

Disproperied their freedoms.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

DISPROPORTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches

Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,

Whereto we see in all things nature tends:

Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,

Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Reasoning, I oft admire,

How nature, wise and frugal, could commit

Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand

So many nobler bodies to create,

Greater, so many fold to this one use.

Milton, P. L.

Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,

Thus surprized, she may fall:

Sleep does *disproportion* hide,

And, death resembling, equals all.

Waller.

For their strength,

The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but

Expect a fatal consequence.

Denham, Sophy.

What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,

To give their aid to form the pondrous ball?

First, tell us, why did any come? next, why

In such a *disproportion* to the dry.

Blackmore, Creation.

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul.

Rogers.

To DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There sits deformity to mock my body,

To shape my legs of an unequal size,

To *disproportion* me in every part.

Shakespeare.

Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportion'd* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow.

Swifling.

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth with undiscordant voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till *disproportion'd* sin
Jurr'd against nature's chime.

Milton, Ode.

DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Huckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Bp. Smalridge.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Broom.*

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable.*] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another. *Tillotson.*

DISPROPORTIONAL. *† adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

It is very *disproportional* to the understanding of childhood. *Locke.*

DISPROPORTIONALITY.* *n. s.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitableness in bulk or form.

The world so is setten free
From that untoward *disproportionality.*

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 60.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPORTIONATELY. *† adv.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

He who hath not taken leave of the follies of his youth, and in his maturer state scarce got out of that division, *disproportionately* divided his days, crowds up the latter part of his life, and leaves too narrow a corner for the age of wisdom. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 8.*

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *† n. s.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value. The learned Henry More writes this word *disproportionateness.*

No such vast eccentricity as there, nor *disproportionateness* of orbs and motions. *More, Notes upon Psych.*

To DISPROVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prova*]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmorland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakespeare.*

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden, Fables.*
It is easier to affirm than to *disprove.* *Holder.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine.

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Atterbury. Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which we had made in a manner *eternal.* *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker.*

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

DISPROVER. *n. s.* [from *disprove.*]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover.*

The single example that our annals have yielded — of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton, Rem. p. 224.*

To DISPU'NGE.* *v. a.*

1. To expunge; to rase out. [*Lat. dispungo.*]

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death,
Be to me now, on Thee I call,
My life, my strength, my joy, my all!

Sir H. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

2. To discharge, as a saturated sponge, when squeezed. [*dis* and *sponge.*] The later editors of Shakspeare correctly print it *disponge.*

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's Last Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse.*] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse.*

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispurst* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To DISPURVEY.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *dispourvoir.*] To deprive; to unprovide.

Dispurveyed of friends; lacking friends.

Barret.

DISPURVEYANCE.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *purveyance.*] Want of provisions.

No fort so sensible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive,
Or daily siege, through *dispurveyance* long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 10.

DISPU'TABLE. *† adj.* [from *dispute.*]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; containing something which may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

3. Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

DISPUTA'CITY.* *n. s.* [*Lat. disputatio.*] Proneness to dispute.

Let they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning; [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation.

Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30. 1634, p. 33.

DISPUTANT.† *n. s.* [*from dispute; disputans, Latin.*]

A controversialist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Then Elihu his speech directs to those,

Who in a ring the *disputants* inclose. *Sandys, Job, p. 49.*

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unscholastick statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke.*

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the shuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator.*

DISPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found

Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*

On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton, P. R.*

DISPUTATION. *n. s.* [*from disputatio, Lat.*]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*from dispute.*] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison.*

DISPUTATIVE.† *adj.* [*from dispute.*] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Their *disputative* and scrupulous zeal.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 59.

I have always looked upon this *disputative* religiousness as no better than a new-fashioned knight-errantry, which puts men continually upon quest of adventures, and makes monsters of every wind-mill that comes in their way.

Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts, Improvem. of the Mind.*

To DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo, Lat.*] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Picty.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPUTE.* *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,

As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute* My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.

— I shall do so:

But I must also feel it as a man.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

DISPUTE. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley.*

DISPUTELESS. *adj.* [*from dispute.*] Undisputed; uncontroversial. *Dict.*

DISPUTER. *n. s.* [*from dispute.*] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry.

Stillingfleet.

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers.*

DISPUTING.* *n. s.* [*from dispute.*] Disputation; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings and *disputings*. *Phil. ii. 14.*

Perverse *disputings* of men of corrupt minds. *1 Tim. vi. 5.*

DISQUALIFICATION. *n. s.* [*from disqualify.*] That which disqualifies: that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [*dis and qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. It has commonly for before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

3. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has from.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators.

Swift on the Sacramental Test.

To DISQUANTITY. *v. a.* [*dis and quantity.*] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;

And the remainders that shall still depend,

To be such men as may besort your age.

Shakespeare.

DISQUIET. *n. s.* [*dis and quiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness: want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUIET. *adj.* Inquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;

The meat was well if you were so content.

Shakespeare.

To DISQUIET. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalm. xlii. 5.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer.

Bp. Duppa.

Thou, happy creature, art secure From all the torments we endure;

Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love disturbs thee. *Roscommon.*
DISQUIETED.† *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] A disturber;
a harasser.

Weapons of all the villainy in the world, the *disquieters* of
the honour and peace of Christendom; — our passions and
appetites. *Hammond, Sermon. i.*

DISQUIETFUL.* *adj.* [from *disquiet.*] Producing
uncasiness or vexation.

Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear
reviling, as *disquietful*, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

Barrow, Sermon. vol. i. S. 15.

DISQUIETING.* *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Vexation;
disturbance.

There reigned in all men, without exception, blood, man-
slaughter, theft, and dissimulation; corruption, unfaithfulness,
tumults, perjury; *disquieting* of good men; forgetfulness of
good turns. *Wisdom, xiv. 25, 26.*

DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet.*] Without rest;
anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to
our graves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found
him calm. *Wiscman.*

DISQUIETNESS. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uncasiness;
restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders;
whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker.*

DISQUIETOUS.* *adj.* [from *disquiet.*] Causing *dis-*
quiet.

Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of
way they be troublesome or *disquietous* to her spouse.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 44.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty,
the touching whereof is so distasteful and *disquietous* to a
number of men. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.*

DISQUIETUDE. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uncasiness;
anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multi-
tude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind.

Addison, Spectator.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and
disquietudes, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the
lives of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISITION. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Exami-
nation; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose
determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence
must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either
condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions.* *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning
the antediluvian earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the
greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural
knowledge. *Addison, Spectator.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and
other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without par-
ticular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

TO DISRA'NK.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*, old Fr. *desreng.*]

1. To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*
2. To put out of the rank; to throw into confusion.

This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene;

Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action!

Decker, Satiro-Mastix.

So cranes, in winter, Strymon's cold forsake,
To drink warm Nile; and in their first flight make,
As chance directs, of letters various forms;
When their spread wings are by the violent storms
Of strong South-winds assail'd, by and by
In a confused globe all mingled fly;
The letter's lost in their *disranked* wings. *May's Lucan, B. 5.*

DISREGARD.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight
notice; neglect; contempt.

The *disregard* of melodious air was a necessary consequence
of this affectation of harmonical science.

Mason on Church Music, p. 99.

TO DISREGARD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight;
to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to ene-
mies, those whom nature is too apt to make us dispise, *disre-*
gard, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all.

Sprat.

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may re-
gard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame;
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREGARDED.* *n. s.* [from *disregard.*] One who
slights or contemns a thing.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and
admirers, as *disregarded*s. *Boyle, Style of Hiscript. p. 174.*

DISREGARDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full.*] Negli-
gent; contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY. *adj.* [from *disregardful.*] Negli-
gently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish.*]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulest *disrelish*, with'd their jaws
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

We may not hope to partake of Christ without sensible
disrelishes of nature, without outward afflictions, without a
true contrition of spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 188.*

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn
not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *dis-*
relish to them. *Locke.*

The satiety and *disrelish* attending sensual enjoyments, the
relish for things of a more pure and spiritual kind, the restless
motion of the mind from one terrene object or pursuit to
another, and often a slight or endeavour above them all to-
wards something unknown and perfective of its nature, are so
many signs and tokens of this better state, which in the stile
of the Gospel is termed Life Eternal.

Bp. Berkeley, Sermon before the Soc. for Prop. Gospel.

TO DISRE'LISH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant
taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of numerous draughts between, from milky stream.

Milton, P. L.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pur-
suit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

I ask again, as before in the animadversions, how long is
it since he hath *disrelished* libels?

Milton, Apology for Snectym.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so
concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost,
or *disrelished.* *Pope.*

DISREPUTABLE.* *adj.* [from *disrepute.*] Not cre-
ditable.

DISREPUTATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *reputation.*]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of
queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.

Bacon.

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage
his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbade any re-
port to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as
drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

DISREPUTE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South.*

To DISREPUTE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring into disgrace or dishonour; to disregard.

I think you *disrepute* them, as all of your fathers do.

Montagu, Appeal to Caesar, (1825,) p. 183.

The Virgin was betrothed, lest honourable marriage might be *disreputed*. *Bp. Traylor, Life of Christ, i. § 1.*

Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be *disreputed* by God, exposed to most disgraceful condemnation at his bar, and thrown into that state of everlasting ignominy? *Barrow, Sermon, vol. iii. S. 34.*

DISRESPECT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warours than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

To DISRESPECT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shew disrespect to.

It is true, I could have given him a better place; but in that I should have disgraced the suitor, and *disrespected* the commander. *Sir. H. Wotton, Letters, Rem. p. 557.*

DISRESPECTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *disrespectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison, Spect.*

To DISROBE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite, And all her filthy feature open shown, They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Kill the villain strait,

Disrobe him of the matchless monument, Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgement, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions? *Locke.*

DISROBER.* *n. s.* [from *disrobe*.] One who strips off a garment.

Disrobers of gypsies. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.*

DISRUPTION. *n. s.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

These iron chains are no sooner fast than broken; there was more than an human power in this *disruption*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere, Their force its curious texture cannot tear, Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFACTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison, Spect.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogeri.*

DISSATISFACTION. *n. s.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY. *adj.* [from *dissatisfy*.] Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSEAT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *seat*.] To put out of a seat.

This push

Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

[He] seeks all foul means

Of boisterous and rough jadery, to *disseat*

His lord, that kept it bravely.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

To DISSECT. *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;

Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,

We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSECTION. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

DISSECTOR.* *n. s.* [from *dissect*. Sometimes written *dissector*.] One who dissects or cuts asunder; an anatomist.

They had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a *dissector* or anatomist, a pollinator or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 177.*

To DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*dissaisir*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so *disseized* of his gripping gross,

The knight his thrillant spear again assayed,

In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSEIZIN. *n. s.* [from *disseisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

In case of *dissein*, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had, as it were, made a present and continual claim.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. s. 17.
He [was] fined before the justices itinerant at Dunstable a 100*l.* apiece for thirty forcible entries and *disseins* made by him upon divers men.

Stephens, Add. to Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege.

DISSEIZOR.† *n. s.* [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.

In case of *dissein*, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had, as it were, made a present and continual claim.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. s. 17.
To consider themselves as novel disseizers, usurpers, and intruders.

DISSEMBLANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *dissemblance*.] Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another.

Osborne, Adv. to a Son, 1658.

To DISSEMBLE.† *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin; *semlance*, *dissemblance*, and *dissembler*, old Fr.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her *face*, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it.

Hayward.

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio

Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.

Shakspeare.

He soon *dissembled* a sleep; and she, pleased that his thoughts were composed, fell into a real one. *Tatler*, No. 172.

In vain, on the *dissembled* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove.

Prior.

To DISSEMBLE.† *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us.

Jer. xlii. 20.

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd
I should do so in honour.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

2. Shakspeare uses it for fraudulent, unperforming, Dr. Johnson says. But it rather means, in the passage which he has cited, to make unlike others; the opposite to the verb *resemble*, and not allied to the Latin *dissimulare*; as Mr. Donce also has noticed. So *dissemblable*, old Fr. unlike, Cotgrave. See also **DISSEMBLANCE**. If this be admitted, the verb in the example must be transferred to the active.

I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

DISSEMBLER.† *n. s.* [from *dissemble*.]

1. An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou.

Shakspeare.

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel.

Raleigh.

The queen, with rage inflam'd,

Thus greets him, Thou *dissembler*, wouldst thou fly
Out of my arms by stealth?

Denham.

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *dissembler* can achieve nothing great and considerable.

South.

2. One who pretends that not to be, which really is.

For ought I know, all husbands are like me;

And every one I talk with of his wife,

Is but a well *dissembler* of his woes

As I am.

Beaumont and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

3. One who feigns what he does not feel or think.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion.

Milton, Eikonoclastes.

DISSEMBLING.* *n. s.* [from *dissemble*.] Dissimulation; fallacious appearance.

They are not upright, or sincere, as to their very being; but by such disguises, and *dissembling*, make themselves a real and visible (though a silent) lie.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 149.

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling*.

Rome, Ambitious Stepmother.

DISSEMBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *dissemble*.] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

St. Peter was *dissemblingly* divided between scandal and conscience from off the Jews and his judgement, in point of eating meats and conversing with the Gentiles, till God better informed him.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 113.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king.

Knolles.

To DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

All uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth.

Woodward.

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world.

Addison, Spect.

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still be maintained.

Atterbury.

DISSEMINATION.† *n. s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination*, whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription.

Brown.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*.

Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, i. § 4.

Those eight persons saved in the Ark, descending from the Gordian mountains, and multiplying to a large collection in the Plain of Sinaar, made their first division at that place: and that dispersion, or rather *dissemination*, hath peopled all other parts of the world, either never before inhabited, or dispeopled by the Flood.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

DISSEMINATOR. *n. s.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines.

Decay of Piety.

DISSENSION† *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fast sworn,

Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,

Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,

Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a *dissension* of a doil, break out

To bitterest enmity.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,

That no *dissension* hinder government.

Shakspeare.

He appeased the *dissension* then arising about religion.

Knolles.

Grown

In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;

But first among the priests *dissension* springs.

Milton, P. L.

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy;

Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy.

Dryden.

DISSENSIOUS. *adj.* [from *dissension*.] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissension* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Who are they that complain unto the king That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly, That fill his ears with such *dissension* rumours. *Shakespeare.*

You *dissension* rogues, That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion, Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *dissenting* Christians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth furthest *dissent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will *dissenting* brethren relish? What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there *dissent* or *dissent* are voluntary *dissent*. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley, Sermon.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. Not in use.

The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dissent* of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *dissent*.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

They do not only disapprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion, but likewise as a matter unbecoming, and savouring too much of the flesh and sensuality of concupiscence.

Ritaul, State of the Greek Church, p. 306.

The capacities of the Jews were very low and gross, — being *dissentaneous* and repugnant to the common humour and genius of mankind. *Barrow, Sermon, vol. ii. S. 15.*

DISSENTANY. *adj.* [from *dissent*.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete, or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

DISSENTER. *n. s.* [from *dissent*.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654), p. 104.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church. The word is supposed to have been assumed by the Presbyterians soon after the Restoration.

They had been used but as tools to prevent the *dissenters* from uniting with the Church of England, whenever the common danger should come to threaten both.

Welwood's Memoirs, p. 196.

The independents gradually, after the Restoration, mingled with the mass of Presbyterians, and now lie undistinguished in the herd of *dissenters*. *Swift on the Presbyt. Plea of Merit.*

DISSENTING. *n. s.* [from *dissent*.] Declaration of difference of opinion.

I shall never think myself conscientiously tied to go as oft against my conscience as I should consent to such new proposals, which my reason, in justice, honour, and religion, bids me deny. — And if my *dissentings* at any time were, as some have suspected and uncharitably avowed, out of error, opinion, activeness, weakness, or wilfulness; — yet can no man think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness, and importunate obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his error and passion dispelled.

K. Charles, Ficon Basil, ch. 6.

DISSENTIOUS. See **DISSENSIOUS.**

TO DISSERT. *v. n.* [Lat. *disserto*.] To discourse; to dispute on matters. *Cockram.*

Could I however repeat you the words of venerable sage, (for I can call him no other,) whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion, and whom still I hear, whenever I think on him; you might accept perhaps my religious theories as candidly, as you have my moral.

Dialogue on the Happiness.

DISSERTATION. *n. s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgement in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

DISSERTATOR. *n. s.* [Lat. *disserto*.] One who discourses or debates upon a subject.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.

Boyle on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

TO DISSERVE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desservir*.] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion.

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another. *Rogers.*

DISSERVICE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *desservice*.] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relations who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disservice*. *Collier.*

DISSERVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *disservice*.] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disserviceable*.] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

TO DISSETTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle*.] To unsettle; to unfix.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.

More, Expos. of St. Chrysostr. Pref.

TO DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language, Dr. Johnson says. Our word, in fact, is the old French *desseverer*. To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up.

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Keble.*

Discover your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
The meeting points the sacred hair *discover*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Shakespeare.*
Pope.

DISSEVERANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *desseverance*.] Separation. Used by Hoocheve and G. Douglas. Obsolete.

DISSEVERING.* *n. s.* [from *dissever*.] Separation. The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh.*

DISSIDENCE. *n. s.* [*dissidco*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DISSIDENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *dissideo*, *dissidens*.] Varying; not agreeing.

But in that new-found part of the world, which is scarcely so far from us beyond the line equinoctial, as our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs, no trust nor confidence is in leagues. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ch. 9.*

DISSIDENTS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A name applied to those of the Lutheran, Calvinistick, and Greek profession in Poland.

The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the *dissidents* with great moderation, as to the free exercise of their worship, which gave some flattering expectations that the affair would be happily terminated. *Guthrie, Poland.*

DISSILIENCE. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT. *adj.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILIATION. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *dissilation* of that air was great. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

DISSIMILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sullet-oil. *Boyle.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and *dissimilar*. *Newton.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *dissimilar* parts can have a like situation. *Bentley.*

DISSIMILARITY. *n. s.* [from *dissimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *dissimilarity* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. *Chene.*

DISSIMILE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dissimile*.] A dissimilitude; a comparison with, and illustration by, contraries. "Contraria juxta se posita magis elucescunt." Such is the definition of a *dissimile*, following that of a *simile*, in the Instructions for Oratory, Oxf. 1682, p. 63. In the parts of rhetoric, *dissimiles* and contraries are there placed among "the ornaments of speech," sign. A. 3.

DISSIMILITUDE.† *n. s.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.]

1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, new turnings, jar, and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any other *dissimilitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker.*

The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. *Stillington.*

As humane society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *dissimilitudes*. *Grew.* Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *dissimilitude*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity. *Pope, Odyssey, Notes.*

2. Comparison by contraries. See **DISSIMILE.**

Dissimilitudes are expressed either by disjunction, or by commutation and conversion, and several ways of comparing together and reflecting upon them.

Instruct. for Oratory, p. 63.

DISSIMULATION.† *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Latin.]

"The learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not; and *dissimulation* is a concealment of what is." *Tatler, No. 213.* The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low

His grey *dissimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd.

Milton, P. R.

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South.*

To DISSIMULE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *dissimuler*; Lat. *dissimulo*.] To dissemble. Not now in use. Chaucer presents us both with this verb, and with the substantive *dissimuling*.

To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] *dissimuled* his heaviness. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 124.*

In the church some errors may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

DISSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhalath. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To DISSIPATE.† *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

Martin, the legate of Pope Innocent the VIII., revoked and *dissipated* all former grants.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 4.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and tears off those corpuscles which it brought.

Woodward.

It is covered with skin and hair to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm.

Thomson.

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*.

Savage's Life.

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains.

London.

DISSIPATION. *n. s.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of languages happened. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout.

Milton, P. L.

• Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually straining out of the earth be preserved, its *dissi-*

passion prevented, and the cold kept off by some building; this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations. *Swift.*

DISSOCIABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *dissociabilis.*] Not to be brought to good fellowship. *Cockeram.*

A company of scribbling parasites, fiery spiritual friars, zealous anchorites, hypocritical confessors, and those Pectorian soldiers, his janitory jesuits, that *dissociable* society, as *Languis* terms it. *Barlow, Anat. of Mel. p. 650.*

To DISSOCIATE.† *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Cockeram.*

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

By this *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with, on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DISSOCIATION.* *n. s.* [from *dissociate.*] Separation; division.

Before the *dissociation* of the seventeen provinces, this town [*Antwerp*] was one of the greatest marts of Europe. *Howell, Lett. i. ii. 15.*

DISSOLVABLE.† *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

The body is *dissolvable* and mortal.

Mare, Song of the Soul, To the Reader.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DISSOLUBLE.† *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

That which is commonly known among us being properly a gummous body and *dissoluble* also in water. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 12.*

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

DISSOLUBILITY. n. s. [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the collision of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISSOLVE. v. a. [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquify.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was riven all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be? *2 Pet. iii. 11.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of anything.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder.

Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,

In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd.* *Milton, P. R.*

The commons live, by no divisions rent;

But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united; as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou can'st make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan. v. 16.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* these magick spells. *Milton, S. A.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs sic. *Dryden.*

To DISSOLVE. v. n.

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run

And trickle into drops before the sun,

So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addison, Ovid.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. adj. [from *dissolve.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and vivaporous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT. n. s. [from the adjective.] That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSOLVER.† *n. s.* [from *dissolve.*]

1. That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolvent*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who solves or clears a difficulty.

Dissolving of doubts were found in the same Daniel, [in the margin, a *dissolver.*] *Daniel, v. 12.*

DISSOLVIBLE. adj. [from *dissolve.* It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissoluble*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

DISSOLUTE. adj. [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant hugo and tall,
Who him disarmed, *dissolute*, dismay'd,
Unawares surpriz'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch and rob our passengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute.* *Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,
Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton, P. L.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison, Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. adv. [from *dissolute.*] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdom, xii. 23.*

D I S

DISSOLUTENESS. † *n. s.* [from *dissolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

Their painting, their nakedness, their inconstancy in all fashions, the instruments of *dissoluteness*.

Dr. J. White's Time-term, (1613.) p. 67.

If we look into the common managements, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue.

Locke.

Instead of speaking the language of a serious, rational, unaffected piety, they abound wholly with rapturous flights of unbelieved love, and strains of mystical *dissoluteness*.

Conventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. v.

DISSOLUTION. † *n. s.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw.

Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure.

South.

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*.

Bacon.

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*.

Raleigh, Hist.

We expected

Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought was meant by death that day.

Milton, P. L.

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world.

Hooker.

He thence shall come,

When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe.

Milton, P. L.

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provision, by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment?

Bentley.

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world.

South.

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

If I can but hold them all together, And draw them to a sufferance of themselves, But till the *dissolution* of the dinner, I shall have just occasion to believe

My wit is magisterial.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament.

Blackstone.

10. Looseness of manners: laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Cry we now out daily against all manner of excess, riot, and *dissolution*?

Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, (1587.) p. 315.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unfit for noble or spiritual employments.

Ep. Taylor.

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties.

South.

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles.

Atterbury.

DISSONANCE. *n. s.* [*dissonans*, Lat. *dissonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,

But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*

Of Bacchus and his revellers,

Milton, P. L.

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of these times.

Garth, Pref. to Ovid.

D I S

DISSONANCE. † *n. s.* [*dissonance*, Fr.] Discord; disagreement.

Bullockar.

DISSONANT. † *adj.* [*dissonans*, Lat.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

You are too harsh, too *dissonant*;

There's no true music in your words, my lord.

Beaumont and F. Woman-hater.

Dare were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing

The cruel raptures of the savage kind.

Thomson.

2. Incongruous; disagreeing; with from.

For it must needs be, that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.

Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551.) ch. 6.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman.

Macmillan on Providence.

Questionless this was a hard-heartedness of divorcing, worse than that in the Jews, which they say extorted the allowance from Moses and is utterly *dissonant* from all the doctrine of our Saviour.

Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

3. With to: less properly.

Whet conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it.

South.

TO DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising

To pay our wonted tribute, from the which

We were dissuaded by our wicked queen.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike

My voice dissuades.

Milton, P. L.

Not diffident of thee, do I dissuade

Thy absence from my sight.

Milton, P. L.

I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;

Or, what I can't deny, would fain dissuade.

Addison, Ovid.

DISSUA'DER. † *n. s.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

Hulot.

This R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a *dissuader* of such gentlemen, that he knows, from sending their children to the university.

Life of A. Wood, p. 291.

DISSUA'SION. † *n. s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

How long shall I live with those,

Whose savage minds sweet peace oppose;

Where fury by *dissuasion* grows!

Sandys, Psalms, (1636.) p. 204.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it.

Boyle.

DISSUA'SIVE. † *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

Raucus harangues with a *dissuasive* grace,

And Helluo invites with a forbidding face.

Congreve, Epistle on Pleasing.

He [Abraham] dutifully submitted, without seeking excuses from any *dissuasive* reasonings.

Abp. Secker, Sermon.

DISSUA'SIVE. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasive* to those who have reconciled themselves to both.

Gov. of the Tongue.

TO DISSU'NDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder*.] This is a barbarous word. See **DISSEVER.** To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thunder'd.

Chapman.

To DISSWEETEN. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By exalts the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*, grow sour and loathsome.

Sp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655), p. 296.

DISSYLLABLE. *n. s.* [*from dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE. *n. s.* [*from dissyllable*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is fit for modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verses, but that they be *dissyllables*: whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden*.

DI-STAFF. † *n. s.* plur. *distaves*. [*bytter*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Beasts never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's distaff spins,
With greater power than she did make them wend
Each way, as she that ages praise did bend. *Sidney*.

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the distaff hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax*.

I would fain counsel you, but to what I know not; he's so below a beating, that the women find him not worthy of their distaves; and to hang him, were to cast away a rope.

Beaumont and Fl. King and no King.

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin, with her distaff in her hand. *Dryden*.

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the distaff.

In my civil government some say the crossier, some say the distaff was too busy. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne. *Dryden*.

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. s.* A species of thistle.

To DISTAIN. † *v. a.* [*old Fr. destaindre*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood distain. *Dryden, Virg.*

Place on their heads that crown distain'd with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope*.

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.

He understood,
That lady whom I had to me assign'd
Had both distain'd her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The worthiness of praise distains his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himself bring the praise forth. *Shakespeare*.
Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, distaining their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward*.

DISTAIN. * *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] We had formerly this substantive in both the senses of the verb; but it is now wholly disused.

DISTANCE. *n. s.* [*distance*, Fr. *distancia*, Lat.]

1. Distance is space considered barely in length between any two things, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke*.

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great distance between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine.

Addison, on Italy.

As he lived but a few miles distance from her father's house he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison*.

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still dispos'd to give us terms,
And waits at distance till he hears from Cato. *Addison*.

These dwell at such convenient distance,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior*.

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor*.

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in such bloody distance,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of distance, and won the race. *L'Esrangeur*.

6. Space of time.

You must do it by distance of time. *1 Esdr. v. 47*.

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years distance between one and the other. *Prior*.

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a distance are capable of. *Tillotson*.

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a distance, we must be able to know things future. *Smalridge*.

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance between them. *Locke*.

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know, what distance to the crown is due. *Dryden*.

'Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld.

Atterbury.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift*.

10. Refraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, distance and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgement given. *Milton, P. L.*

To DISTANCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distance the object. *Dryden, Dufrenoy*.

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with adventurous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the dangerous race:
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal, the distanc'd lover dies. *Gay*.

DISTANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Lat.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heaven which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton, P. L.*

I felt,
Though distant from the worlds between. *Milton, P. L.*

The wondrous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to distant sight of solid stone. *Pope*.

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries distant from our own.

Watts, Impr. sem. of the Mind.

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things distant also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts, Logick*.

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles distant.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice so widely distant from it. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and distant phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison, Spect.*

DISTA'STE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the distaste of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon, Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people showed great murmur and *distaste* at it. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke.

Milton, P. L.

With stern *distaste* 'avow'd,

To their own districts drive the suitor crowd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons;
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*;

But with a little art upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question:

If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Daines.*

If we have

Distasted his opinion any way,
Make peace again. *Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.*

There were others of a different nature, and which had a contrary effect by *distasting* and disobliging many of the chief nobility, and most or all of the clergy. *Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng. p. 174.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.

Bacon, Ess. of Suitors.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

5. To corrupt; To make distasteful.

Her brainsick raptures

Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Nothing but continuance, and abuse, hath *distasted* these things. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 314.*

DISTASTEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;

So it be new, and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*
Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-eyes, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTASTEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *distasteful*.]

1. Dislike.

Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished.

E. of Bristol to K. James I. Supp. to Cabala, p. 121.

2. Disagreeableness.

But to leave the *distastefulness* of comparison, let us view what is fit they should be. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 343.*

DISTASTIVE. *n. s.* [from *distaste*.] That which occasions aversion or disgust.

Pride in the adviser, mixed with jealousy of the pride of the adviser, (and very often not without cause,) or of other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof, which is here principally meant by moral chyrurgery.

Whitlock, Manners of the English.

DISTEMPER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases.

Suckling.

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing.

South.

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.

Raleigh, Hist.

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes?

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries.

Bacon.

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament.

King Charles.

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too,

Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.

Waller.

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,

Which puts some of us in *distemper*, but

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught

Of you that yet are well.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

9. [In painting.] A term used, when colours are worked up with something besides meer water or oil. See the sixth sense of the verb *distemper*.TO DISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,

So soon to bid good morrow to thy bed.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. To disorder.

In madness,

Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,

Upon malicious pravity, dost thou confound

To start my guilt?

He *distemper'd* himself one night with long and hard study.

Boyle, Hist. of Fluids.

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;

Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kird.

Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,

No more shall vex the church and tear the state.

Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distemper'd* by interest, passion, or partiality.

Addison, Freeholder.

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;

The king by me requests your presence strait.

Shakespeare.

6. A term in painting.

D I S

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distemper*ing the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gunned liquor. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 286.*

DISTEMPERANCE. * *n. s.* [*dis* and *temperance*.] Distemperance. Obsolete.

Diseases grew; *distemperance* made me swell.

Mir. for Mag. p. 112.

DISTEMPERATE. † *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.]

1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Their habit is for the most part nakedness; the zone, by reason of its *distemperate* heat, well excusing clothing. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 348.*

2. Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate*, and out of rule.

Woodstock, Tr. and Eng. Gram. (1623) p. 295.

Is it possible there can be, even to the most *distempered* palate, any such sweetness in it? *Whole Duty of Man.*

DISTEMPERATURE. † *n. s.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see

The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

Head-melancholy is commonly caused by a cold or hot *distemperature* of the brain. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 175.*

How now, Ananias! what if it hath conjured up this *distemperature* in the circle of your face? *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbott.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure

Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth

Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature*,

In passion shook. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,

And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

5. Indisposition; slight illness.

So rest you all in silent quietness;

Let nothing wake you till the power of sleep,

With his sweet dew, cooling your brains inflam'd,

Hath rectified the vain and idle thoughts

Bred by your surfeit and *distemperature*. *Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.*

He complained the same night of a great cold, which he had then taken in the mould of his head. Notwithstanding which *distemperature*, for performance of his accustomed duty unto the king's majesty, he went upon the next Sabbath following unto the court at Whitehall. *Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 119.*

TO DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Lat.] To stretch

out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts is as unseemly. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds

Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

DISTENSION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *distensus*.]

1. The act of stretching. See DISTENTION.

Woe is me how are thy joints and sinews torn, and stretched till they crack again, by this torturing *distension*! *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

2. The state of things stretched.

The *distension* of his [Noah's] uncovered limbs. *Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. (1720) i. 252.*

DISTENT. † *part. pass.* [*distentus*, Lat.] Spread. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority of Spenser. But this is a mistake. Others use it for *extended* and *swollen*.]

Vol. II.

D I S

Some others were new driven and *distent*,
Into great ingots and to walges square,
Some in round plates withtween monument. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But those potential parts how be they meint
With those that now be actually *distent*?

The effusive South,
Warms the wide air, and o' the void of heaven

Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers *distent*.
Thomson, Spring.

DISTENT. *n. s.* [from *distend*.] The space through-

which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the *distentest*, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTENTION. *n. s.* [*distentio*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the *distention* of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, where there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing *distended*.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

DISTERMINATE. * *adj.* [Lat. *determinatus*.]

Divided; separated by bounds.

Where there is a communion in the same blessed sacraments, instituted by our Lord Jesus, there is one and the same church of Christ; however far *determinate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.*

DISTERMINATION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *determinatio*.] Di-

vision; separation.

Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total exclusion or *determination*, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final. *Hammond, Of Conscience.*

TO DISTER. * *v. a.* [*dis* and *terra*, Lat.] To ban-

ish from a country.

They commonly call it the second Italy, which made the Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterr'd* and banished hence to Barbary, to think that paradise was in that part of the heavens which hung over this city. *Howell, Lett. i. 1. 24.*

They [the Jews] were all suddenly *disterr'd* and exterminated. *Id. i. iii. 32.*

TO DISTHRO'NIZE. † *v. a.* [*destroner*, old Fr.] To

dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;

But Peridure and Vigent him *dathroniz'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DISTICH. *n. s.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a

couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems encased in enamelled gold. *Camden, Rem.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,

In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

TO DISTILL. † *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat. *distiller*, Fr.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall *distil* as the dew. *Deut. xxxii. 2.*

How vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grey warm in vain.

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh, Hist.*

3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.

Vol. II.

Have I not been

To pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

To DISTILL. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
They pour down rain according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job, xxxvi. 28.*

The dew, which on the tender grass

The evening had *distill'd*,

To pure rose water turned was,

The shades with sweets that fill'd.

From his fair head

Perfumes *distil* their sweets.

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire; as, *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;

I'll catch it ere it come to ground;

And that, *distill'd* by magic slights,

Shall raise such artificial sprights.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,

And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

DISTILLABLE. * *adj.* [Fr. *distillable*.] Fit to be distilled. *Sherwood.*

DISTILLATION. *n. s.* [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths. *Shakespeare.*

DISTILLATORY. *adj.* [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtile nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

DISTILLER. *n. s.* [from *distil*.]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.
I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLERY. * *n. s.* [from *distil*.]

1. The art of distilling spirits.
2. The place, where the distiller exposes his spirits for sale.

DISTILMENT. *n. s.* [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy nuptial stole,

And in the porches of mine ear did pour

The leperous *distilment*.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

DISTINCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.
Bellarmine saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to

give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,

High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*

Each thing on earth.

Milton, P. L.

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell

His arrows from the four-fold-visag'd four,

Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels

Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.

Milton, P. L.

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold

Over all living things that move on th' earth,

Wherever thus created; for no place

Is yet *distinct* by name.

Milton, P. L.

To DISTINCT. * *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo*, *distinctum*.]

To distinguish. One of our oldest verbs; but not now in use.

• There can no right *distinct* it so,

That he dare saie a word thereto.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 6199.

Distincted with points, pauses, or rests.

Barret.

DISTINCTION. † *n. s.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,

Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,

Puffing at all, winnows the light away.

Shakespeare.

2. Note of difference.

Nice *distinctions* in phraseology, and minute differences in words, should be observed by accurate translators.

Abb. Newcome, View of Bib. Translations.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men. *Shenstone.*

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;

The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgement

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite.

Hooker.

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon, Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick

And *distinctions* to answer it.

Denham, Sophy.

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgement.

Was it not ever one of Nature's glories,

Nay, her great piece of wonder, that amongst

So many million millions of her works

She left the eye *distinction*, to call out
The one from th' other? *Beaumont and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

DISTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct*.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names.

One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive*.] Particularly; not confusedly. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, in which the true word is *intensively*, not *distinctively*.

In learning's better part her skill was such,
That her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively*
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch.

Misc. for Mag. p. 855.

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*
After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTINCTNESS. *n. s.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Ray on the Creation.*

The better to serve *distinctness* of apprehension in this subject, I shall consider all the wonderful impressions of the airy region, apart from the apparitions of spirits.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 183.

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

He seems justly to wonder, that artists have so seldom had recourse to this great storehouse of beautiful and noble images, so proper for the employment of their pencils, and delivered with so much force and *distinctness*, that the painter has nothing to do but to substitute his colours for the words of Homer.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

The effects of the rising sun on a vernal landscape, with its accompaniments, are thus delineated in the manner of Lydgate, yet with more strength, *distinctness*, and exuberance of ornament. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 264.*

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Let us resolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long

As he could make me, with his eye or ear,

Distinguish him from others, he did keep

The dock. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,

Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil,
as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts, Logick.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years

Hath not yet divid into the world's deceit;

Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward shew! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

St Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

TO DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child, Disc. on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

[They] left a race behind

Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Milton, P. R.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish*.]

Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine
With rays so strong, *distinguish'd* and divine. *Pope, Odys.*

DISTINGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguish*.]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Prr.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguishing*.]

With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

If we observe *distinguishtly*, and exactly apply and proportion the arguments to the imperfect christian state, you shall find that promises are the most proper, congruous, agreeable argument, most apt and hopeful to do the deed, to have the impression upon the heart. *Hammond, Serm. vi.*

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishtly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *distinguish*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
In all parts of the world where wealth and traffick is, are
such *distinguishments*, *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.*
To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I con-
sidered whether any credit at all were to be given to their
distinguishments. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTILLE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *tille*.] To deprive
of right.

That were the next way to *distille* myself of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.] *

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular
motions.

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so obligingly am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*
Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

Distorted all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *dis-*
tort the understandings of men *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine
inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTORT.* *adj.* Distorted; writhed.

Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xii. 36.

DISTORTION.† *n. s.* [*distortio*, Lat.]

1. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or
the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears, and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*
In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elabo-
rate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and trans-
ported out of themselves by the bewillings and *distortions* of
enthusiasm. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A wresting from the true meaning.

Those absurdities are all framed by himself, either by a
willing mistake of my meaning, or by a childish *distortion* of
my words. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, (1659.) p. 147.*

To DISTRACT.† *v. a. part. pass.* *distracted*;
anciently *distracted*, *distracted*, and *distract*.
[*distractus*, Lat.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian, but
being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and power-
fuller part of the earth is plac'd. *Brown, Vulg. Err*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by war
—Most worthy sir, youerein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-musk'd footmen. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Once it was well compacted, and built as a city that is at
unity in itself; but now *distracted* from itself.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 275.

3. To turn from a single direction towards various
points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes
to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to
perplex; to confound; to harass.

Vouchsafe then, O Thou most Almighty Spright
From whom all gifts of wit and knowledge flow,
To shed into my breast some sparkling light
Of Thine eternal truth, that I may show
Some little beams to mortal eyes below
Of that immortal beauty, there with Thee,
Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted*.

Psaln lxxxviii. 15.

Come, cousin, can'st thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again?
As if thou wert *distracted* and mad with terror?

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distract* to know well what I utter. *Milton, S. A.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with
violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than
it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us? We should, in
the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than
in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unsettled and
vagrant fancy; but popularly, to make mad in
whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?

— To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence:

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,

And bear him home for his recovery.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Better I were *distract*.

So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,

And woes, by wrong imagination, lose

The knowledge of themselves.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of
his decease, and fell *distracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and
with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and
obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *distractus*. See **To**
DISTRACT.] Mad.

Alone she being left, the spoil of love and death,

In labour of her grief outrageously *distract*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

DISTRACTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *distract*.] Madly; fran-
tically.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;

For she did speak in starts *distractedly*.

Shakspeare, Tim. Night.

It is fine sport to see in our authors, how the devil with
his famous oracles and prophets foreseeing by his skill in
the Scripture that Christ was near his birth, did droop upon
it and hang the wing; did sensibly decay in his courage;
began to breathe quick, and speak imperfectly; and sometimes
as men in the extremity of a fever, *distractedly*, wildly, with-
out any coherence, and scarce sense. *Hammond, Sermon. xvi.*

DISTRACTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *distract*.] The state of
being distracted; madness.

Lo, thou, to whom the greatest throng was a solitude in
respect of the fruition of thy Father, thou, who wert un-
capable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one,
wouldst yet so much act man as to retire for the oppor-
tunity of prayer; to teach us, who are nothing but wild
thoughts and giddy *distractedness*, to go aside when we would
speak with God. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

DISTRACTED.* *n. s.* [from *distract*.] That which
draws aside, or which perplexes and confounds.

Such inspiration as this, is no *distracter* from, but an accom-
plisher and enlarger of, human faculties.

More, Genj. Cabb. Preface.

DISTRACTION.† *n. s.* [*distractio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,

His power went out in such *distractions* as

Beau'd all spies.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Thou, to whom the greatest throng was a solitude in respect
of the fruition of thy Father, thou who wert incapable of
distractio from him with whom thou wert one, wouldst yet so
much act man as to retire for the opportunity of prayer.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called
different ways.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distract*ion.

1 Cor. vii. 35.

Never was known a night of such *distract*ion;
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distract*ions, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. *Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.*

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, the conspicuous *distract*ions, the crisis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distract*ion of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. *Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.*

Madam, this is a mere *distract*ion:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakspeare.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:
Orestes so, with like *distract*ion tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distract*ion, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. *Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.*

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distract*ion which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRACTIVE. † *adj.* [from *distract*.] *Causing perplexity.*

In these perilous and *distractive* times.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 104.

Who is not too thick-sighted, may see how hurtful and *distractive* it is to the house, the church, and commonwealth.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

Of grown unmindful through *distractive* cares
I've stretched my arms and touch'd him unawares. *Dryden.*

To DISTRAIN. † *v. a.* [Fr. *destraindre*.]

1. *To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shakspeare.*

2. *To rend; to tear.* Spenser. Not in use.

To DISTRAIN. *v. n.* *To make seizure.*

The earl answer'd, I will not lend money to my superior,
upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden, Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marrel.*

DISTRAINER. *n. s.* [from *distrain*.] *He that seizes.*

DISTRAINT. *n. s.* [from *distrain*.] *Seizure.* *Dict.*

DISTRAUGHT. † *part. adj.* [from *distract*.] *Distracted.* See *To DISTRACT*.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distracted* of his wits. *Camden, Remains.*

At length I wisdom ponder'd in my thought,
And madness weigh'd: for folly is *distracted*. *Sandys, Eccles. p. 3.*

DISTRAUGHTED. * See the 4th sense of *To DISTRACT*.

To DISTREAM. * *v. n.* [from *stream*, with the unmeaning addition of *dis*.] *A poetical word of modern times.* *To flow.*

Still as the village caught the waving sound,
A swelling tear *distream'd* from every eye. *Shenstone, Elegy.*

DISTRESS. *n. s.* [*destrasse*, Fr.]

1. *The act of making a legal seizure.*

He would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Quoth she, some say, the soul's secure
Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. *A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused.* *Cowel.*

3. *The thing seized by law.*

4. *Calamity; misery; misfortune.*

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shakspeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke, xxi. 25.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. *To prosecute by law to a seizure.*

2. *To harass; to make miserable; to crash with calamity.*

Distress not the Mosquitoes, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut. ii. 9.*

I am *distressed* for thee, *Jonathan.* *1 Sam. xiv. 26.*

DISTRESSEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from the part. *distressed*.]

The state of being *distressed*. *Scott.*

DISTRESSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.]

1. *Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.*

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffered. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The ewes still folded, with disended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Distressful and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

2. *Attended with poverty.*

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shakspeare.*

DISTRESSFULLY. * *adv.* [from *distressful*.] *In a miserable manner.*

I am *distressfully* dead. *Johnson.*

DISTRESSING. * *adj.* [from *distress*.] *Harassing;*

afflicting; tormenting; painful. *Ash.*

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] *To divide amongst more than two; to deal out; to dispense.*

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The spoil got on the Antiates
Was not *distributed*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith, xvi. 24.*

DISTRIBUTER. † *n. s.* [from *distribute*.] *One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.*

He is a *distributor* of the church goods.

A Fruitful Sermon on Rom. xii. 3, &c. (1584), p. 65.

We might cast in also the consideration of that divine Nemesis, which God has placed in the frame and nature of the universal creation, as he is a *distributor* to every one according to his works. *More, Cong. Cabb. p. 153.*

There were judges and *distributors* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributor* to the parts of those bodies. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTION. *n. s.* [*distributio*, Lat.]

1. *The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.*

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

2. *Act of giving in charity.*

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns.

Atterbury.

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into its several kinds of species.

Watts.

DISTRIBUTIVE.† *adj.* [from *distribut.*]

1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds: the one is named Justice *distributive*, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefice, or other thing scemable: the other is called commutative or by exchange.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 142.

If justice will take all, and nothing give,

Justice methinks is not *distributive*.

Dryden.

The *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics.

Swift.

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call *distributive* or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septeni, &c. which they somewhat supply by repetition.

Meds on Dan. p. 12.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive*.]

1. By distribution.
2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided.

Hooker.

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone.

Watts, Logick.

DISTRIBUTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *distributive*.] Desire of distributing.

The carving at the table he always made his province, which he said he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch: but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.

Fell, Life of Hammond, 2.

DISTRICT. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance.

Cowell.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*.

Addison.

With stern distaste avow'd,

To their own *districts* drive the suitor crowd.

Pope, Odyssey.

3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie,

The scorching beams, directly darted, fry.

Blackmore.

DISTRICTION. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.] Sudden display. A word little used.

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distriction*, and sits like a glory upon the countenance.

Collier on the Aspect.

TO DISTRUST.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him.

Wisdom, i. 2.

Not *distrusting* mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness.

2 Maco. 12. 22.

DISTRUST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.

Milton, P. L.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,

To have my faith no better understood:

Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;

Nothing but love could make you so unjust.

Dryden.

DISTRUSTFUL.† *adj.* [*distrust* and *full*.]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Go boldly home, and let thy mind

No *distrustful* crosses find.

Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.

Let other men—rail then, and scoff at women.—These

men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such

speeches.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 589.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts.

Boyle, Scraphick Love.

2. Not confident; diffident.

Notwithstanding he must not shew himself diffident or *distrustful* utterly.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 68.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves.

Gov. of the Tongue.

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;

But rattling nonsense in full vollics breaks.

Pope

DISTRUSTFULLY.† *adv.* [from *distrustful*.] In a distrustful manner.

They so labour, as neither to labour anxiously, nor *distrustfully*, nor profanely.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 14.

Many are they,

That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,

No help for him in God there lies.

Milton, Ps. iii.

DISTRUSTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *distrustful*.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

It is behooful for christian brethren to be firmly joined in the bands of concord and unity, without being acquainted with *distrustfulness* of God's Word; and that no man, having built his faith upon God's Word and truly depending on Christ, should need to doubt of a perfect peace.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580.) fol. 14.

Overwhelmed with *distrustfulness* and grievous doubtings of his salvation.

Professor Benefield, Sermon. (1615.) p. 21.

DISTRUSTING.* *n. s.* [from *distrust*.] Want of confidence.

God hath created the physician for thy help; therefore use him temperately, without violent confidences; and sweetly, without uncivil *distrustings*, or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impotent fear.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 4. § 2.

DISTRUSTLESS.* *adj.* [*distrust* and *less*.] Without suspicion or distrust.

Poets, ever void

Of guile, *distrustless*, scorn the treasur'd gold,

And spurn the miser, spurn his deity.

Shenstone, Economy.

TO DISTUNE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *tune*.] To disorder; to untune.

Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,

How didst thou with such unharmonious heat

Dare to *distune* his well-composed rest;

Whose heart so just and noble strokes did beat?

Sir H. Wotton to a Friend in Sickness.

But is he gone? and live I rhyming here,

As if some muse would listen to my lay,

When all *distun'd* sit waiting for their dear,

And bathe the banks where he was wont to play?

Sir H. Wotton, Tears at the Grave of Sir A. Morton.

TO DISTURB.† *v. a.* [*disturber*, old Fr. *disturbo*, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

DIS

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*
His youth with wants and hardships must engage;
Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *disturbs* study.
4. To turn off from any direction: with *from*. This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim. *Milton, P. L.*

DISTURB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd. *Milton, P. L.*

DISTURBANCE. *n. s.* [from *disturb*.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.
The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. *Locke.*
2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befall: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares. *Milton, P. L.*

DISTURBER. *n. s.* [from *disturb*.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addison.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless noise,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bustle, but to shun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone! *Granville.*

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*. *Shakspeare.*

TO DISTURN. *v. a.* [dis and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside. Not now in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them. *Daniel.*

For thee vain foolish things thy prophets sought;
Thee thing iniquities they have not taught,
Which might *disturn* thy bondage: but for thee
False burthens, and false causes, they would see.

Donne, Poems, p. 357.

DISVALUATION. *n. s.* [dis and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

TO DISVALUE. *v. a.* [dis and *value*.] To under-value; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalu'd*

In levity. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has. *Gon. of the Tongue.*

DISVALUE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disregard; disgrace.

The whole man, yea, Caesar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Despise the world's injuries *disvalue*.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. p. 229.

TO DISVELOPE. *v. a.* [Developer, Fr.] To uncover.

It is yet an heraldick term for *display*. *Dict.*

DISUNIFORM.* *adj.* [dis and *uniform*.] Not uniform; heterogeneous.

DIS

The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty.

Cowentry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

DISUNION. *n. s.* [dis and *union*.]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*. *Glanville, Scrypsis.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison, State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest. *Addison on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

TO DISUNITE. *v. a.* [dis and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

TO DISUNITE. *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole. *South.*

DISUNITER.* *n. s.* The person or cause that breaks concord. *Johnson, in V. Divider.*

DISUNITY. *n. s.* [dis and *unity*.] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *More.*

TO DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [dis and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another.

Shakspeare.

DISUSAGE.* *n. s.* [desusage, old Fr.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

DISUSE. *n. s.* [dis and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; dissuétude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years. *Arbutnot.*

TO DISUSE. *v. a.* [dis and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course:

As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden, Fables.*

Priam, in arms *disus'd*, invests his limbs decay'd. *Dryden.*

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*.

Disuse me from the queasy pain

Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO DISWARN.* *v. a.* [dis and *warn*.] To direct by previous notice.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me, (from his Majesty,) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.

L. Keeper Williams to the D. of Buckingham, Cab. p. 73.

DISWITTED. *adj.* [dis and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. A word not now in use.

She ran away alone;

Which when they heard, there was not one

But hasted after to be gone,

As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

D I T

To Diswo'NT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To deprive of accustomed usage.

As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 19.

DISWO'RSHIP.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace.

It is a reproach and *dishonour*.

Barret.

I had written, that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *dishonour*, that his law should countenance.

Milton, Colasterson.

DIT. *n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;

No song but did contain a lovely *dit*.

Spenser, F. Q.

To DIT.* *v. a.* [*Sax. dytran*, to shut.] To close up.

Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.

More, Cupid's Conflict, Poems, 1647.

DITATION. *n. s.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in the form of poverty.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

DITCH.* *n. s.* [*dic*, Saxon; *diik*, Erse. Our word was formerly *dich*, *dych*, and *dyke*; as *ditcher* was *diker*. And thus our old lexicography gives *dich*. See the Dict. of Barret.]

1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim.

Thomson.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a small river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many roads that had tails three inches long.

Baron.

3. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over.

Kneller.

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats crowding for *sallets*, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch-dog*.

Shakespeare.

To DICH.* *v. n.* [*Sax. dican*, to ditch.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels.

Swift.

To DITCH.* *v. a.* To surround with a ditch or

barret.

The towns were *ditched* about.

Barret.

Where was this lane? —

Close by the castle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

DITCHER.* *n. s.* [*Sax. dicaner*.] One who digs ditches.

There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners, *ditchers*, and grave-makers; they hold up Adam's profession.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Spinola's but a *ditcher* to her.

You merit new employments daily.

Our *ditcher*, *ditcher*, *ditcher*, daily.

Swift.

DITHYRAMB.* *n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] A song in honour of Bacchus.

This Cyclian chorus was the same with the *dithyramb*.

Bentley on Phalaris, § xi.

D I V

He won them all by his *dithyrambs* with the Cyclian choruses.

Ibid.

DITHYRAMBICK.* *n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

Hymns and *dithyrambicks* were for gods.

Roscommon.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambicks*.

Walsh.

DITHYRAMBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthusiastick.

Pindar does new words and figures roll

Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide.

Cowley.

DITTON.* *n. s.* [*dition*, old Fr. power; Lat. *ditio*.]

Dominion. Evelyn somewhere uses this word.

DITTA'NDER. *n. s.* The same with pepperwort.

DITTANY. *n. s.* [*dictamnus*, Lat.]

Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant.

Miller.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts.

More, Antid. against Atheism.

DITTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.

Milton, Comus.

DITTO.* *adv.* [Ital. *detto*, spoken, named.] A word, in the enumeration of articles in the accounts of tradesmen, signifying the same; that which has already been named in the preceding article.

DITTY.* *n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch; *dickt*, Swedish. Wicliffe writes this word *dite*, Ex. xiv. Formerly, this was a very serious word. It is now used in a light manner, and generally connected with *dismal* or *doleful*, to heighten the burlesque.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled.

Hooker.

Being young, I fraud to the harp

Many an English *ditty*, lovely well,

And gave the tongue a helpful ornament.

Shakespeare.

It is a Heavenly hymn, no *ditty*, Father,

It passes through my ears unto my soul,

And works divinely on it.

Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

Bearing evermore a part in that heavenly *ditty* of the Angels, Blessing, and Glory, and Wisdom, and Thanksgiving, and Honour, and Power, and Might, be unto our God for ever and ever.

Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 12.

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing.

Sandys.

His annual wound in Lebanon, allar'd

The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,

In am'rous *ditties*, all a Summer's day.

Milton, P. L.

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute;

Temper'd to the oaten flute;

Rough satyrs danc'd.

Milton, Lycidas.

They will be sighing and singing under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel.

Dryden.

DIVAN.* *n. s.* [An Arabick or Turkish word, signifying the supreme council. Sandys calls it the *divano*, as well as *divan*, Trav. 1615, pp. 32. 61. But Shaw says, that *divan* is a corruption of *divan*. Travels, 4to. p. 218.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like jay.
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton, P. L.*
Swift to the queen, the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*. *Fenton, Odyssey.*

To DIVARICATE. † *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to stride. See the substantive **STRIDE**. *Cockeram.*

The partitions are strained across; one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew.*

DIVARICATION. † *n. s.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take. *Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the course is plainly specified. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Extension.

Two generals — are to play the bullies and buffoon, to shew their legerdmain, their activity of face, and *divarication* of muscles. *Rymer on Tragedy, p. 155.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [*bippan*, Sax.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Around our pole the spiry Dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the Bears divides,
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to dive beneath the Southern sea. *Dryden, Virgil.*

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbutnot.*

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes, the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh, Hist.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope.*

3. To go deep into any question; doctrine; or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*
He performs all this out of his own mind, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Whosoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts. *Philips.*

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive thoughts down to my soul. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate, and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DIVELLICATE. † *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To pull; to tear.

DIVER. † *n. s.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize. *Pope, Dunc.*

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Wotton, Architecture.*

★ A water fowl; a didapper.

The word *colymbus* is by later naturalists appropriated to this kind, [the didapper or dabchick,] and *mergis* used for another sort of *divers* more like to ducks. *Ray, Dict. Tril. p. 21.*

DIVERB. † *n. s.* [*Lat. diverbium*, a by-word.] A proverb.

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes.

He that marries a wife out of a suspected inn at an house, buys a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Pauls, as the *diverb* is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant honest woman to his wife. *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 631.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*diverge*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogenceal rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton.*

DIVERGENCE. † *n. s.* [from *diverge*.] Tendency to various parts from one point.

Perhaps you mean thus, The angle being once made by the *divergence* of straight lines, remains an angle, though one or both of those lines be afterwards made crooked. Very good! But doth it remain the same angle? the same quantity of *divergence*? *Wallis, Correction of Hobbes, sect. 9.*

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the Gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old; then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solymans councils were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the affusion of spring-water. *Boyle, Microchymia.*

DIVERS-COLOURED. † *adj.* [*divers* and *coloured*.] Having various colours.

Smiling cupids;
With *divers-colour'd* fans. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
By which the beauty of the earth appears;
The *divers-colour'd* mantle which she wears. *Sandys, Job, p. 51.*

DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diversus* Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. *Dan. vii. 3.*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diversified.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *B. Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly

D I V

Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact.

Philips.

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care:

His papers light, fly *diverse* tost in air. *Pope, Dunc.*
TO DIVERSE. * *v. n.* [*Lat. divertio, diversum.*] To turn
aside. Obsolete. See **TO DIVERT.**

The red-cross knight *divers'd*; but forth rode Britomart.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 63.

DIVERSIFICATION. † *n. s.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will wonder that such fruitful principles or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.

Boyle on Colours.

2. Variation; variegation.

If accents and *diversification* of voice be wholly rejected, the prayers will seem cold and lifeless, the attention will languish, and the devotion lose its spirit and fervour.

Abp. Horl's Charge.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. ~~Change~~ alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

TO DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

Locke.

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

Addison, Spect.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

Addison, Spect.

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods, and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.

Sidney.

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter which may be much *diversified*.

Bacon.

DIVERSION. *n. s.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions.

Decay of Piety.

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself.

Denham, Sophy.

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,

And the *diversions* of your youth forget.

Waller.

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.

Addison, Spect.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers.

Addison, Freec.

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *n. s.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.

Hooker.

D I V

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety.

South.

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches.

Hooker.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it.

Rogers.

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.

Locke.

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.

Pope.

DIVERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have as well of ghosts, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid.

Hooker.

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.

Baron, Nat. Hist.

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted.

Bacon.

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.

Wotton.

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by *divers* *diversly* understood.

Raleigh, Hist.

William's arm

Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd
To curb his power.

Philips.

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

Pope.

TO DIVERT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice

Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother.

Shakespeare.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,

Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain,

Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

Shakespeare.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.

Locke.

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.

Addison, Frecholder.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.

Newton.

2. To draw to from a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way.

Davies on Ireland.

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these eates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!

Milton, P. R.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

Addison on Italy.

Maro's muse, not wholly bent
On what is *diverting*, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsel.

Philips.

D I V

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in Shakspeare, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.

Shakspeare.

DIVERTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *divertier* of sadness. *Walton.*

DIVERTICLE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *diverticulum.*] A turning; a by-way.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Hales, Rem. p. 12.*

I suspect there was a *diverticle* of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury, through Fyfield.

Walton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 52.

To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, French; *diverto*, Lat.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *salt*. *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT.† *n. s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use, Dr. Johnson says. It is frequent in our old writers; and, in later times, Bishop Hurd has used it. It is also now a term for a musical composition.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

When there is no recreation abroad, I have a company of honest old fellows in leathern coats, which find me *divertisement* at home. *Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.*

DIVERTIVE.† *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the modern authority of Dr. Rogers. But it seems to be well authorized by the examples which I add.

His [Æsop's] ingenious and *divertive* fables — entertain and please us extremely. *Boyle on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 271.*

There are some exercises and recreations both of body and mind, which are very ingenious as well as *divertive*.

Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers.*

To DIVEST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French. The English word is therefore more properly written *devest*. See To DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests*;
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVESTURE. *n. s.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divestiture* of mortality dispenses them from those labours and availing duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

DIVIDABLE.† *adj.* [from *divide*.] Shakspeare places the accent on the first syllable. But the word is perhaps peculiar to him.] Separate; different; parted. A word not used.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores? *Shakspeare.*

DIVIDANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

D I V

To DIVIDE.† *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings, iii. 25.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,

Or both *divide* the crown;

He rais'd a mortal to the skies,

She drew an angel down.

Dryden, St. Cecilia.

They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Genesis, i. 6.*

You must go

Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall be five in one house *divided*. *St. Luke, xii. 52.*

4. To defrout; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break

The name of Anthony: it was *divided*

Between her heart and lips.

Shakspeare.

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation. *Numbers, xxxi. 27.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

5. [In musick.] To play divisions. See the 7th sense of DIVISION.

And all the while most heavenly melody

About the bed sweet musick did *divide*. *Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 17.*

To DIVIDE.† *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

To right and left the front

Divided, and to either flank retir'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,

Brothers *divide*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

3. To be of different opinions.

Commentators and critics have *divided* upon this matter.

Waterland, Scripture Vindice, P. ult.

DIVIDEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *divided*.] Separately.

Sherwood.

The apostle calls them (Heb. v. 14.) ministring spirits jointly, whom he here (Heb. 1. 7.) calls his spirits, and his ministrers, *dividedly*.

Kaatchbull, Annot. p. 260.

DIVIDEND. *n. s.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*.

Decay of Piety.

If on such petty merits you confer

So vast a prize, let each his portion share:

Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,

The greater part to Diomedes will fall.

Dryden, Fables.

2. [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DIVIDER. *n. s.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you?

Luke.

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDING.* *n. s.* [from *divide*.] Separation.

Piercing even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit.

Heb. iv. 12.

D I V

DIVIDUAL† *adj.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

So that a man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable, and goes and comes near him, according as that good man frequents the house.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

She shines,

Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars!

Milton, P. L.

DIVINATION. *n. s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.

Ayliffe, Parverson.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*.

Hooker.

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel.

Numbers.

His count'nance did imprint an awe;

And naturally all souls to his did bow,

As waters of *divination* downward draw,

And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow.

Dryden.

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings.

Addison.

2. Conjectural presage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,

And I will take it as a sweet disgrace.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

DIVINATOR* *n. s.* [Lat., *divinator*.] One that professes *divination*.

Matthew Riccius, the Jesuit, informeth us, in his commentaries of those countries, of all nations they are most superstitious, and much tormented in this kind, attributing so much to their *divinators*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 166.

Of this number are all superstitious idolaters, Ethnicks, Mahometans, Jews, hereticks, enthusiasts, *divinators*, prophets, sectaries, and schismatics.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 641.

DIVINATORY* *adj.* [Lat. *divinatus*.] Professing *divination*.

There is no necessity of supposing this a divining sacrifice. — However, the apostate Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly affirms, that this intercourse was properly *divinatory*.

Biblioth. Bibl. (Ox. 1720.) on Gen. xv. 9.

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line

Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*.

Dryden.

2. Proceeding from God: not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified.

Hooker.

Instructed, you'd explore

Divine contrivance, and a God adore.

Blackmore.

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and richest mind,

Doth by art's purchase and by nature's dower,

That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd.

Davies.

4. Presagelike; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him; he the fault-ring measure felt.

Milton, P. L.

DIVINE. *n. s.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation.

Shakspeare.

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour.

Bacon, Holy War.

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them.

Swift.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

The eternal cause, in their immortal lines

Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*.

Denham.

D I V

To **DIVINE*** *v. a.* To deify. Not now in use.

At length out of the river it was rear'd,
And borne above the clouds to be *divin'd*.

Spenser, Ruins of Time.

To **DIVINE**. *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow; to presage.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?

Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,

Divine his downfall?

Shakspeare.

To **DIVINE**. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Caesar and he knit together. — If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so.

Shakspeare.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.

Mic. iii. 11.

2. To feel presages.

If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,

This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss.

Shakspeare.

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can't but guess at his meaning;

none can be certain he has *divined* rightly.

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*

The seeming toy was not for nought design'd.

Dryden.

In chafage of torment would be ease,

Could you *divine* what lovers bear;

Even you, Promethens, would confess

There is no vulture like despair.

Granville.

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired.

Locke.

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens.

Bentley.

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness.

Hooker.

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods.

Milton, P. L.

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;

Too noble for revenge.

Creech, Juvenal.

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,

That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,

And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light.

Addison.

DIVINENESS† *n. s.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Every comet or burning meteor strikes more wonder into the beholder, than those glorious leaps of nature, with their admirable motions and order, in which the heathen have acknowledged a *divineness*.

Bp. Reynolds on the Pass. ch. 1.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is human?

Grew.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,

An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No elder than a boy.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

DIVINER. *n. s.* [from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes *divination*, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dronio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking.

Locke.

DIVINERESS† *n. s.* [old Fr. *divineresse*.] A prophetess: a woman professing *divination*.

D I V

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain,
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVINIFIED.* *adj.* [Lat. *divinus* and *fo.*] Participating of the divine nature.

In the Canticles the Virgin saith, "My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand;" white, for his blessed and *divinified* soul; red, for his precious flesh embued with his blood. *Parthenia Sacra*, (1633.) p. 204.

DIVINITY. n. s. [*divinité*, French; from *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within their breathing wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton, P. L.*
When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy method, than employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shakspeare.*
Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shakspeare.*
Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare.*

DIVISIBLE. adj. [*divisibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts; disceptible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley, Serm.*

DIVISIBILITY. n. s. [*divisibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the as-erters of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville; Serpiss.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVISIBleness. n. s. [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVISION.* *n. s.* [*divisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

My having is not much;
I'll make *division* of my present with you. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. The state of being divided.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters. *2 Esdr. vi. 41.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

D I V

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Disunion; discord; difference.

There was a *division* among the people, because of him. *John, vii. 42.*

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*
Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composure; just time. This is *Dr. Johnson's* definition. But a *division* in musick is a variation of melody upon some given fundamental harmony. To run a *division* is the technical expression.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Exod.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

Abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting in many ways. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

DIVISIONER.* *n. s.* [from *division*.] One who divides. Obsolete.

Division was made, and I not minded. The *divisioner*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present; but afterwards, understanding that I knew both of the money and of the circumstances wherewith it was to be divided, they, fearing lest I would make the partiality known to the state, gave me a part. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, 1639, p. 281.*

DIVISIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divisus*.] Forming division or distribution.

The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septeni, &c. which they mustwht supply by repetition. *Mede on Dan. p. 12.*

DIVISOR. n. s. [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which sheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVORCE. n. s. [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Lat.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her;

D I V

That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He had in his eye the divorce which had passed betwixt the
emperor and Scribonia.

Dryden, Dedie. to the En.

2. Separation; disunion.

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and
divorce of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of law-
ful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis
hard to make divorce between those things that are so near in
nature to each other, as being convertible terms.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my cell;
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

To DIVORCE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

Whosoever shall marry her that is divorced, committeth
adultery. *St. Matt. v. 32.*

Dear I love you, and would be lov'd fain,
But am beghroth'd unto your enemy;
Divorce me, untie, or break that knot again,
Take me to you, imprison me; for I,
Except you enthal me, never shall be free.

Donne, Poems, p. 323.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sen-
tences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is re-
strained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the
latter of them? *Hooker.*

The continent and the island were continued together,
within men's remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now
divorced by the downfallen cliffs. *(Wren, Surv. of Cornwall.)*

So seem'd her youthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat divorc'd. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wou'dst not shal,
I would divorce me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring on adultery. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind
might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind,
that should possess them divorced from piety, could be but a
spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er divorce my dignities. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Aerial pasture the larks with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce. *Blackmore.*

DIVORCEMENT. † *n. s.* [from divorce.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

He that is once married, cannot but with the mutual consent
of his wife abstain, nor may give a libel of divorce to her
that hath not trespassed.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1555) sign. X. b.

Write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and
send her out of his house. *Deut. xxiv. 1.*

Since her divorcement, and his decay of estate, it is known
they have met. *Beaumont and Fl. Honest Man's fortune.*

DIVORCER. † *n. s.* [from divorce.]

1. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal
divorcer of marriage. *Drummond, Cyp. Grove.*

If she consent, wherein has the law to right her? or consent
not, then is it either just, and so deserved? or if unjust, such
in all likelihood was the divorcer.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

2. One of a sect, called divorcers; of which Milton was deemed the father.

D I U

Those I term divorcers, that would be quit of their wives for
slight occasions; and, to maintain this opinion, one hath pub-
lished a tractate of Divorce.

Pagitt's Homoeography, (1654.) p. 129.

DIVORCIVE. † *adj.* [from divorce.] Having power to divorce.

To that a little patience; until this first part have amply
discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this divorcive law.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

DIURETICK. † *adj.* [diureticus.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her diuretick strains.

Young.

DIURETICK. † *n. s.* Diureticks are decoctions, emul-
sions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax
the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be
tried before such as force and stimulate. Those
emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hin-
der them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs.

Arbuthnot.

DIURNAL. † *adj.* [diurnus, Lat.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest
heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the
meridian, which is the diurnal solstice, and the same is evi-
dent from the thermometer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Think, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment.

Milton, P. I.

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the diurnal hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd

Diurnal: Milton, P. L.

The diurnal and annual revolution of the sun have been,
from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and univer-
sally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

DIURNAL. † *n. s.* [diurnal, Fr.] A journal; a day- book.

We writers of diurnals are nearer in our style to that of
common talk, than any other writers; by which means we use
words of respect sometimes very unfortunately.

Tatler, No. 204.

DIURNALIST. † *n. s.* [from diurnal.] A journalist.

Let me add hereto the late experiments of some odiously
incestuous marriages, which (even) by the relation of our
diurnals have by this means found a damnable passage, to
the great dishonour of God, and shame of this church.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

DIURNALLY. † *adv.* [from diurnal.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiry, we shall diurnally communicate
them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIUTURNAL. † *adj.* [Lat. diuturnus.] Lasting; of long continuance.

We thought it conducing to the common good of both
republicks, to send George Downing, a person of eminent
quality, and long in our knowledge and esteem for his un-
doubted fidelity, probity, and diligence, in many and various
negotiations, dignified with the character of our agent, to reside
with your lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things,
by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and
diuturnal.

Milton, Letters of State.

DIUTURNITY. † *n. s.* [diuturnitas, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation
should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose
of such diuturnity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DIVULGATE. † *v. a.* [Lat. divulgare.] To pub- lish that which is secret.

Which [thing] is divulged or spread abroad. *Hulot.*

DIVULGATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divulgatus.*] Published; made known.

The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly *divulgate*.
Hale. Yet a Course, &c. (1543.) fol. 34. b.

DIVULGATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *divulgatio.*] A publishing or reporting abroad.

Secrecy hath no less use than *divulgation*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

To DIVULGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden, Rn.*

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton, P. R.*

DIVULGER. *n. s.* [from *divulge.*] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

It is true that, by confessions, we find that false priest Watson, and arch-traitor Percy, to have been the first *divulgers* and *divulgers* of this scandalous report.

Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1606.) sign. M. 4. b.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious *divulging* of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *King Charles.*

DIVULSION.* *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away; laceration.

Many an unpleasing potion, many tormenting incisions and *divulsions* did she endure from their hands: the remedy was equal in trouble to the disease. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIVULSIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divulsus.*] Having power to tear away.

Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea *divulsive*, thoughts of the world. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 49.*

To DIZEN.* *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight.*] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the ludicrous application of it by Swift. It is of much higher date than the time of Swift; and it is yet in use in the north of England.

I put my clothes of, and I *dizen'd* him.

Beaumont, and Fl. The Pilgrim.

Go saddle my fore-horse, put his feather on too,
He'll prance it bravely, friend, he fears no colours;
And take the armour down, and see him *dizen'd*.

Beaumont, and Fl. Women pleas'd.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Sey.*

To DIZZ.* *v. a.* [Sax. *dyzz.*] To astonish; to puzzle; to make giddy or dizzy in the head. Sherwood has this forgotten verb in his dictionary.

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached, but never entered; beside the unsupportable torment of feeding horses, the noise of grinding the beloved corn, the smell of hay and litter.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.

DIZZARD. *n. s.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool. See **DISARD.** *Dict.*

DIZZINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

As we see children turn round so long in sport, that they fall down at last, when they would stand; so there are many, who, playing in the mazes of little faults, bring their minds to such a *dizziness*, as throws them down when they mean to stand and intermit that amusement.

W. Mountague, Der. Ess. P. ii. (1634.)

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DIZZY.* *adj.* [Sax. *dyzz*, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain

Surpriz'd thee, dum thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
In darkness. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful

And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them
With a *dizzy* megrim, they would soon tie up their tongues,
and discern themselves like that Assyrian blasphemer, all
this while reproaching not man, but the Almighty, the Holy
One of Israel. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue can'st thou gain?

Or at the heels the *dizzy* multitude.

Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost? *Milton, P. L.*

4. Rotatory; whirling.

The reeling clouds

Stagger with *dizzy* poise, as doubting yet

Which master to obey.

Thomson, Winter.

To DIZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,

Which shipmen do the hurricano call,

Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear

In his descent, than shall my prompted sword

Falling on Diomedes.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

To divide him inventorially would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakespeare.*

To DO.* *v. a.* Thou dost, he doth or does; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [Don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch. The word is traced, by Junius, to the Goth. *tanjan*; whence, by dropping the *j*, the Theotis. or Alam. *tuon*, *duon*, *tun*, *duon*, as well as the Sax. *don*. Some have fancied the Gr. *τελλω*, to prepare, to build, as the origin of *do*. This verb is often called the auxiliary verb; but the exact power which it now has in our language, as an auxiliary, is not easy, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, to be defined, and still less to be accounted for by analogy. It is derived from the *gamic* root, and is pronounced by Mr. Tooke to be the same word, as *to*; and therefore for the same reason that *to* is put before the infinitive, *do* used formerly to be put before such other parts of the verb which likewise were not distinguished from the noun by termination: as we still say, I *do* love, instead of, I love; I *did* love, instead of, I loved; but if a distinguishing termination is used, then the distinguishing *do* or *did* must be omitted, the termination fulfilling its office: and therefore we never find "I *did* loved," or "he *doth* loveth." See Tyrwhitt's *Ess. on Chaucer*, and Tooke's *Div. of Purley*. See also the verb *DOUTER*.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast done evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*

Flee evil, and do good.

Psalms.

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*
Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;
To live and die is all we have to do. *Denham.*
What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and
do all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly cars? *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Pindarus is come

To do you salutation from his master. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*
The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do
their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can do me to respire. *Spenser, F. Q.*
We do you to wit. *2 Cor. viii. 1.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts, xxvi. 26.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he
waved indifferently, *twixt doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance. *Rowe.*
You do her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor
taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort, commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer. v. 81.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sam. xxii. 3.*
Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and re-
warded, as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Milnerbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much
to do with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*
What had I to do with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rice.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow, will *do* with a fellow
that never had the *gale* in his shoulders. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with
divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not
acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And while we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Shakspeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*
Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament,
not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*,
but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what
you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would rin. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*
When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest
better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakspeare.*

The lord Aubrey Vere,

Was *done* to death? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

16. The phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it
were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* them-
selves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To Do. † v. n.

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear
not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment
which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be go-
verned, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be
obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be
done by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude. This is only in the compound preterite.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover
something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but
a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterite.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one
body, unless they were sure to master them when they had
done with them. *Stillingfleet.*

I have *done* with Chaucer, when I have answered some ob-
jections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done* with assenting to propositions at first
hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done* with such amusements, we give up what we
cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of
him how Joab *did*, and how the people *did*. *2 Sam. xi. 7.*
Good woman, how *do'st* thou?

— The better that it pleases your good worship to ask.

Shakspeare.

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

They say yet in the north, when a thing has lost his force or
virtue, that it *does* not. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.*

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall do without him. *Addison.*
You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and par-
liaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge
the crown. *Collier on Duckling.*

6. To deal with.

No man who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself
safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. To Do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away; that is, if I *come* not.

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and con-
sideration, those principles of religion *do*.

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, pre-
vents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbutnot.*

8. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, help me, *do*; make haste, *do*.

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy;
and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently.

Rp. Taylor, Rule of being holy.

— Loose me. — I will free thee.

— *Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden, A. Arthur.*

9. To Do is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, I *do* love, or, I love; I *did* love, or, I loved.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of
heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though
they deny the rest. *Bacon, Holy War.*

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden, Æn.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope*

10. Sometimes emphatically; as, I *do* hate him, but will not wrong him.

Pardition catch my soul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

11. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, I *did* love him, but scorn him now.

12. Sometimes emphatically, by way of strong negation; as, I *do* not know the man.

13. Sometimes, for the purpose of interrogation; as, *Do* you not remember me?

DO. [In musick.] Adopted by us from the Italians for the syllable *ut*; the first note of the gamut, or scale of musick.

Do, n. s.* See *DOE*, and *ADO*.

DO-LITTLE. n. s.* [*do* and *little*.] A term of contempt for him who professes much, and performs little. Great talkers are commonly *do-littles*.

Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655) p. 281.

To DOAT. v. n. See *To DOTE*.

DOCIBLE. adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile: easy to be taught.

The asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles—is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age. *Milton, of Education.*

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an error. *Rp. Bull, Sermon vi.*

DOCIBILITY. n. s.* [from *docible*.] Readiness to learn. *Bullockar.*

DO'CIBLENESS. n. s. [from *docible*.] Teachableness: docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Waltail, Angler.*

DO'CILE. adj.* [*docile*, Fr. *docilis*, Lat.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With to before the thing taught.

Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

DOCILITY. n. s.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Hudnot.*

God both teacheth men, and giveth them the capacity to learn. He giveth *docility*, together with his doctrine. *Fotherby, Alchemaster, (1622.) p. 359.*

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? The *docility* of an elephant, and the insatiety of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew.*

DOCK. n. s. [*boece*, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than upon tall *dock* that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill sprout again; but know
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. n. s.* [As some imagine of *δοξα*, Dr. Johnson says; and some from *δοξα*, capacity of receiving or containing. But the Goth. *do*, a deep or gully place, may probably be the parent of our word.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatswain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please. *Howel.*

There are *docks* for their galleys and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison.*

DOCK-YARD. n. s.* A place or yard, where ships are built, and naval stores reposed; as, at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, &c.

I suggested that he might go to a *dock-yard*, and work, as Peter the Great did. *Boswell's Tour to the Heb. p. 304.*

DOCK. n. s.

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bon-tius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew, Museum.*

To DOCK. v. a. [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant century, who *docked* all *centuries* handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift, Examiner.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET. n. s. A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Diet.*

To DOCKET. v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; to distinguish, as by a docket.

Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DOCTOR. n. s. [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*
Then stood there up one in the council, a pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts, v. 34.*

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,
Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*
Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
How does your patient, *doctor*?
—Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubl'd with thick coming fancies. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Government of the Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their superiors, kill,
When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school. *Digby of Bodies.*

To Do'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

Do'CTORAL.† *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

The bed of a sick man is a school; a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline. *Bp. King, Thanksg. Sermon, (1619.) p. 44.*

But why do I anticipate the more acceptable and prevailing voice of learned Bucer himself, the pastor of nations? And O that I could set him living before ye in that *doctoral* chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet!

Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

If church and state were made the theme, then the *doctoral* degree of wit was to be taken at Billingsgate.

Dryden, Relig. Laici, Pref.

Do'CTORALY.† *adv.* [from *doctoral*] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

I told you he sinned in Cathedral, Ps. i. 1. that is also *doctorally* and magisterially. *Hammond, Sermon, xii.*

Do'CTORATE. * *n. s.* [from *doctor*.] The degree of a doctor.

I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.

Hard to Warburton, Letters, L. 206.

An English or Irish *doctorate* cannot be obtained by a very young man. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

To Do'CTORATE. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a doctor.

The person was master of arts; but whether *doctorated* by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not.

Lilly, Life, &c. p. 77.

«[He was] an advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterwards *doctorated* in medicine at Oxford.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 395.

Do'CTRESS. * *n. s.* [from *doctor*.] She who professes the skill of doctor.

Glorious in nothing more than to be called the *doctress* of all nations. *Ty. of Borelino, (1626.) p. 77.*

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctress* would have a shaming fit of laughter! *Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 47.*

Do'CTORLY. * *adj.* [from *doctor*.] Like a learned man.

For instance, his not unlearned and bold Maldonate (as we shall see afterwards) upon a text of this very question, confessing the current of the stream of antiquity, can come in, at last, with a *doctorly* wile of "Ad lucem non possum ut sequar!" I cannot go with them. *Bp. Hall, Hom. of Marr. Clergy, &c.*

DOCTORS-COMMONS. * *n. s.* The college of civilians, residing in the city of London; so called, perhaps, from their collegial manner of living. See the 3d sense of COMMON.

You told me that a dignitary of our church, (whose name you acquainted me not with,) in friendship to the gentleman's father had been at *Doctors-Commons*; and there see'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are discussable. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 365.*

I caused an inquiry to be made at *Doctors-Commons*, concerning the number of divorces. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

Do'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the grace and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*. *Clarendon.*

Do'CTRINAL. * *adj.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught. The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy. *Hooker.*

Whether those dramatick consultations, wherein Sophocles and Euripides reign, shall be found more *doctrinal* and exemplary to a nation. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Government.*

In a *doctrinal* way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? You hurt yourself, not me; he that throws a stone at another, hits himself. *Harbert, Country Parson, ch. 18.*

Do'CTRINAL.† *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine; "a book to instruct the unlearned."

Isholot.

Comedies, which they suppose to be a *doctrinal* of ribaudry, be undoubtedly a picture, or as it were a myrrour, of man's life; wherein evil is not taught, but discovered.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 42. b.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

Do'CTRINALLY.† *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; whereas it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or *doctrinally*, and only by changing the mood, to speak prayingly.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points. *Ray.*

Do'CTRINE. *n. s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other?

Hooker.

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them.

Atterbury.

That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark, iv. 2.*

DOCUMENT.† *n. s.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors.

Bacon.

Teachers should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.

Gov. of the Tongue.

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. [In law.] A written evidence produced in proof of what is asserted; a record.

To Do'CUMENT. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to direct; to instruct.

I am finely *documented* by my own daughter.

Dryden, Ros. Sebast.

DocuME'NTAL. * *adj.* [from *document*.] Belonging to instruction. *Ash.*

DocuME'NTARY. * *adj.* [from *document*.] Pertaining to written evidence in law.

DODDER. † *n. s.* [*louteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. Skinner.]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

Hill.

There are two cells in each berry, and two seeds in each cell. *Veget. Syst. ix. 18.*

DODDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.

Dryden, Rn.

The peasants were enjoin'd

Sere-wood, and firs; and *dodder'd* oaks to find.

Dryden, Fables.

DODECAGON. *n. s.* [*δωδεκα* and *γωνία*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECAHEDRON. * *n. s.* [*Gr. δωδεκα* and *ἑδρα*.] In geometry, one of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon. *Chambers.*

DODECATEMORION. *n. s.* [*δωδεκατημόριον*.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:

Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows straight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs.

Creech.

DODECATEMORY. * *n. s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. See **DODECATEMORION**.

The *dodecatemories*, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c. *Barton, Astr. of Mel. p. 248.*

TO DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift and play sly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgie and *dodge* in the amends. *Hale, Contemplations.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God. *South, Sermon. i. 352.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.

Milton, on Hobson the Carrier.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*
The chattering with discontents, and *dodging* about this or other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

DO'DGER. * *n. s.* [from *dodge*.] One who is guilty of mean tricks; "a scurvy hagler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner." *Cotgrave in V. Cagueraffe.*

DO'DKIN. † *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doir; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*. *Lily's Gram. construed.*
For so, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton, Don Quixote.*

DO'DMAN. † *n. s.*

1. The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the *hodmandod* or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail, called also *hodmandod*, in several parts of England.

DO'DO. * *n. s.* A bird somewhat larger than a swan, but wholly different from it in shape; though by some esteemed a kind of that bird. *Chambers.*

The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eersen*; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her complacency.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels. p. 382.

DOE. *n. s.* [*da*, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Lat.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,

While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,

And give it food.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Bucks have horns, *does* none.

Buron, Nat. Hist.

The fearful *doe*

And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go. *Dryden, Virgil.*

DOE. *n. s.* [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into

The world, but he has done his *doe*.

Hudibras.

DO'ER. *n. s.* [from *To do*.] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,

That tort'rest both the *doer* and distressed.

Daniel.

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

Still thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doers*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;

Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,

We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shakespeare.*

They are great speakers; but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed. *Malcolm, Hist.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Common Prayer.*

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it does alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

TO DOFF. *v. n.* [from *do off*.]

1. To put put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,

To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Doff those links.

Milton, S. A.

Nature, in awe to him,

Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,

With her great master so to sympathize.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

That judge is hot, and *doff's* his gown.

Dryden, Jun.

DOG

Alcides *doff*s the lion's tawny hide.

2. To strip; to divest of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heaven's king, who *doff*s himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.

Rowe.

3. To put away; to get rid off.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and
rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me
with the least advantage of hope.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

Away, I will not have to do with you.

— Can'st thou so *doff* me? Shakspeare, *Much Ado*.

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

DOG.† *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch; *doggw*, Icel. *dogue*, old *dog*.]

1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion:
Revenge, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gule and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct
species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*.

Locke.

The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*.

Thomson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear
the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, con-
taining on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually
called Procyon, or Anticanus.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.

Creech.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets.

Shakspeare.

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.

Phil. iii. 2.

4. Not always a reproachful name, but sometimes applied in sport, to a back or blood, a gay young man; as by Johnson himself.

I love the young *dogs* of this age: they have more wit and
humour and knowledge of life than we had; but then the *dogs*
are not so good sense as we.

Boswell, *Life of Dr. Johnson*.

5. To give or send to the Dogs, to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*!

Pope.

6. It is used as the term for the male of several species; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

I ever thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call
compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes

Shakspeare.

That one ill taste of sense will serve to join
Dog love in the yoke, and sheer the swine.

Dryden.

7. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark mean-ness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness; as *dog* rose.

See DOGSICK.

DOG-IRON. Machines of iron for burning
wrecks. Uncertain etymology.

DOG

To Doc. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murderer.

Shakspeare.

I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.

Shakspeare.

Sorrow *dogg*ing sin,

Herbert.

Afflictions sort'd.

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister.

Milton, *Comus*.

These spiritual joys are *dogg*ed by no sad sequels.

Glanville.

I have been pursued, *dogg*ed, and way-laid through several
nations, and even now scarce think myself secure

Popc.

Hate *dogs* their flight, and insult mocks their end.

Vanity of Human Wishes.

DOG-FIGHT.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *fight*.] A battle between two dogs.

Alas men are more ready to clap their hands, as boys are
wont to do in *dog-fights*.

By. Hall, *Remains*, p. 61.

DOG-FISHER. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fisher*.] A kind of fish.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.

Walton.

DOG-KEEPER.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *keeper*.] One who has the management of dogs.

I have had it by me some time, it was written by a *dog-keeper*
of my grandfather's.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*.

DOG-LATIN.* *n. s.* A word usually denoting barbarous Latin, which is also called apothecary's Latin; and sometimes, that species of burlesque Latin poetry, called the *macaronick*. See MACARONICK.

DOG-MAD.* *adj.* [*dog* and *mad*.] Mad, as a dog sometimes is.

He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the
stinging of the tarantula; and would run *dog-mad*, at the
noise of music, especially a pair of bag-pipes.

Sayl, *Tale of a Tub*.

DOG-TEETH. *n. s.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs or incisor-teeth;
for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders,
or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DOG-TRICK.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

To kill men scurvily, 'tis such a *dog-trick*,
Such a rat-catcher's occupation.

Beaum. and Fl. *Island Princess*.

Nor those,

With their court *dog-tricks*, that can fawn and fleece,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,

Echo my lord, and lick away a moth.

B. Jonson, *For.*

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*; I'll
make you know your rider.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*.

DOGBANE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *banc*.] A plant. Miller.

DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.

DOGBOLT.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flour is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for dogs. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement respecting this word; and he cites a passage from *Hudibras* in proof of it. It appears, however, to have been a word of contempt applied to persons; but why, I am yet to learn.

For to say truth, the lawyer is a *dogbolt*,
An arrant worm; and though I call him worshipful,
I wish him a canoniz'd cuckold, Diego.

Beaum. and Fl. *Spanish Curate*.

His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend.

Hudibras.

D O G

Do'GBRIAR. † *n. s.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

The hip-briar is also named *cynosbaton*, or the *dogbriar* or *bramble*. Sir T. Brown, *Miscell.* p. 9.

Do'GCHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs' meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*? Dryden.

Do'GDAYS. † *n. s.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

They are a company of giddy, afternoon men; it is Midsummer-moon still; and the *dogdays* last all the year long; they are all mad. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 74.

Not was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. Clarendon.

Do'GDRAW. *n. s.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand.

Cowel.

DOGE. *n. s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. Addison.

Do'GFISH. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish*. Woodward.

Do'GFLY. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,

And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause

Thou mak'st gods fight thus? Chapman, *Iliad*.

Do'GGER. † *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:

I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.

Shakespeare, *K. John*.

Now, for the hare-pick'd bone of majesty,

Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest.

And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace. Shakespeare, *K. John*.

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,

Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,

By false accuse doth level at my life. Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

So churlish, proud, insolent, so *dogged*, of so bad a disposition.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 109.

A *dogged* man, or a cynick; And so the Syriack and Arabick.

Rp. Patrick, on the first B. of Samuel.

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,

But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*. Hudibras.

Do'GGEDLY. † *adv.* [from *dogged*.]

1. Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; "curiously." Sherwood.

He pincheth most *doggedly*. Overbury, *Charact.* sign. P. 7.

2. With an obstinate resolution, as Mr. Boswell supposes.

Dr. Johnson wrote a long letter to Mrs. Thrale: I wondered to see him write so much so easily. He verified his own doctrine, that "a man may always write when he will set himself *doggedly* to it." Boswell, *Tour to the Hebrides*.

Do'GGEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Now you are friendly,

Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you.

Beaumont and Fl. *Spanish Curate*.

Do'GGER. † *n. s.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. Skinner.] From the Icel. *dugga*, a fishing vessel; *duggowar*, sailors. Screamus.] A small ship with one mast.

D O G

Do'GGEREL. † *adj.* [from *dog*.] What might be called in French, "rime de chien." See Cotgrave in V. CHEN. "Chose de chien, a paltry thing, a trifle." Tyrwhitt on Chaucer's expression of "rime doggerel." Another old poet mentions "bastard rime" after the *dog'rell* gyse." Skelton in his *Interlude of Magnificence*.] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse:

Who by my muse to all succeeding times,

Shall live in spite of their own *dog'rell* rhymes. Dryden.

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,

And in his sphere may judge all *dog'rell* rhyme. Dryden.

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. Addison, *Spect.*

Do'GGEREL. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those

Who dealt in *dog'rell*, or who pin'd in prose. Dryden, *Juv.*

The vilest *dog'rell* Crabstreet sends,

Will pass for your's with foes and friends. Swift.

Do'GGISH. † *adj.* [from *dog*.] Churlish; brutal.

At Rome, in the time of Nero, there was a philosopher called Demetrius, which was of that sect, that foras much as they abandoned all shamefacedness in their words and acts they were called *cynics*, in English *doggish*. Sir T. Elgot, *Gov.* fol. 67.

He was taken, beside, with a *doggish* appetite, which called for meat almost every moment. Fotherby, *Athcom.* p. 156.

Do'GHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,

That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her

To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights

To his *doghearted* daughters. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

Do'GHOLE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. Shakespeare.

But, could you be content to bid adieu

To the dear playhouse, and the players too,

Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,

With lands and gardens, at less price than here

You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. Dryden, *Juv.*

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all

On some patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall. Pope.

DOGKE'NNEL. *n. s.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. Dryden, *Pab. Pref.*

I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that want a pack. Tatler.

Do'GLEECH.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *leech*.] See LEECH.] A dog-doctor; a word of contempt.

Am I grown,

Because I have been a little peevish to you,

(Only to try your temper,) such a *dogleech*,

I could not be admitted to your presence?

Beaumont and Fl. *Tamcr. Signet*.

Do'GLOUSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

Do'GLY.* *adv.* [from *dog*.] In manner like a dog. Hudoc.

Do'GMA. † *n. s.* [Latin. The Latin plural, *dogmata*, is sometimes used. "Those unworthy *dogmata* which have clogged and encumbered it, [the Christian Religion.]" Worthington to Hardib. 1660, *Epist.* 2.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe, Parkeron.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma*.] Authoritative;
DOGMA'TICK. } magisterial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*

I bid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically*, in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dogmatical*.] The quality of being *dogmatical*; magisterialness; mock authority.

This induced Socrates and all of them to confess their ignorance, and believe that nothing could be known, comprehended, or understood: not out of obstinacy or *dogmaticalness*, but from the narrowness of their senses, the weakness of their minds, the shortness of life, and truth being hid as it were in a deep well. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 20.*

The right state and disposition of the mind to make proper improvements—in this will be considered the notions of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition.

Warburton to Hurd, Letters, L. 24.

DOGMATICK.* *n. s.* One of a sect of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empiricks and Methodists. They brought physick into a form and arrangement.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and *Dogmatists*: we have now a fourth, that go under the name of Chymicks, Hermeticks, or Paracelsians. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 244.*

DOGMATISM.* *n. s.* [from *dogma*.] Positiveness in opinion, or in disputation.

The presbyterian clergy, more eminent for zeal than for policy, often contradicted James's opinions, with a freedom equally offensive to his *dogmatism* as a theologian, and to his pride as a king. *Robertson, Hist. of Scotland, ii. 177.*

DOGMATIST. *n. s.* [from *dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive assertor; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glanville, Scepas.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

To DOGMATIZE.† *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

Not to conclude or *dogmatize* upon this or that peremptorily. *Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools, Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules; Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey, And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

This father, violating all these laws, had accused me as a *dogmatizing* heretick. *II. Wharton, Inquil. of God, ch. 6.*

DOGMATIZER.† *n. s.* [from *dogmatize*.] An assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

We must condemn him [Amadis de Gaul] to the fire, without all remission, as the *dogmatizer* and head of a bad sect. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir.*

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

DO'GROSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Darham, Physico-Theol.*

DO'GSEARS.* *n. s.* An expression for the creases made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at particular places.

With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the *dogsears* throughout our great Bible. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mem. of P. P.*

Under a tea-cup he might lie,
Or creas'd like *dogsears* in a folio. *Gray, Long Story.*

DO'GSICK.* *adj.* [*dog* and *sick*.] Sick as a dog.

He that saith, he is *dog-sicke*, or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog. *Dyer's Dry Dinner, 1599.*

DO'GSKIN.* *adj.* [*dog* and *skin*.] Made of the skin of a dog.

Also a small cabinet, with six drawers inlaid with tortoiseshell, and brass-gilt ornaments at the four corners, in which were two leather forehead-cloths, three pair of oiled *dog-skin* gloves, seven cakes of superfine Spanish wool, half a dozen of Portugal dishes, and a quire of paper from thence. *Tatler, No. 245.*

DO'GSLEEP. *n. s.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addison.*

DO'GSMEAT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *n. s.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar's* sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *tooth*.] A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trot*.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode,
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary*.] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary*. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

DO'GWOOD. *n. s.* A species of cornelian cherry.

DO'ILX.† *n. s.*

1. A species of woollen stuff so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *daily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

2. It is now the name of a small napkin, coloured, or plain, placed on our tables after dinner with the wine and dessert.

DO'INGS. *n. s.* [from *To do*.] This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

D O L

- I have but kill'd a fly,
— But ! how if that fly had a father and mother ?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air ? *Shakespeare.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad.
The next degree was to mark all *Zelma's doings*, speeches
and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of
worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*
If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*; let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
At length a reverend fire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Behaviour; conduct.
Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. *Sidney.*
4. Conduct; dispensation.
Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far
into the *doings* of the Most High. *Hooker.*
5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings* ? *Hooker.*
6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings*.
7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or
in low, mean language.
After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition
of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*
- DOIT.** † *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *dayght*, Erse. The Dutch
duyt is the eighth part of a penny; Fr. *d'uit*.] A
small piece of money.
When they will not give a *dot* to relieve a lame beggar, they
will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night,
He slept, poor dog ! and lost it to a *dot*. *Pope.*
- DOLE.** † *n. s.* [from *deal*; *saetan*, Sax. *dauljan*, Goth.]
1. The act of distribution or dealing.
The Holy Ghost maketh his *dole* in otherwise than other
people; for they *dole* as lyketh them, &c. *Liber Fest. fol. 42. b.*
It was your presumise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *Shakespeare.*
The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great
riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of them, and
donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the
owner. *Bacon, Ess. of Riches.*
At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.
Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole* say I; every man
to his business. *Shakespeare.*
Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his *dole*.
Beaum. and Fl. W'd at Sev. Weapons.
But lest some may haply think, or thus expostulate with me
after this debatement, who made you the busy almoner to deal
about this *dole* of laughter and reprehension, which no man
thanks your bounty for. *Milton, Apol. for Smeagolymus.*
Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras.*
3. Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any
time; formerly at funerals more especially.
I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole* beer to aquavite men. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*
Our *doles* and funeral mells, if they be our own early pro-
visions, will then spend the better. *Hp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 9. ch. 4.*
They had such firm dependence on the day,
That Need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*

D O L

- Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd. *Dryden, Juv.*
4. Blows dealt out.
I have seen him —
— In the head of a troop stand as if he had been rooted,
Dealing large *doles* of death. *Beaum. and Fl. Ist. Princess.*
What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way? *Milton, S. A.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says; it is rather from
the old Fr. *dole*.] Grief; sorrow; misery. Obsolete.
Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making
such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with
weeping. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight. *Milton, P. L.*
6. Bound or division of land. [Sax. *saetan*, to divide,
to mark out. However, "*les dols de forest*," are
the bounds of the forest, in old French. Kelham,
Norm. Dict.] This sense is yet used in some
parts of England; a *dole-stone* in Norfolk is a *land-*
mark.
Curs'd be he which translateth the bounds and *doles* of his
neighbour. *Injunctions of Q. Eliz. 1559, sign. B. iii.*
Accurs'd be he, saith Almighty, God by Moses, who re-
moveth his neighbour's *doles* and marks.
Homilies, B. ii. Exhort. for Rog. Week.
- TO DOLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to dis-
tribute. *Dict.*
- DOLE.** *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*
- DOLEFUL.** *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]
1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.
She earnestly intreated to know the cause thereof, that either
she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*
For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*
With screwed face and *doleful* whine, they only ply with
senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances.
South.
Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.
How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry,
When first he spied my love. *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh
the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;
serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy
accidents, which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*
No light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades! where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton, P. L.*
Happy the mortal man! who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of misery past;
Who to his destin'd stage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*
- DOLEFULLY.** † *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful*
manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.
These and such other things she said so *dolefully*, as no one
could hear her that would not deem her to be one of the most
esteemed and loyal damsels of the world. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 7.*
They tragically exaggerate the matters they take to be ill,

and *dolefully* forebode worse, to cast a damp on their own spirits, and exasperate or deject all whom they can influence.

B. Jenks, Sermon, 5 Nov. 1689, p. 26.

DO'LEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

DO'LENT.* *adj.* [old Fr. *dolent*; Lat. *dolens*.] Sorrowful. Old English. *Chalmers.*

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

Hellward bending o'er the beach, descry

The dolesome passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope, Odyssey.*

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *dolesome*.] In a dolesome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *dolesome*.] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL.† *n. s.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Jack Fairchild.

Shakespeare.

2. A little girl's puppet or baby. Of this word Dr. Johnson gives no derivation. It may have been adopted from the old French *dol*, trumpery, a trick; or it may be an abbreviation of *idol*. Cooper, in his old Latin Dictionary, (1578,) renders *capitulum lepidissimum*, "O pleasant companion, O little pretie doll polle!"

DO'LLAR.† *n. s.* [*daler*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke strangely thinks that Skinner's opinion respecting this word is reasonable, viz. that it belongs to the Sax. *dal*, a portion, because it is half a ducat! This word, which is the Teutonic *thaler*, is rather from *thale* or *dale*, a valley; this coin having first been coined in the valley of St. Joachim. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 252. See also Du Cange in V. DALERUS.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

He disburs'd

Ten thousand dollars for our gen'ral use. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

DO'LOU.* See DOLOUR.

DOLORIFEROUS.* *adj.* [*dolor* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing pain.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such doloriferous affects in the joints. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.*

DOLORIFICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *dolorificus*.] Causing sorrow. See DOLORIFICK.

Cochran.

DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] Causing grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the dolorifick motion free passage again.

Ray.

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not dolorifick. *Arbutnot on Air.*

DO'LOUS. *adj.* [*doloureux*, *doloros*, old Fr. from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught by his example, that the presence of dolorous and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too dolorous a sense:

I spake t'you for your comfort. *Shakespeare.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale

They pass'd, and many a region dolorous,

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,

Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death.

Milton, P. L.

Talk not of ruling in this dol'rous gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can ease my doom.

Pope.

2. Painful.

How doth thine own weight torment thee, whilles thy whole body rests upon this forced and dolorous hold, till thy nailed feet bear their part in a no less afflictive supportation!

Ep. Hall, Contemp. The Crucifixion.

Their dispatch is quick, and less dolorous than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

DO'LOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *dolorous*. Old Fr. *doloreusement*.] Sorrowfully; mournfully.

It provoketh us also — with Christ and his apostles dolorously to lament the sore decay of the wicked.

Bale on the Revel. (1550) P. i. sign. L. 3. b.

The widow and children for some days exclude themselves; and, when abroad, go dolorously habited.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 378.

DO'LOUR. *n. s.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,

To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather sitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of their own and other folks misfortune.

Sidney.

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *n. s.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

His delights

Were *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above

The element they liv'd in.

Shakespeare.

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins*. *Peucham.*

DOLT.† *n. s.* [*dol*, Teutonic; *dolheid*, Teut. madness; *dal*, Su. stupid; Sax. *dol*, and Goth. *dwalla*, the same; whence the Sax. verb *spolian*, to stupify, to make dull. *Dolt* is *dilled*, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed. The French word for our *dolt* is *badault*, or *lourdault*.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull; a logger-head.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect

To those high powers, which idly sit above.

Sidney.

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,

As I have to be hurt: oh, gull; oh, *dolt*!

As ignorant as dirt!

Shakespeare, Othello.

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,

Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;

They neither have the hearts to stay,

Nor wit enough to run away.

Hudibras.

Wood's adul'trate copper,

Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,

Mistook at first for thunder-bolts.

Swift.

To DOLT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dull. I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of it in books.

To DOLT.* *v. n.* To behave foolishly; to consume time like a *dolt*.

Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much. *New Custom.*

DO'LTISH.† *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

Your argument is, as you are; unlearned, fantastical, and *doltish*.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543) fol. 6a. b.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was with-

out the privilege of a bauble.

Sidney.

Their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of all *doltish* and monastical schoolmen daily increased.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Def. i. 193.

DO'LTISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *doltish*.] Folly; stupidity.

We have nothing but scurrility, unworthy of any chaste ears; or some extreme shew of *dolishness*, indeed, fit to lift up a loud laughter, and nothing else. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

DOM.* Sax. dom, power, dominion. Dr. Johnson in *birthdom* refers to *dom*, of which, however, there is no notice in his dictionary. It is found only in composition.

Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, — meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterwards applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as *freedom*.

Whiter, Blym. Magn. p. 210.

DO'MABLE. adj. [domabilis, Latin.] Tamable. *Dict.*
DOMA'IN.† n. s. [domaine, French, from dominium, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide domain
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r.
Ocean trembles for his green domain.

Milton, P. L. Thomson.

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's domains.

Dryden, P. n.

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,
Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;
Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet domain
With softer pleasures and with fairer fame.

Shenstone.

DO'MAL.* adj. [low Lat. doma, house.] Relating to the astrological use of house. See *HOUSE*.

Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal dignities.

Addison, Drummer.

DOME.† n. s. [dome, French, from domus, Latin.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the dome again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd.
Stranger! whose'er thou art, securely rest,
Asian! in my faith, a friendly guest:
Approach the dome, the social banquet share.

Prior.

Pope, Odys.

2. A spherical arch; a cupola.

And domes, and domes, and cells, and grottoes.

Shenstone.

DOMESDAY.* See *DOOMSDAY*.

DOMESMAN.* n. s. [dome, Sax. judgement.] An umpire; a judge. Not now in use.

And Jesus stood before the domesman, and the justice axide
him and seide, Art thou kyng of Jewis?

Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxvii.

The domesman is one of those that sit in the court in judicature with the steward.

Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 165.

DOMESTICAL.* } adj. [domesticus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implyeth, saying, Can a mother forget her child?

Hooker.

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman.

Richardson, Clarissa.

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestical* celebration of the Passover, they divided supper into two courses.

Hooker.

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but shift the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither she must come, at least at night.

Granville.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal.

Addison, Spect.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestick evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them.

Hooker, Dedication.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Combine together 'gainst the enemy:

For these *domestick* and particular broils

Are not the question here.

Shakespeare, A. Lear.

Such they were, who might presume I have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;

Having the chiefest actions undergone,

Both foreign and *domestick* of late.

Daniel.

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by *domestick* dissensions.

King Charles.

DOMESTICALLY.* adv. [from domestical.] Relatively to domestick affairs.

Is it not a miracle, that so many of your Priests, Ignatians, and Monks feeding here in England, daintily, arrayed gallantly, lodging softly, should be very *domestically* and privily conversant with ladies, dames, matrons, maids of all sorts, and yet none of all these be scorched?

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 135.

He was glad — to return to Sheene, where he lived *domestically* as usual, till the death of Sir W. Temple.

Orrery on Swift, Lett. 2.

DOMESTICANT.* adj. [from domestick.] Forming part of the same family.

The power — was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 71.

TO DOMESTICATE.† v. a. [from domestick.]

1. To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick.

Richardson, Clarissa.

2. To familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family. This is the primitive sense of the word, which is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

It is true, that the symptoms are well allayed, or otherwise peradventure custom hath taught me to bear them better, being now familiarized and *domesticated* evils, *Iam mansueta mali.*

Sir H. Wotton, Letters, p. 366.

Having the entry into your houses, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.

Burke, Lett. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

DOMESTICK. n. s. One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too.

South.

DOMICILE.* n. s. [Fr. domicile; Lat. domicilium.]

Burke uses the Latin word, as if he had not known of the English. It is not indeed in our lexicography. But the example, which I adduce, is of the date of a century and a half since. A house.

This famous *domicile* was brought with these apparitanances in one night from Nazareth over seas and lands by mighty Angels; and can, if honoured with a visit, with an offering, or with a vow, cure in a moment all diseases.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Pador, p. 303.

DOMICILIARY.* adj. [Lat. domicilium.] This word, as

Mr. Mason also has observed, has arisen out of the practice of the late French republican tyranny. Intruding into private houses.

Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation.

Burke.

TO DOMICILIATE.* v. a. [Lat. domicilium.] To render domestick or familiar. A modern word.

The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the *domiciliated* animals.

Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 61.

TO DOMIFY. v. a. [domifico, Latin.] To tame. *Dict.*

DOMINANT.† adj. [dominant, French; dominans, Latin.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

By the then dominant party it [Milton's *Eiconoclastes*] was esteemed an excellent piece.

A. Wood, of Milton, Fast: Oxon. sub ann. 1635.

Observing the scurvy and the dropsy to be the *epidemic* and dominant diseases of this nation.

Evelyn's Acetaria.

TO DOMINATE. v. n. [dominatus, Lat.] To pre-dominate; to prevail over the rest.

DOM

I thus conclude my theme,
The dominating humour makes the dream. *Dryden.*
TO DO'MINATE.* v. a. To govern.
He was, during twelve years, *dominated* by his step-mother.
Transl. of a Spanish Sonnet, App. to Twiss's Travels, in 1772.

DOMINA'TION. n. s. [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The domination, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his
own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he
retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of Opilius
Macrinus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick
beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring dominations. *Milton, P. L.*

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, pow'rs.
Milton, P. L.

DO'MINATIVE.* adj. [from *dominate*.]

1. Imperious; insolent. *Dict.*

2. Presiding; governing.

To each thing hath the goodness of that Architect imparted
a peculiar badge of honour, that nothing should be despicable
in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of
power, the nobility in wisdom and dominative virtue.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

DO'MINATOR.* n. s. [Latin.]

1. The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-west part of
the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude,
lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. *Camden, Remains.*

2. The absolute governour, or ruler.

God, who is the *dominator* of glory, gives and takes it away,
as seemeth good to him. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 155.*

TO DOMINEER. v. n. [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule
with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without
controul.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure. *Shakspeare, Tem. of the Shrew.*

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising the
passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons. *South.*

Both would their little ends secure;
He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r;
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And her's to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

TO DOMINEER.* v. a. To govern.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's to emper'd nerves?

Walpole, Myster. Mother, ii. 2.

DOMINICAL.* adj. [*dominicalis*, Latin.]

1. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that
of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations.

Holder on Time.

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord Christ.

The *Dominical* Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed, (whereof
there was such a hot dispute in our last conversation,) are two
Acts tending to the same object of devotion.

Howell, Lett. iv. 29.

DOMINICAL.* n. s. The Lord's day, or Sunday.

The whole space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every *dominical*
in the year. *Hammond, Serm. ix.*

DOMINICAN.* n. s. One of the order of St. Do-
minick, in the Romish church.

DOMINICAN.* adj. Respecting those who belong to
the order of Dominick.

DON

There it was that I found and visited the famous Galilee
grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astro-
nomy otherwise than the Franciscan and *Dominican* licenser-
thought. *Milton, Arcopagitica*

DO'MINO.* n. s. [Ital.] A kind of hood worn by
canons of cathedral churches in Italy; also a dress
formerly much worn at Venice; and adopted in
this country as a masquerade-garment.

DOMINION. n. s. [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton, P. L.*

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton, P. L.*

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty, whence *dominion* springs. *Tickell.*

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being
accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was
under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; district; considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever
retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority
was at the highest. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those
cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and
transient. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether
they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers.

Col. i. 16.

DON. n. s. [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a
gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us used
ludicrously.

To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone,
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

TO DON.* v. a. [*To do on*.] To put on; to invest
with; the contrary to *do off*. Obsolete.

He *dyed* on his clothes. *Jobb Festivalis, fol. 53. b.*
The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. *Fairfax.*
Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax.*
Then up he rose, and *don'd* his clothes. *Song in Hamlet.*
What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you?
Tit. Andronicus.

DONARY.* n. s. [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to
sacred uses.

Æsculapius of old, that counterfeit god, did as many famous
cures; his temple (as Strabo relates) was daily full of patients,
and as many several tables, inscriptions, pendants, *donaries*, &c.
to be seen in his Church. *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 225.*

DONATION. n. s. [*donatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation. *Milton, P. L.*

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation
made of the property of the thing given; which being so alie-
nated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing
bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or con-
ferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by
men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as
if every one had claim for himself unto that which was con-
ferred upon all. *Raleigh, Essays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd,
Other donation none thou can'st produce. *Milton, P. R.*

DO'NATISM.* *n. s.* [from *Donatist*.] The heresy of Donatists. See **DONATIST**.

To resist an error not much differing from *Donatism*.

Abp. Whitgift, in Fleetwood's Pref. to Lay Baptism, P. ii.

DO'NATIST.* *n. s.* [from one *Donatus*, founder of the sect.] One of a pestilent sect of hereticks, which sprang up about the beginning of the fourth century. In some things they concurred with the Arians; their general profession was an exclusive pretended puritanism. The *Circumcelliones* were a branch of this sect. See **CIRCUMCELLIONES**.

Arians and *Donatists* began both about one time. *Hooker.*

Let no idle *Donatist* of Amsterdam dream hence of an Utopical perfection. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

There is nothing so absurd with the *Donatists*, nor so impious with the Manichees, which some miracle or other, wrought among them, might not countenance in some measure.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 36.

DONATISTICAL.* *adj.* [from *Donatist*.] Pertaining to the heresy of Donatists.

Let truth never challenge error at the weapon of number alone, without other arguments; for some orthodox councils have had fewer suffrages in them, than this *donatistical* conference; and we may see small pocket-bibles, and a great folio-alcoran. *Fuller, Profane State, p. 383.*

DO'NATIVE. *n. s.* [*donatif*, Fr. from *donatus*, Lat.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Corcel.*

Never did steeple carry double truer;

His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleveland.*

DONE.† *part pass.* of the verb *To Do*. Formerly written *down*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,

Whereof who so did eat, eftsoums did know

Both good and evil: O mournful memory!

That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DONE.*

1. The infinitive of *Do*, in our old language; as in *Spenser*, "as maydens used to *done*."

2. Sometimes used for *do* in the indicative mood.

Ne to your lady will I service *done*.

Spenser, F. Q.

DONE. a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager?

Shakspeare, Tempest.

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;

Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.

— *Done*: but my bargain shall be this,

I'll throw my mask off when I kiss.

Cleveland.

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange.*

DONER.* *n. s.* [from *doneo*, Lat.] The person to whom a gift is made.

There is an error all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the donee; if one would not give, the other could not receive.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 217.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and granters, as the donees or grantees. *Spelman.*

DO'NION.† *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*; old Fr. *dongecour*, or *donjon*. V. *Cotgrave*.]

1. A strong tower in the middle of a castle or fort, wherein the besieged make their last efforts of defence, when the rest is forced. *Cotgrave.*

The keep or *dungeon* [was] generally a large square tower, flanked at its angles by small turrets, having within them one or more wells. *Grose, Military Antiq. ii. 3.*

2. A tower or place in which prisoners were kept; now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,

Which of the castle was the chief *dungeon*,

Wherein the knightes were in prison,

Was evn joyuant to the garden-wall,

Ther as this Emely had her playcing.

Chaucer.

DO'NNAT.* *n. s.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing person; who is employed only in doing mischief. A word yet used in the north of England, where it is also applied to the devil.

DO'NOR. *n. s.* [from *doneo*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,

And begging lords and teeming ladies wait

The promised dote.

Dryden, Juvenal.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the donors themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

DO'NSHIP. *n. s.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,

Your bosom-friends, as you suppose,

But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,

Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' mire. *Hudibras.*

DO'NZEL.* *n. s.* [Italian; low Lat. *domicellus*. See **DAMEL**.] A page.

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.

Buller's Characters.

DOO'DLE. *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, Faincant.] A trifle; an idler.

DOOLE.* So *Spenser* sometimes writes *dole*, as he also writes *doleful*, *doolclul*.

To DOOM.† *v. a.* [denian, Saxon; *doemen*, Dutch; Su. *doma*; Icel. *demu*; Goth. *domjan*.]

1. To judge.

Thou through malice fall'n,

Father of mercy and grace! thou did'st not *doom*

So strictly, but much more to pity inquire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,

While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.

Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,

Dooming that son to be the sire

Of such another son.

Granville.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,

And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;

Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?

And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shakspeare.*

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,

Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land. *Dryden, Æn.*

I have no will but what your fates ordain;

Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

DOOM.† *n. s.* [born, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgement.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakspeare.*

To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton, P. L.*

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, unjudg'd to death and hell
By doom severe. *Milton, P. L.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be
laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows
nothing of; but shall receive his doom, his conscience accusing
or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgement.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out;
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual doom. *Shakspeare.*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If I for soe, let him be gently used.
— Revoke that doom of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Shakspeare.*

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household-task shall be her doom. *Dryden, Iliad.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

7. Discrimination; discernment.

In him no point of courtesy there lapt:
He was of manners mild, of doom exact. *Mir. for Mag. p. 175.*

DOOMSDAY.† n. s. [Sax. dom and dæg.]

1. The day of final and universal judgement; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were doomsday. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date
until doomsday. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's doomsday. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK.† n. s. [doomsday and book. Sometimes also called doom-book, as in Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, 1649. Sax. dom-boc. Sometimes simply, domesday.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

King Alfred, about the year 900, composed a book of this nature, which was extant at Winchester at the coming-in of the Conqueror, but is since lost. But the incomparable record of doomsday, now remaining at the chapter-house at Westminster, and lately printed, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his parliament, in the year of our Lord 1080, and completed in the year 1086. Commissioners were sent into every county, and juries summoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give in upon oath to the commissioners, by verdict or presentment, due information. *Kelham.*

be Domes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, which is mentioned in doomsday-book. *Candler.*

See DOMESMAN.

Row on doom.] Full of destruction.

adj. It scars to show
disfigured with the blow;

Dominic

Doomsday

Doomsday

Doomsday

Doomsday

And by th' infectious slime that doomsful deluge left,
Nature herself hath since of purity been rest.

Drayton, Polyolb. 8.9.

DOOR.† n. s. [dop, bupe, Saxon; dorris, Erse; daur, M. Goth. dyp, dur, Ice], and old Goth. darr, Pers. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 317.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. Door is used of houses, and gates of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every door of free-will open flew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In the side, a door
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton, P. L.*

To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,
As many doors into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there
can be a house without a door to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, doors.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of
the same kind and bigness within doors. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Let him doubt whether his clothes be warm, and so go
naked; whether his house be firm, and live without doors.

Decay of Piety.

Martin's office, is now the second door in the street, where he
will see Parnel. *Arbuthnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within doors, and never saw
the actions of their own species, push at those who approach
them with their foreheads. *Addison, Spect.*

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the
owner out of doors. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the
door against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. Out of Door, or Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To serve duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out of door. *Dryden, Persius.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is
no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. At the Door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly
at my door. *Dryden, Dufrenoy, Pref.*

7. Next Door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is
but next door to a tumult. *D'Estrange.*

DOORCASE. n. s. [door and case.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for doorcases, is the framing of two
pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

DOORING.* n. s. [from door.] A doorcase.

He reports of a whirlpool, between the Root Islands and
Lofoot, called Malestrand; which from half ebb to half flood
is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the doorings of
houses in those islands ten miles off.

Milton, Hist. Moscovia, chap. 5.

DOORKEEPER. n. s. [door and keeper.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires
to be even a doorkeeper in God's house, and to be a servant to
the meanest of God's servants. *Bp. Taylor's Pref.*

DOORNAIL.* n. s. [door and nail.] The nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck. See DEAD as a doornail.

D O R

DOORPOST.* *n. s.* [*door* and *post.*] The post of a door.

He shall also bring him unto the door, or to the *doorpost*.
Eccl. xxi. 6.

DOORSTEAD.* *n. s.* [*door* and *stead.*] Entrance of the door.

Did nobody clog up the king's *doorstead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.

Warburton to Hurd, Letters, L. 197.

DOQUET. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath.

Bacon, Office of Alienation.

TO DOR.* See **TO DORR.**

DORÉE.* *n. s.* [*Fr. dorée.*] A fish, corruptly called by us, and sometimes so written, *John Dory*. The word *John* is perhaps a corruption of the *Fr. jaune*, yellow; the sides of this fish being of a gold-yellow colour.

DORIAN.* *adj.* [*Fr. dorien.*] Used by Milton for *Dorick*.

The *Dorian* mood

Of flutes and soft recorders.

Milton, P. L.

DORICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Dorick*.] A phrase of the *Dorick* dialect.

We have a letter writ by *Dion* of *Syracuse* to *Dionysius*, tyrant of that place; and part of another, written by *Dionysius* himself; both preserved among the *Epistles* of *Plato*; where there is not the least shadow of *doricism*; but as well the prince, as the philosopher, have written their epistles in such a dialect, as if (to use *Dr. Bentley's* gentlemanlike phrase) they had gone to school at *Athens*.

Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 43.

DORICK.* *adj.* [from *Doris*, *Fr. Dorique.*]

1. Denoting a species of the ancient music.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the *Ionick*; the other altogether in the *Dorick*. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 73.*

No music must be heard, no song be set or sung, but what is *grave* and *Dorick*.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

2. Denoting an order of architecture.

Pilasters round

Were set, and *Dorick* pillars overlaid
With golden architrave.

Milton, P. L.

DORISM.* *n. s.* [from *Doris*.] An expression of the *Dorick* dialect.

The genuine *Dorisms* of *Archimedes* were preserved.

Essay on Gr. and Lat. Prosodies, (1796), p. 49.

DORMANCY.* *n. s.* [from *dormant*.] Quiescence.

The *dormancy* of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain.

Bp. Horsley, Parl. Reg. xxvi. 258.

DORMANT.* *adj.* [*dormant*, *Fr.*]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top.

Congreve, Old Bachelor.

With this *ragus* he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach.

Grew, Muscum.

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion wear the coat of *Judah*, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*.

Brown.

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.

Bacon, War with Spain.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions.

Swift.

D O R

5. Leaning; not perpendicular; made in the roof of a house. See **DORMANT**, *n. s.*

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glass.

Cleveland.

DORMANT.* } *n. s.*
DORMAR. }

1. A large beam; a piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper.

Ropes — the *dormant* toss'd

Now out, now in; now back, now forward east.

Fairfax, Tasso.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chestnut.

Clabbe's Antig. of Wheatfield.

2. A window made in the roof of a house, or above the entablature; being raised upon the rafters.

Chambers.

DORMITIVE.* *n. s.* [*Lat. dormio.*] A soporifick medicine; an opiate.

Does any distressed patient want an emetick — or a *dormitive*?

Arbutnot.

This is the *dormitive* I take to Bedward.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 112.

DORMITORY.* *n. s.* [*dormitorium*, *Lat.*]

1. A place to sleep in; used commonly for a room with many beds.

Sure it was in some obscure hole of the peak, or some blind *dormitory* of a convent.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of Murr. Clergy.

If we be then taken down from the cross and put into the quiet chambers or *dormitories*, if there be seasons of rest and peace yet behind upon this earth in these our days, O they will be rich seasons of opportunity to bring forth glorious proportionable fruits of such repentance.

Hammond, Sermon.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*.

Mortimer.

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,

And Jones and Boyle's night labours fall.

Pope, Dunciad.

Sloth is another principal personage: she also is discovered in the *dormitory* of a monastery.

Watson, Essay on Pope, p. 221.

2. A burial place. The places where dead bodies are buried, are in *Latin* called *cemeteria*, and in *English* *dormitories*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

New *dormitories* are bought for the dead, and furnished; neither might the corpses be allowed to lie single in their earthen beds, but are filled up like faggots in a stack, for the society of their future resurrection.

Bp. Hall, Sermon of Publick Thanksgiving.

He which numb'reth the sands of the sea, knoweth all the scattered bones, seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and *dormitories* in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul.

Parson, on the Creed, Art. 11.

He [bishop Rust] was buried in the quire of his own cathedral church of *Domore*, in a vault made for his predecessor bishop Taylor, whose sacred dust is deposited also there: and what *dormitory* hath two such tenants?

Glanville, Lett. concerning Bp. Rust's Discourse of Truth.

DORMOUSE.* *n. s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Dull as a *dormouse*.

Bauman and Fl. Ph.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,

A little less than dead: more dulness hangs

On us than on the moon.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.

Collier on Thought.

DORN. *n. s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thorn-back.

D O R

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew*.
DO'RNICK. † *n. s.* [of *Dornick* in *Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table, Dr. Johnson says; but it means also linsey-woolsey, and sometimes coarse damask: written sometimes *damnick*.

Three yards of *Dornick* for a pleyer's cote, 5 Hen. VIII.

Laysons, Rev. of Lond. i. 230.

I have got them painted with your arms,
 With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own
 Laid cross for the more statè.

Braun, and Fl. Two Noble Gent.

DORP.* *n. s.* [Teut. *dorp*; Su. *torp*; Goth. *thorp*.]
 A small village.

Amsterdam—being from a mean fishing-*dorp* come, in a short revolution of time, by a monstrous increase of commerce and navigation, to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.

Howell, Lett. (dat. 1619,) i. i. 7.

What should they do, beset with dangers round,
 No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
 But blocky plains, and bare un hospitable ground.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

To DORR. † *v. a.* [tor, stupid, Teutonick; Dr. Johnson says. The Goth. and Su. *dara*, to infatuate, may be added.] • To *dor* or stupify with noise. This word I find only in Skinner, Dr. Johnson says. It is thus used, however, by the learned, and memorable, John Hales.

When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.

Hales, Rem. p. 13.

DORN. *n. s.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vaginipennous, or sheathwinged, as beetles and *dorns*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *dorr*, or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.

Grew, Museum.

DO'RRERS.* *n. s.* [from *dorr*.] • A drone.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*, of that which others have laboured for.

Robinson, Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, (1551,) B. 1.

DORSE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *dors*, "a cloth of state, hanging full over, and falling low behind;" Cotgrave; probably from the Lat. *dorsum*.] A canopy. Obsolete.

Imprints, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet, with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.

Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton, p. 521.

DO'RSAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *dorsal*.] • Belonging to the back.

The first *dorsal* fin is black.

Pennant.

DO'RSAL. † } *n. s.* [*dorsal*, Lat. a packsaddle.]

DO'RSER. } pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel*, Dr. Johnson says. He perhaps intended *dossier*; as Beaumont and Fl. and B. Jonson use the word. See **DOSSE**.

I may meet her

Riding from market one day, 'twixt her *dorsers*.

Beaumont, and Fl. Little Thief.

DORSIFEROUS. } *adj.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Lat.]

DORSIPAROUS. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants

D O S

that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DORSUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A side of a hill.

I know not if it had any connection with a similar ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley beneath the trench of the great encampment on the brows of Catharine hill near Winchester, suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 69.

DORTURE. † *n. s.* [contracted from *dormitury*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, Fr. Sometimes written *dortet*.]
 A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat.

Bacon.

To a friar that begs, or to a monk in his *dortet*.

Rp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 2.

DO'RY.* See **DORRE**.

DOSE. † *n. s.* [Gr. *δosis*, Fr. *dose*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

Quincy.

The too vigorous *dose* so fiercely wrought,
 And added fury to the strength it brought.

Dryden, Virg.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*.

Arbutnot.

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place, that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down.

South.

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into
 The world, but he has done his *dose*;
 Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
 Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives.

Hudibras.

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so.

Granville.

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. † *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines.

Derham, Physico-Theol.

2. To give physick or any thing nauseous to any man in a ludicrous sense.

He may cast him upon a bold, self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper; who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*!

South, Sermon i. 298.

DOSIS.* *n. s.* [Greek.] A *dose*.

As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world.

Dr. Jackson's Works, (1673,) iii. 517.

DO'SSEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dossier*.] A basket; a panier.

See **DORSEL**.

Mine old host of Ram-ally,

You ha' some market here;

Some *dossier* of fish,

Or fowl to fetch off.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

To hire a ripper, mare, and buy new *dossers*.

Braun, and Fl. Two Nob. Gent.

DO'SSIL. † *n. s.* [not corrupted from *dorsel*, as Dr. Johnson thinks; but adopted from the old French *dosil*, a stopple.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

D O T

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a dossil. *Wiseman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*.]

Why then dost treat me with rebukes, instead Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow? *Addison, Cato.*

DOT.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Skinner from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*, and interpreted by him a grune of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point, Dr. Johnson says. But it may rather be considered as regularly derived from our old verb *dit*, to close; which, however, has hitherto found no place in our lexicography, and no comment from our critics, as to its usage by any English writer; though Mr. Tooke has observed it in the Scottish, Gawin Douglas.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

To DOT.† *v. a.* To mark with specks.

Is it not a singular phenomenon, that while the philosophers of the shambles are pricking their dotted lines upon his hide, all the while they are measuring him, his Grace is measuring me? *Burke, Lett.*

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE.† *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much driness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the points of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

No less are they out of the way in philosophy pestered their heads with the sapless *dotages* of old Paris and Salamanca. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts As joyful as our hearts:

Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL.† *adj.* [*dotal*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *dotalis*, Lat.]

Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possess,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own. *Garth's Ovid.*

DO'TARD.† *n. s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild*. Shakespeare once writes this word *dotard*. Mr. Tooke strangely thinks this word to be *doddered*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise;
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgement be so frail. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I am come to insult thee for an old fantastick *dotard*, as thou art, in ever defending the women. *Tatler, No. 266.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last drops of life. *Prior.*

DO'TARDLY.* *adj.* [from *dotard*.] Like a dotard; stupid.

That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of idolatry. *Merc. Antid. against Idolatry.*

DOTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

D O T

2. Endowment.

That all the places and offices of the church be provided of such a *dotation*, that they may be maintained.

Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of Eng.
When the Christian religion then had taken foot in the empire, what sumptuous monuments were erected by that pious Constantine (in whom our nation claimeth a just interest) let histories speak; no stones were too precious, no metal was too costly for that happy use; and so powerful influence had that example upon Christian kings and princes, that each strove who should exceed other in the cost and splendour of those holy fabricks, the riches of their *dotation*, the price of their sacred vessels.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 259.

To DOTIE.† *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French; probably from the Goth. *dalt*, weakness of mind.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*; a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jeremiah, l. 36.*

'Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:

Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryden, Ann.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly offended at their life; a poor man that is proud, a rich man that is a liar, and an old adulterer that *doteth*. *Berlus, xxv. 2.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shakspeare.*

To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shakspeare.*

All the beauties of the court besides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a noble fire? *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it;
And 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Barnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

DO'TED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not used.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DO'TER. *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair. *Shakspeare.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. † *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

So *dotingly* the old one loves her young one.

Beaumont and Fl. Women Pleased.

Henceforth thou treacherous and murdering spring,
Be ever call'd the Fountain of Self-love:

And with thy water let this curse remain,
(As an inseparable plague) that who but tastes
A drop thereof, may, with the instant touch,
Grow *dotingly* enamour'd on themselves.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Thus did those tender-hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlot's language.

Milton, Apology for Smectymur.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this low town to find a maid!

Dryden, Juvenal.

DO'TTARD. † *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Bacon. It seems also to mean a decayed tree, and perhaps should be written *dotard*.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.

Bacon.

In China they speak of a tree called *magnolia*, which affords not only good drink, being pierced, but all things else that belong to the subsistence of man.—It bears huge nuts, which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arm them; with the bark they make tents; and the *dotard* trees serve for firing.

Howell, Lett. ii. 54.

DO'TTEREL. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and, in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.

Bacon.

DOUANEER. * *n. s.* [French.] An officer of customs.

The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time.

Gray, Lett. to West.

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duplex*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect.

Eccles. xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much: containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom

They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:

His cares must still be *double* to his joys,

In any dignity.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient.

Swift, Draper's Letters.

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,

With a paunch swoll so high, his *double* chin

Might rest upon't.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,

Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;

And *double* death did wretched man invade,

By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.

Dryden, Ovid.

No star appears to lend his friendly light;

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night.

Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be.

Davies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The *magnifico* is much belov'd,

And hath in his effect a voice potential,

As *double* as the duke's.

Shakespeare, Othello.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I th' presence

He would say untruths, and be ever *double*

Both in his words and meaning.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart.

1 Chron. xli. 33.

DOUBLE. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not.

Swift.

DOUBLE is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,

His rising muscles and his brawn commend;

His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,

Each asking a gigantick force to rear.

Dryden, Fables.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's about

Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,

Or *double-button'd* frieze.

Gay, Trivia.

To DOUBLE-CHARGE. * *v. a.* [*double* and *charge*.]

To charge or entrust with a double proportion.

I will *double-charge* thee with dignities.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.

L'Estrange.

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice: dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.

—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*.

Broome, View of Epick Poetry.

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,

Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,

And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.

Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-EDGED. * *adj.* [*double* and *edge*.] Having two edges: as, "a *double-edged* sword."

Hulot.

DOUBLE ENTENDRE. * *n. s.* [French.] A double signification of a sentence or expression; a species of low wit.

Selling of bargains and *double entendres*.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

DOUBLE-EYED.* *adj.* [*double* and *eye*.] With deceitful aspect.

Deceitful meaning is *double-eyed*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

DOUBLE-FACED.* *adj.* [*double* and *face*.] With two faces.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is *double-mouth'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

DOUBLE-FORMED.* *adj.* [*double* and *form*.] Having a mixed form.

Till first I know of thee.

What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED.* *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream

Jordan, true limit eastward.

Milton, P. R.

To **DOUBLE-GILD.*** *v. a.* [*double* and *gild*.] To gild with double colouring.

England shall *double-gild* his treble guilt.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. 11.

And *double-gilded* as the doors of day. *Crashaw, Poems.*

DOUBLE-HANDED.* *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanville, Scorpis.*

DOUBLE-HEADED.* *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The *double* rich scarlet consuech is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour. *Mortimer.*

DOUBLE-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*double* and *heart*.] Having a false heart.

So *double-hearted* hypocrites, so they
Who God forget, shall in their prime decay.

Sandys, Job, p. 14.

To **DOUBLE-LOCK.** *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Trotter.*

DOUBLE-MEANING.* *adj.* [*double* and *meaning*.] Having two meanings.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophet.

Shakespeare, All's Well, &c.

DOUBLE-MINDED.* *adj.* [*double* and *mind*.] Unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *James.*

DOUBLE-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [*double* and *mouth*.] Having different mouths.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is *double-mouth'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

DOUBLE-NATURED.* *adj.* [*double* and *nature*.] Having a two-fold nature.

Two kinds of life has *double-natur'd* man,

And two of death.

Young, Night Th. 7.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. s.* [*duplex placitum*, Lat.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official: and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed

a *double-quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowel.*

To **DOUBLE-SHADE.*** *v. a.* [*double* and *shade*.] To double the natural darkness of the place.

Now began

Night, with her sullen wings, to *double-shade*
The desert. *Milton, P. R.*

DOUBLE-SHINING.* *adj.* [*double* and *shine*.] Shining with double lustre.

He was

Among the rest that there did take delight,
To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED.* *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. *1 Tim.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. *Dryden, Virgil.*

To **DO'UBLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo

The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;

Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shakespeare.*

Our foes too proud the weaker to assail,

Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforce'd against the adverse fleet,

Still *doubling* our's, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon

In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow;

Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.

Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.

Exodus, xxvi. 9.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,

And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To just round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it. *Dryden.*

To **DO'UBLE.** *† v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.

Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,

Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:

I am resolv'd to *double* till I win. *Dryden, Tyrannick Love.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubled* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Who knows which way she points?

Doubling and turning like an hunted hare!

Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryden.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, Diligence; you double with me.

B. Jonson, Case is altered.

DOUBLE.† *n. s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found let him pay double. *Terodius, xxi. 4.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good double, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. A turn used to escape pursuit; a trick; a shift; an artifice.

He [the hare] outruns the wind; and with what care He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

All their arch-villainies, and all their doubles, Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.

Man is frail;

Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;

His flying life is chas'd by raving pains,

Through all his doubles, in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison.*

4. In modern times, used for resemblance; as, his or her double, meaning another person extremely like the party.

DOUBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from double.]

1. The state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakespeare.*

2. Duplicity; doubleness of heart and tongue. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

As though in this very point other men's confessions in particular beside your own in generality, had not left us marks and traces evident and plain enough to desery doubleness with diversity.

Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1606,) sign. Aa. b.

Thus had these Nerees caught up in their net,

But to what end I could not thoroughly guess;

Such was my plainness, such their doubleness.

Mir. for Mag. p. 408.

On his seven heads were seven helmets crowned with seven streamers, on which were inscribed, Dissimulation, Delay, Discomfort, Variance, Envy, Detraction, Doubleness.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. ii. 232.

DOUBLER.† *n. s.* [from double.] He that doubles any thing. *Huloet.*

DOUBLET.† *n. s.* [from double.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double. [I once thought with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Malone says, that doublet meant a waistcoat; but that is not the fact; nor do one of the early instances, which here follow, prove it; though Addison seems to have so used the word. But doublet meant the coat, "the inner garment of a man" "with respect to his cloak, or outer covering. So Lord Capel, at his execution, in March 1648-9, says: "Stay, I must pull off my doublet first, and my waistcoat." So Hudibras's doublet of sturdy buff was not a waistcoat, but a coat, i. e. an outer garment.]

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his doublet and hose, and leaves off his wit! *Shakespeare.*

His doublet was of stuffy buff,

And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison on Italy.*

They do but imitate ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandsires, in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew, Museum.*

DOUBLING.* *n. s.* [from double.] An artifice; a shift; a turn to escape pursuit.

Instruct my quivering pen,
To tell the rest of fortune's doublings then.

Mir. for Mag. p. 485.

At their turns and doublings no men readier, to the right, or to the left. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and doublings cannot save thee long.

Swift.

When, I say, you see those, or any such like shiftings and doublings in any party dissenting from the government, you may certainly conclude, that 'tis not their conscience sways, but their faction.

Scott, Works, ii. 42.

DOUBLON. *n. s.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY.† *adv.* [from double.]

1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot,
Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds.

Dryden.

Haply at night he does with horror shun

A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:

His neighbour's offspring he tomorrow sees,

And doubly feels his want in their increase.

Prior.

2. Deceitfully; with a double heart and face.

He is a man that deals doubly, that speaks what he thinks not, or that speaks one thing and thinks another. *Huloet.*

TO DOUBT. *v. n.* [doubter, French; dubito, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgement, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, doubt whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *Smith.*

I doubt not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more

Than to be sure they do.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Admitting motion in the heavens to shew

Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Sometimes with of in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory whereof he doubted not now also.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,

To try your love and make you doubt of mine?

Dryden.

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I doubt there's deep resentment in his mind,

For the late slight his honour suffer'd there.

Otway.

If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I doubt more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend

Against those four which now before him were,

Doubting not who behind him doth attend.

Daniel.

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why doubt we to incense

His utmost ire?

Milton, P. L.

At first the tender blades of grass appear,

And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,

Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year.

Dryden.

TO DOUBT.† *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.

DOU

He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire.

Milton, P. L.

3. To fear; to suspect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have
to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was fre-
quent, doubting novelties and commixture of manners. Bacon.

If they turn not back perverse,
But that I doubt.

Milton, P. L.

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. To fill with fear; to fright.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Curatach,
More doubts me than all Britain. Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

5. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach vain wit a science little known,
To admire superior sense, and doubt their own.

Pope.

DOUBT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution
would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have
had time to settle into doubt. South.

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past doubt
in all the doctrines they profess. Locke.

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the
tame, and no doubt but the animal is more or less healthy
according to the air it lives in. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

'Tis past a doubt,

All Bertram or Parnassus is let out.

Pope.

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us love, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win.

Shakespeare.

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou
shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy
life. Dent. xxviii. 66.

I'm bound in

To saucy doubts and fears.

Shakespeare.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my
voice; for I stand in doubt of you. Gal. iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every doubt your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came.

Blackmore.

7. Dread; horror.

Yet dread of shame and doubt of foul dishonour
Made her not yield.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 8.

8. Difficulty; danger.

[He] forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt,
Back to recule.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 47.

DOUBTABLE.* adj. [old Fr. *doutable*.] What may
be doubted. Sherwood.

DOUBTER.† n. s. [from *doubt*.] One who entertains
scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Protagoras was no atheist; he was not a denier, but a
doubter of the gods, at the most. Fotherby, *Atheism*, p. 101.

Such oracles of vain reason have all the doubters and dispu-
ters against Religion been since the world began.

Ellis, *Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 263.

DOUBTFUL. adj. [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am doubtful. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.
Thus they their doubtful consultations dark
Ended. Milton, P. L.

2. Ambiguous; not clear in his meaning: as, a doubtful expression.

DOU

3. That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to inter-
mix matter doubtful with that which is out of doubt; for as in
capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question,
the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgement
upon a war, which is capital to thousands. Bacon.

In doubtful cases, reason still determines for the safer side;
especially if the case be not only doubtful, but also highly con-
cerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. South.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether hir'd,

Or so the Trojan destiny required,

Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down.

Dryden.

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What Heaven's Lord had powerfullest to send
Against us from about his throne.

Milton, P. L.

New counsels to debate

What doubtful may ensue.

Milton, P. L.

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a doubtful and a more suspi-
cious eye towards that, over which we know we have no real
power. Hooker, *Dedication*.

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With doubtful feet and wavering resolution
I come, still dreading thy displeasure. Milton, *S. A.*

This was at first resolved

If we were wise, against so great a foe

Contending, and so doubtful what might fall.

Milton, P. L.

7. Partaking different qualities.

Looks

Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd

Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast

Like doubtful hue.

Milton, P. L.

DOUBTFULLY.† adv. [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how doubtfully all allegories may be construed,
and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have
thought good to discover the general intention.

Spenser on Ireland.

Nor did the goddess doubtfully declare

Her alter'd mind, and alienated care.

Dryden.

3. In a state of dread. See the 4th sense of TO DOUBT, v. a.

With that she waked, full of fearful fright,

And doubtfully dismay'd through that so uncouth sight.

Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 16.

DOUBTFULNESS.† n. s. [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion; "flitting of mind."

Hulot.

Though doubtfulness or uncertainty seems to be a medium
between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet
there is no such medium in things themselves. Watts.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equi-
vocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the doubtful-
ness of his expressions; and therefore the answerer on his
side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. Locke.

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences, delivered
with much doubtfulness. Baker on Learning.

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOUBTING.* n. s. [from *doubt*.] Scruple; per-
plexity.

Lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting.

1 Tim. ii. 8.

Doubtings, terrors, and disquietings of conscience.

Rep. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 19.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a
single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he
had some doubtings? Atterbury.

DOUBTINGLY.† adv. [from *doubt*.] In a doubting
manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth than the contrary.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That life and immortality which was brought to light through the Gospel, was very *doubtingly* and obscurely spoken of by some of the wisest of the ages before.

Derham, Christo-Theology, p. 14.

DOUBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubl.*] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,

That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,

Will not offend thee.

Shakespeare, K. John.

I am *doubtless*; I can purge

Myself of many I am charg'd withal.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shakespeare.*

All their desires, desires, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind.

Hale, Common Law.

Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for, but their own.

South.

Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present; the rains have washed away the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them.

Woodward.

Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise were mine,

If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,

I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.

Pope, Odyssey.

DOUBTLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *doubtless.*] Unquestionably; without doubt.

La. You would stay at home?

El. Lo. Yes, lady,

La. Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debased that your commander is but your mistress.

Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.

DOUCED.* *n. s.* [from the Fr. *douce*; Lat. *dulcis*, sweet. This word is used by Chaucer, which Mr. Tyrwhit imagines to be a corruption of *doucete*, the name of a musical instrument, in a manuscript poem of Lydgate's. *Douced* is admitted into some Musical Dictionaries, as another word for *dulcimer*; which the passage in Chaucer cannot be said to support; as it hardly implies an instrument with strings of wire.] A musical instrument. Obsolete.

Many an other pipe,
That craftily began to pipe,
Both in *douced*, and eke in rede.

Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 111.

DOUCET.* *n. s.* [*doucet*, French.] A custard. This word I find only in Skinner, and in Ainsworth, Dr. Johnson says. Cotgrave uses it under the word *flannet*, where he calls it "a little custard;" and in the list of diet for K. Charles I. when Duke of York, it repeatedly occurs, usually in conjunction with *hart*, under the form of *doucet*. See Archæolog. vol. xv. pp. 3. et seq.

DOUCERS of a Deer.* See DOWSETS.

DOUCFUR.* *n. s.* [French.] Flattery; a lure; a coaxing temptation.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *doucur*.

Ld. Chesterfield.

He has a *douceur* for Ireland in his pocket.

Burke on a Late State of the Nation.

These are the *douceurs* by which we are invited to regicide fraternity and friendship.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DOUCKER. *n. s.* [*colymbus*; from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them.

Ray.

DOVE.* *n. s.* [*dumb*, old Teutonic; *taub*, *daub*, German; *dofva*, Swedish; Saxon, *duwa*, i. e. *duva*.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So shews a snowy *dove* *trouping* with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,

Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove*?

Pope.

Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly;

When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky,

Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,

When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves*.

Pope.

2. A pigeon.

I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.

DOVE-COT.* *n. s.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I

Flutter'd your Volsians in Cprioli;

Alone I did it.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Every salmon usually returns to the same river; as young pigeons, taken out of the same *dove-cote*, have also been observed to do.

Walton, Angler.

DOVEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons.

The hawk gets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse*.

I. Entangle.

But still the *dovehouse* obstinately stood.

Dryden.

DOVE-LIKE.* *adj.* [*dove* and *like*.]

1. Like a dove in quality.

Lay by your anger for an hour, and *dovelike*

Before the holy altars of your helpers

(The all-fear'd gods) bow down your stubborn bodies.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

If ye find these dispositions and actions *dovelike*, applaud them, as becoming the true spouse of Christ, who is ever like herself, *columba perfecta* yea *perfecta columba* a true dove for her quiet innocence.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.

2. Resembling the appearance of a dove.

Thou from the first

Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread

Dovelike sat'st brooding on the vast abyss.

Milton, P. L.

DOVESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *dove*.] The quality of a dove.

For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.

DOVETAIL. *n. s.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOVETAILED.* *adj.* [from *dovetail*.] Fastened in the dovetail way.

He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented, and whimsically *dovetailed*.

Burke, Speech on American Taxation.

DOVISH.* *adj.* [from *dove*.] Having the innocence of a dove.

Contempt of this world, *doveshe* simplicity, serpentlike wisdom.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. iv. b.

DOUGH.* *n. s.* [*bah*, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch, from the Teutiscan *thihen*, to grow bigger, to rise, as the bakers speak; or it may be the past participle of the Sax. *deapian*, to moisten or wet, as Mr. Horne Tooke contends.]

1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

DOU

How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
And how unlike the lump I took him for,
The piece of ignorant *dough*, he stood up to me,
And mat'd my commands. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.*
She has found what *dough* you are made of, and so kneads
you. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands;
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*

You that from pliant paste would fabrics raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to *dough*. *King.*

2. *My Cake is Dough.* My affair has miscarried;
my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakspeare.*

DO'UGHBAKED.† *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Un-
finished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men, some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

The Lutherans, who by a *doughbak'd* reformation, striking
off from the Romish errors, have rather changed than corrected
this grand absurdity. *South, Sermon i. 20.*

DO'UGHKNEADED.* *adj.* [*dough* and *kneaded*.] Soft;
capable of being kneaded like dough.

He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a *dough-*
kneaded thing, that he has not spirit enough left him so far to
look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense.

Milton, Apology for Smectymn.

DO'UGHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *doughty*.] Valour;
bravery.

The Biscayan, who perceived him come in that manner, per-
ceived, by his *doughiness*, his intention.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote.

DO'UGHTY.† *adj.* [*dohtiz*, Saxon; *dought*, virtue,
Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. To this may be
added the Sax. *duzud*, valour, virtue: the Theotiscan,
dugeth, *dugatha*, *dohta*, and the Goth. *dugr*,
the same. The Greek *ἀγαθός* will also be ob-
vious.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men
and things.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he atchieven might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years too,
And *doughty* of complexion. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.*

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in bur-
lesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left,
he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*

She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain,
But at her smile the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; un-
hardened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose
villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy*
youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakspeare.*

TO DOUSE.† *v. a.* [*duos*; but probably it is a cant
word formed from the sound, Dr. Johnson says.
But he gives no example. It is, however, no cant
word. The learned Hammond employs it in a very
serious way, writing the word with a *z* instead of
an *s*.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To profess such kindness to immaterial joys, and yet im-
merse and *douse* himself in carnal! *Hammond, Sermon ii.*

I have washed my feet in mire or ink, *doused* my carnal af-
fections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond, Sermon vii.*

TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

DOW

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or douse in water. *Hudibras.*

TO DOUSE.* *v. a.* To strike. See To DOWSE.

TO DOUT.* *v. a.* [To do out.] To put out. A
word, like *doff*, now little used except in low lan-
guage; as, *dout* the candle; *dout* the fire; which
phrases are common in several counties. The
commentators on Shakspeare have settled that *dout*
is the true reading in the following passage, and that
doubt has been there, and elsewhere in Shakspeare.
as in other old books, misprinted for it.

The dram of base

Doth all the noble substance often *dout*,

To his own scandal.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

DO'UTER.* *n. s.* [from *dout*.] An extinguisher for a
candle. *Ray, and Bailey.*

DO'WABLE.* *adj.* [from the obsolete verb *dow*, to
give; old Fr. *dowé*, endowed.] Capable of being
dowered.

At the age of nine years she is *dowable*.

Cowel.

A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a sei-
sin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable*. *Blackstone.*

DO'WAGER. *n. s.* [*douairierr*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires,

Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,

Long wintering on a young man's revenue.

Shakspeare.

Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids
or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder
to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their hus-
bands.

Catharine no more

Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*.

And widow to prince Arthur.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

DO'WCETS.* *n. s. plur.* With hunters, the testicles
of a hart or stag.

I gave them

All the sweet morsels, call'd *dwets*, ears, and *dowcets*.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

DO'WDY. *n. s.* An aukward, ill-dressed, inelegant
woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench: Dido a *dowdy*;
Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, slidings and harlots.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

The bellam train of lovers use

To enhance the value, and the faults excuse;

And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see

They doat on *dowties* and deformity.

Dryden.

DO'WDY. *adj.* Awkward.

No houswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;

To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew.

Gay.

DO'WER.† } *n. s.* [*dottaire*, French.]
DOWERY.

1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in
marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,

And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone.

Dryden.

His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;

For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*.

Pope.

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,

For who can seize fair virtue's better *dow'r*?

Melmoth.

2. That which the widow possesses. This is a very
imperfect definition of this *legal dower*, as Mr. Ma-
son has observed.

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a
woman is seised of an estate of inheritance and
dies: the wife shall have the third part of all lands
and tenements whereof he was seised during the

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coverture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural life.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law.

Blackstone.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as you shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife.

Gen. xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'st thou within this dying flesh inspire!

Davies.

I wonder by what *dower*,
Or patent, you had power
From all to rape a judgement.

Feltham, Answ. to B. Jonson.

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; supplied with a portion.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriendly, new-adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

DO'WERLESS. *† adj.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Come to these groves, and these life-breathing glades,
Ye friendless orphans, and ye *dow'rless* maids!

Shakespeare.
Sir W. Jones, Solyma.

DOWLE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *wool*. See **WOOL**.]

Mr. Horne Tooke vehemently contends, against the commentators on Shakespeare, that this word is nothing more than the past participle of *deal*, i. e. a piece, a portion. They shew, that it is a feather, with Bailey; who also calls it the single particles of the down.

One *dowle* that's in my plume.
There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called Pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl*, or wool, whereof cloth was spun and made.

Shakespeare, Tempest.
Humane Industry, &c. Hist. of Man. Arts, 1661.

DO'WLAS. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolsters of them.

Shakespeare.

DOWN. *n. s.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;

But proves at night a bed of *down*.

Wotton.

Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint.

Downe.

We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber.

Denham, Scylla.

A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds.

Locke.

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy.

Southern, Oroonoko.

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face.
On thy thin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.

Dryden.

Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Like scatter'd *down* by howling Boreas blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.

Sandys.

DOWN. *† n. s.* [*duun*, Saxon; *dune*, Frise, a hill.

This is the etymology given by Dr. Johnson. The Celt. and old Fr. *dun* may be added. In the earlier

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editions of his Dictionary, Dr. Johnson had said, that the word "*is used now as if derived from the adverb*; for it means, 1st, a large open plain or valley; and 2d, a hill or rising ground, which sense is very rare." He saw the impropriety of this statement, and converted the two definitions into that single one which has since stood in all the editions, viz. "a large open plain; properly, a flat on the top of a hill." Mr. Horne Tooke, however, long afterwards ungenerously commented on the mistake, without adverting to the rectification. Div. of Parley, i. 446. Our old lexicography thus defines the present word, Barret in V. Down. "*Downs* or plains, where corn cannot grow, bare earth, &c." A large open plain: properly a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hasten'd hare from greely greyhound go.

Sidney.

Lord of much riches which the use renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs*.

Sandys.

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.

Milton, Comus.

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex.

Ray.

How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs*.

Gay.

To complete this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*.

Pope.

DOWN. *n. s.* [*Dun* or *dune*, says Verstegan, was our ancient name for *mountain*; but for such kind of mountains as lie stretching out in length, and commonly on the sea-side; as do *dunes* [*duyns*] or sand-hills on the sea-coasts in Holland; the like whereof some call in England the *downs*.] A sand-bank, or hill, properly; in the plural, the road in which ships lie on our hilly coast of Kent.

All in the *downs* the fleet was moor'd.

Gay.

DOWN. *† adj.*

1. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* depials.

Beaumont and Fl. Valentinian.

2. Dejected; as, a down look.

DOWN. *† prep.* [*adun*, Saxon; *down*, Armor. deep.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would.

Locke.

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly.

Kneller.

DOWN. *† adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands.

Milton, P. L.

The overpowering stream carries them away, and *down* they sink into the bottomless pit.

South, Sermon ii. 229.

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground.

Dryden.

2. Tending towards the ground.

From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropt.

Milton, P. L.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice down from the conquest.

Described our pre-existing station
Before this vile terrene creation;

D O W

And lest I should be wearied, Madam,
To cut things short same down to Adam!

Prior, *Alma.*

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?

—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock,

And she goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown,
We had so painfully preach'd down;
And forc'd us, though against the grain,
To have calls to preach it up again.

Hudibras.

It has been still preached up, but acted down; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down. *Addison.*

7. [Answering to up.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psal. lix. 15.*

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare.*

If there be ten, shrink not, but down with them. *Shakespeare.*
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN.† [To go.]

1. To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

2. To descend.

I tell thee, Fortune, and thee, wanton Love,
I will not down to everlasting night,
Till I have moralized this tragedy,
Whose chiefest actor was my sable dart.

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the participle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To down proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

DOWN-BED.* *n. s.* Bed of down.

If he loved too much to lie upon his own down-bed of ease, his subjects had the pleasure, during his reign, of lolling and stretching upon theirs. *Marq. of Halifax.*

DO'WNCAST.* *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy look.

Come let's be sad, my girls;
That downcast of thine eye, Olympeas
Shews a fine sorrow. *Ream. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

DO'WNCAST. *adj.* [down and cast.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the downcast look of Modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound,
'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

Thy downcast looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison, Cato.*

DO'WNED.* *adj.* [from down.] Covered with soft feathers; stuffed with down.

What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high!

Young, Night Th. 8.

DO'WNFAL. *n. s.* [down and fall.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

D O W

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?

Dar'st thou, then little better thing than earth,

Divine his downfall?

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfall. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aglast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shrick'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN.† *participial adj.* [down and fall.] Ruined; fallen.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

DOWNGY'VED.† *adj.* [down and gyved.] Dr. Johnson has printed this word downgyved; but the true reading is what I have given. His explanation of "let down in circular wrinkles" is of course removed.] Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles. *Stevens.*

Lord Hamlet, with — his stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and downgyved to his ancles. *Shakespeare.*

DOWNHEARTED.* *adj.* [down and heart.] Dejected; spiritless; without heart. A colloquial word.

DO'WNHILL. *n. s.* [down and hill.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis downhill all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHILL. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a downhill greensward yields. *Congreve.*

DO'WNLOOKED. *adj.* [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.

Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

DO'WNLYING. *adj.* [down and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNLYING.* *n. s.* The time of lying down, of repose; night.

All these [servants] were daily attending, downlying and uprising. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

DO'WNRIGHT.† *adj.* [down and right.]

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a foolish and affected cloquence. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Who carry about them plain and downright dealing winds, humility, mercy, charity, and virtues acceptable unto God and man. *Thoun, Ch. Mor. ii. 12.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

Our first reformers, reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, downright Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.

Fuller, Norm. of Reformation, (1643,) p. 17.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison, Count Terriff.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and downright in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

D O W

Thou shalt not find a story, a riddle, a prophecy, a ceremony, a downright legal constitution, but hath some manner of aspect on this glass, some way drives at this mystery, God manifest in flesh. *Hammond, Sermon xvi.*
Religion seems not in danger from downright atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

DOWNRIGHT. *adv.* [down and right.]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft downright. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves away;
We shall chide downright if I longer stay. *Shakespeare.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell downright into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWNRIGHTLY. ** adv.* [from downright.] In plain terms; bluntly; undisguisedly.

Though they do not downrightly assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers.

Barrow, Sermon on Prov. x. 18.

DOWNSITTING. *† n. s.* [down and sit.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psal. cxxxix. 2.*

Death is but the uprising of consolation, and the downsitting of perturbation. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess. p. 251.*

DOWNSTEEPY. ** adj.* [down and steepy.] Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne's Ess. (1613), p. 197.

DOWNTODDEN. ** part. adj.* [down and trod.] Pushed down; trampled upon.

I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high 't the air as this ungrateful king.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

The most underfoot and downtrodden vassals of perdition.
Milton, of Ref. in England.

DOWNWARD. *† adv.* [dunepagub, Saxon.]

1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glasses the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried downward by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look downward on that globe, whose hither sides,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton, P. I.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look downwards from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And little less than angel would be more:
Now looking downwards, just as griev'd, appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakespeare.*

DOWNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With downward force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heaven, and rises there. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that being still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DOWNWEED. ** n. s.* [down and weed.] Cottonweed. *Barret.*

D O Z

DOWNY. *adj.* [from down.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath

There lies a downy feather, which stirs not:
Did he expire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakespeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; as rock-cillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtile spirit, in a soft substance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In her hand she held

A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,
New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milton, P. I.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,
And rest in those high beds his downy wings. *Dryden.*

Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Banquo! Macbeth! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeits,
And look on death itself. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band. *Cresshaw.*

DOWRE. *† n. s.* [dowaire, Fr.] It ought to be written **DOWRY.** *† dowet.*

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.

I could marry this wench for this dowre. *Sidney.*
And ask no other dowry but such another jest. *Shakespeare.*
The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love.

Tethys all her waves in dowry gives. *Dryden, Span. Triss.*
Dryden, Virgil.

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dowre a hundred foreskins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

TO DOWSE. ** v. a.* [perhaps from the Su. Goth. *daska*, to strike; or *dust*, an assault.] To give a blow on the face; to strike. *Bailey.*

DOWST. ** n. s.* [from *dowse*.] A stroke; a blow on the face. Sometimes written *douce*, and also *dust*. See the etymon of the verb.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst.

Beaum. and Fl. Passionate Madman.
Then there's your souce, your wherit, and your dowst.

Beaum. and Fl. Passionate Madman.
Stand farther gentleman,
Or I'll give you such a dust o' the chops.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

DOXOLOGICAL. ** adj.* [from *doxology*.] Having a form of thanksgiving to God.

A *Doxological* Chronogram including this present year MDCLV. and hath numeral letters enough to extend to the year nineteen hundred twenty seven, if it please God this world should last so long. *Howell, Lett. iv. p. 18.*

DOXOLOGY. *n. s.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Sittingfleet.*

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. *South.*

DOWY. *n. s.* A whore; a loose wench.

When dastadils begin to peer,
With heigh! the dowy over the dale. *Shakespeare.*

TO DOZE. *† v. n.* [dæpæ, Saxon; *dwaas*, Dutch; *dasast*, Icel. See **TO DAZE**.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cozier waked him. *I. Extrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to doze upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where birds departed doze, They led him soft. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Chieftain armies doz'd out the campaign, And navies yaw'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decay'd in his parts, and with immoderate drinking doz'd in his understanding. *Clarendon.*

Two satyrs, on the ground, Stretch'd at his ease, their sire, Silenus, found Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

DOZEN. *n. s.* [*dozaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve.

It is seldom used but on light occasions. We cannot lodge and board a dozen of fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse straight. *Shakspeare.*

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under them. *Raleigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a dozen. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a dozen with them. *Swift.*

DOZINESS. *n. s.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. Little used.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a doziness in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

DOZING. *n. s.* [from *doze*.] Sluggishness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and dozing. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DOZY. *adj.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise. *Dryden, Persius.*

DRAB.† *n. s.* [ɔpabbe, Saxon, lees.]

1. A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd, Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words, And fall a cursing, like a very drab! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakspeare.*

Babe, Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain, Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

2. A slut.

So at an Irish funeral appears A train of drabs with mercenary tears. *King, Art of Cookery.*

To DRAB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with strumpets.

O, be the most courteous physician, You may drink or drab in's company freely. *Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

His whole employment is only to drink, drab, quarrel, scoff, slander, and seduce. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 35.*

DRA'BBING. *n. s.* [from *drab*.] Keeping company with drabs.

Drunkenness and drabbing.

When the Muezzin is heard to cry aloud from the steeple of the mosque, they fall to prayer, though busied in prophane talk, drinking, drabbing, or the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 324.*

DRA'BLER. *n. s.* In naval language, a piece added to the bonnet, when more sail is wanted.DRACHM.† *n. s.* [*drachma*, Lat. *drachme*, or *dragme*, Fr. Wicliffe writes our word *dragme*.]

1. An old Greek coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours At a crack'd drachm. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce; pronounced *drām*.

The rogue has not a drachm of generous love about him. *Congreve.*

DRACUNCULUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.DRAID.† *adj.* [for *dread*, or the past passive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded; dreadful. *Hulot.*

Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch, Whilst the drad danger does behind remain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRAD.* *pret.* of *To dread*. Feared.

She weakly started, yet she nothing drad. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRAFF.† *n. s.* [ɔpɔf, dirty, Saxon; *dras*, Dutch, the sediment of ale; or Sax. *ɔpabbe*, lees; Gael. *drabh*, *drav*, grains. In the north of England *druff* is used for grains. Ray.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from swinkeeping, from eating *druff* and husks. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste

On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread

Whose appetite is dead!

No, give them grains their fill;

Husks, *druff*, to drink and will. *B. Jonson.*

I call'd, and drew them thither.

My bell-hounds to lick up the *druff* and filth,

Which man's polluting sin with tann had shed

On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

Till vermin, or the *druff* of servile food,

Consume me. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.

Younger brother, but the *druff* of nature. *Dryden.*

DRAFFISH.* *adj.* [from *druff*.] Worthless.

The *druffish* declinacions of my lord Boner, with such other dirty dregsylenges of Antichrist.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543), fol. 97. b.

DRAFFY.† *adj.* [from *druff*.] Worthless; dreggy.

The dregs and *druffy* part, disgrace and jealousy.

Beaumont and Fl. Island Princess.

DRAFT.† A corrupt spelling of *draught*, both as a substantive and a participle. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, to illustrate *draft* as an adjective, which belongs to the fourth sense of the substantive *draught*. See DRAUGHT.To DRAG.† *v. a.* [ɔpagan, Saxon; Su. Goth. *draga*; Lat. *traho*, to draw.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust, Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet were thrust. *Denham.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burthensome; any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife, Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd so well, To part with all my bliss to save my lover?

Oh; can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion, and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*
The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in so barbarous a manner that he hardly escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*
In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragged* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryden.*
A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

DRAG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

They catch them in their net, and gather them in their *drag*. *Habak. i. 15.*
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and bait were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*
The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgements to them is just the same absurdity with theirs who burnt incense to the *drag*, and sacrificed to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwise. *Wallon.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

To DRAGGLE *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *dragged* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gay, Trivia.*
He wore the same gown five years, without *dragging* or tearing. *Swift.*

To DRAGGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras.*

DRAGGLETAIL.* *n. s.* [*draggle* and *tail*.] A sluttish woman. *Sherwood.*

DRAGMAN.* *n. s.* A fisherman, that uses a dragnet.

To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. *Hale, H. P. C. ch. 14. § 7.*

DRAGNET.† *n. s.* [*bræge-net*, Sax. The Su. Goth. *draga* is also applied to *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Some large *drag-net* to enclose whole shoals of believers. *Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 193.*

It is not to be expected that all should be fish which is
ht in a *drag-net*. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 18.*

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castnets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*
Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange.*

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GOMAN.* See DRAGONERMAN.

DRA'GON. *n. s.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go along,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*
Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

And you ye *dragons*! of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors guard. *Rowe.*

On *spiny* volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. s.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. s.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.
Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. s.* [*dragon* and *fly*; *libella*.] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve as soon
As draw his sword. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD.† *n. s.* [*bracanblob*, Sax.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vita*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHED. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. s.* A species of palm.

DRAGOON.† *n. s.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry, Dr. Johnson says. Others from the Roman *draconarii*, whose military standard was the representation of a *dragon*; which, in later times, according to Voltaire, was the distinction also of a French regiment of horse. V. Junius, Skinner, and Morin. The word in the *bas Breton* is *dragoun*.]

1. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

2. Formerly used for a *dragoonade*; which see.

I am persuaded that this most inhuman and barbarous persecution of the innocent French hereticks, (as they miscall them,) will make all sober papists abhor the Pope and his party, who use such unchristian and antichristian means to make proselytes, and endeavour to bring men to the catholic faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons*, and imprisonments; not by demonstration, and reasons out of Scripture.

Ep. Barlow, Rem. p. 265.

To DRAG'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you *drag*,
Directly bent against the French;
Dare to have your free-bottles
Dragg'd into a wooden shoe.

Prior.

DRAGOON. *fr. n. s.* [from *dragoon*.] An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a *dragoonade* in conclusion.

Burnet, *Hist. of his own Times*, an. 1686.

To DRAIL. *v. a.* [the same as *trail*, which see; *Su. Goth. draga, Lat. traho*.] To draw; to drag.

He returned with a sad heart and slow pace towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.

More, *Rapport of the Rev. Ch. To the Reader*.

To DRAIL. *v. n.* To draggle.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt.

South, *Serm.* vi. 449.

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French, Dr. Johnson says; the participle of the Sax. *þrygan*, to expel, and therefore to dry, according to Mr. Tooke. But it is more probably from the Sax. *þrehnigan* to strain.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss.

Bacon.

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.

Bacon, to Villiers.

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home.

Atterbury.

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France.

Swift.

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

Rescommon.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.

Dryden.

While cruel Nero only *drains*

The mortal Spaniard's chibing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage!

Prior.

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids.

Cheyne.

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them.

Swift, *Direct. to the Butler*.

DRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*?

What carps we met with for our pains.

Swift.

DRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *drain*.] Capable of being drained.

Sherwood.

DRAKE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. The drakefly.

But the *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air: though he is to be found upon flags and grass too, and indeed every where, high and low, near the river.

Walton, *Angler*.

3. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger.

Clarendon.

DRAM. *n. s.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Lat.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abate of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water.

Bacon.

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour

For many years of sorrow can dispense;

A *drum* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

No *drum* of judgement with thy force is join'd;

Thy body is of profit, and my mind.

Dryden, *Fables*.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,

But with a ling'ring *drum*, that should not work

Maliciously like poison.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

Every *drum* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character.

Swift.

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second sec, by meeker manners known,

And modest as the maid that sips alone;

From the strong fate of *drums* if thou get free,

Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee.

Pope.

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAM-DRINKER. *n. s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

Some tough *drum-drinker*, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes.

Bp. Berkeley, *Ser.* §. 108.

DRA'MA. *n. s.* [*δραμα*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

Dryden.

DRAMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *drama*.] Represented by **DRAMA'TICK.** *adj.* action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatich* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God.

Bentley.

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatich*.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply.

Dryden.

DRA'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *drama*.] The author of *dramatich* compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition.

Burnet, *Theory*.

It is among other things, from the impertinent figures unskillful *dramatists* draw of the characters of men, that youth are bewildered and prejudiced in their sense of the world, of which they have no notions but what they draw from books and such representations.

Tatler, No. 191.

DRANK. *the preterite of drink*; Goth. *draggk*.

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Lat.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford.

Bacon.

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is used in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'FER. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

D R A

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and *mercier* may measure her. *Howell.*

DRA'PERY. *n. s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,

Wherein were many tables fair dispreed,

And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,

Against the viand should be ministred. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [*δραστικόν*.] Powerful; vigorous;

efficacious. It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.] *Drove* is more used.

He *drove* them beyond Amon's flood,

And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,

And through his navel *drove* the pointed death. *Pope, Iliad.*

DRAUGH. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See **DRAFF**.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:

'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakspeare.*

DRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hog'sheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distemp'ring himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And wish deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden*

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;

He reels, and, falling, fills the spacious cave. *Dryden, Virg.*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton, Comus.*

Number'd ills, that lie unseen

In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,

Or harsh, which, once clanc'd, must ever fly

Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;

The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

Ulysses and old Nestor — yoke you like *draught* oxen, and make you plough up the wars. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

D R A

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what her soul design'd,

And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Ilac.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L' Etrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three scuteless birds called allierions. *Camden, Remains.*

Both the bow and shaft I held

Upto her; which Love might take

At her hand, with oaths, to make

Me the scope of his next *draught*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser on Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those, that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *St. Matt. xv. 17.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,

Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

17. [In commerce.] A bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHT-HORSE.* } See the fourth sense of **DRAUGHT-OXEN.** } **DRAUGHT.**

To DRAUGHT.* *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth.

You saw all the great men, who had done eminent services to their country but a few years before, *draughted* out one by one, and baited in their turns. *Addison, Freeholder, No. 19.*

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*draught and house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. *2 Kings, x. 27.*

DRAUGHTSMAN.* *n. s.* [*draught and man*.]

1. One who draws pleadings or other writings.

2. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

To DRAW.* *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. *pass. drawn*.

[*bragan*, Saxon; old Gothick, *draha*; Lat. *traho*.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river. *2 Sam. xvii. 13.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

- He could not draw the dagger out of his belly. *Judg. ii. 22.*
The arrow is now drawn to the head. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag.
Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgement-seat? *James, ii. 6.*
4. To raise out of a deep place.
They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer. xxxviii. 13.*
Draw thee waters from the siege. *Nah. iii. 14.*
5. To suck.
He hath drawn thee dry. *Eccles. xiii. 7.*
There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to draw less. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Sucking and drawing the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiceman on Tumours.*
6. To attract; to call towards itself.
We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt. *Bacon.*
Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, draws eyes, that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*
He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*
7. To draw as the magnet does.
She had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest resolute breast,
As the magnetick hardest iron draws. *Milton, P. R.*
All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*
8. To inhale.
Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first drew air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton, P. L.*
While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I draw the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*
Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*
9. To take from any thing containing or holding.
They drew out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron. v. 9.*
10. To take off the spit or broacher.
The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*
11. To take from a cask.
The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
12. To pull a sword from the sheath.
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctify'd. *Shakspeare.*
I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Ez. xv.*
He proceeded so far in his insolence as to draw out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*
In all your ways good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*
13. To let out any liquid.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood. *Wiceman, Surgery.*
14. To take bread out of the oven.
The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
15. To uncloze or slide back curtains.
Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night.
Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakspeare.*
Alarm'd, and with pressing heart he came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*
- Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then
A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*
16. To close or spread curtains.
Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, drawing the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*
17. To extract.
Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*
Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*
18. To procure as an agent cause.
When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to draw on himself death. *Locke.*
19. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.
When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption and God's curse by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir J. Davies.*
Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us. *Tillotson.*
Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they draw after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*
What would a man value land, ready cultivated and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to draw money to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*
Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and drawn obscurity upon places of Scripture. *Locke.*
His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addison.*
20. To convey secretly or gradually.
The liars in wait draw themselves along. *Judg. xx. 37.*
In process of time, and as their people increased, they drew themselves more westerly towards the Red sea. *Raleigh.*
21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is drawn! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold! *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Hear himself repine
At Fates' unequal laws; and at the clue
Which merciless in length the midmost sister drew. *Dryden, Juv.*
If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then draw my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden, An.*
In some similes men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Classics.*
22. To utter lingeringly.
The brand amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan. *Dryden, Fables.*
23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.
Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*
Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from postulates.
From the events and revolutions of these governments are drawn the usual instruction of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*
25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.
What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred? *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice.
I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
We have drawn them from the city. *Jos. viii. 6.*
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Ps. xxviii. 3.*

D R A

Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to draw others to his purpose. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memories of their losses in their former sallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not draw them forth again. *Baron, War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about. *Shakespeare.*

Aeneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

28. To persuade to follow.

I drew this gullant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shakespeare.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

29. To induce; to persuade.

The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or deter their imitation than discourses. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loses. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up; as, to draw money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.
— If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond. *Shakespeare.*

32. To extort; to force.

So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryden.*
Can you e'er forget

The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you drew from him in your last farewell? *Addison.*

33. To wrest; to distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgift.*

34. To compose; to form in writing: used of formula or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shakespeare.*

Clerk, draw a deed of gift. *Shakespeare.*

The report is not unartfully drawn, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topics. *Swift.*

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me. *Shakespeare.*

36. To withdraw from the combat; to leave a fight unfinished; as, when both sides claim the victory, it is called a drawn battle.

37. To eviscerate; to embowel.

In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King.*

38. To trace by scent; to draw, as a hound does.

39. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be drawn in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

40. To represent by picture; or in fancy.

I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

D R A

Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure.
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its power? *Prior.*

41. To form a representative image.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then drawing his picture: and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by *Dryden.*

42. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back.

Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay.*

43. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to entice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*
It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that drew them in, and deceived them. *South.*

44. To DRAW off. To extract by distillation.

Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. *Addison, Frecholder.*

45. To DRAW off. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you draw off a great quantity. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

46. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract.

It draws men's minds off from the bitterness of party. *Addison.*

47. To DRAW on. To occasion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

48. To DRAW on. To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

49. To DRAW over. To raise in a still.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

50. To DRAW over. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear. *Addison on the War.*

One of differing sentiments would have drawn Luther over to his party. *Atterbury.*

51. To DRAW out. To protract; to lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton, L. Allegro.*

52. To DRAW out. To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth. *Moxon.*
Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addison.*

53. To DRAW out. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

54. To DRAW out. To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this wrest to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

D R A

55. To DRAW out. To call to action; to detach for service; to range; to muster.

*Draws out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. Dryden.
Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. Dryden, Æn.
The numerous rabble was drawn out.
Of several countries round about. Hudibras, i. ii.*

56. To range in battle.

*Let him desire his superiour officer, that the next time he is
draws out the challenger may be posted near him. Collier.*

57. To DRAW up. To form in order of battle.

*So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. Dryden.
58. To DRAW up. To form in writing; to compose
in a formulary manner.*

*To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is,
in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play. Dryden.*

*A paper may be drawn up, and signed by two or three
hundred principal gentlemen. Swift.*

To DRAW.† v. n.

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

*An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which
hath not drawn in the yoke. Deut. xxi. 3.
Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

*They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their
minds, that it may not draw too much. Addison, Spect.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

*I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by
mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or draw into less room.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

*You were Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, om-
nipotent love! how near the god drew to the complexion of
a goose. Shakspeare.
Draw ye near hither, all the chief of the people. Sam. xiv. 38.*

*He ended; and th' archangel soon drew nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clad to meet man. Milton, P. L.*

*They returned to the camp where the king was, and the
Scots drew a little back to a more convenient post for their
residence. Clarendon.*

*Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves
upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to
the sun. Dryden, Don Sebast.*

*Now nearer to the Stygian lake they draw,
Whom from the shore the surly boatman saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. Dryden.*

*And now I faint with grief; my fate draws nigh:
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. Addison, Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come to-
gether.

*They muster there, and round the centre swarm,
And draw together in a globous form. Blackmore.*

6. To adhere; to cleave; to unite in concord and
interest.

*For this thing a man shall leave his father and mother, and
shall draw to his wife. Wickliffe, St. Mark, x.*

7. To draw a sword.

*For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset. Shakspeare.*

8. To practise the act of delineation.

*So much insight into perspective, and skill in drawing, as
will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he
sees, should be got. Locke.*

9. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has drawn a black, and smiles. Dryden.

10. To make a sore run by attraction.

11. To DRAW off. To retire; to retreat.

D R A

*When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to draw
off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. Collier.*

12. To DRAW on. To advance; to approach.

The fatal day draws on, when I must fall. Dryden.

13. To DRAW up. To form troops into regular
order.

*The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was
no enemy left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to
the bridge. Clarendon.*

14. To DRAW retains, through all its varieties of use,
some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It
expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and
leisurely. Thus we forge a sword by blows, but
we draw it by a continued line. We pour liquor
quick, but we draw it in a continued stream. We
force compliance by threats, but we draw it by
gradual prevalence. We write a letter with
whatever haste, but we draw a bill with slow
scrupulosity.

DRAW. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WABLE.* adj. [from draw.] Capable of being
drawn.

By a magick night.

Drawable here and there.

More, Song of the Soul.

DRA'WBACK.† n. s. [draw and back.] Money paid
back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent;

Whatever they give me, I must be content. Swift.

*Of these encouragements what are called drawbacks seem to
be the most reasonable. To allow the merchant to draw back
upon exportation either the whole or a part of whatever
excise or inland duty is imposed upon domestic industry, can
never occasion the exportation of a greater quantity of goods
than what would have been exported had no duty been
imposed. A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 4.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. n. s. [draw and bridge.] A bridge
made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communi-
cation at pleasure.

*Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other
half on an island, continued together by a drawbridge.*

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

DRAWEE.* n. s. [from draw.] One on whom a bill
of exchange is drawn.

*The person who draws this letter is called in law the drawer,
and he to whom it is written the drawee. Blackstone.*

DRA'WER.† n. s. [from draw.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.

Deut. xxix. 11.

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the
cask.

*Stand in some bye room, while I question my puny drawer
to what end he gave me the sugar. Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied.

B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.

*A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes
the drawers abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not
to be provoked. Tattler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction; that
which incites.

I usher

Such an unexpected dainty bit for breakfast,

As yet I never cook'd: tis not botargo, —

Nor our Italian delicate, oil'd mushrooms;

And yet a drawer-on too.

*Massinger, Guardian.
Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive,
because physicians observe that fire is a great drawer. Swift.*

D R A

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has *as little knowledge*, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off; and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. One who draws a bill of exchange. See DRAWEE.

6. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.
The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go *stark naked*, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRAWING. *n. s.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRAWING-ROOM. *† n. s.* [*draw* and *room*.]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there, Dr. Johnson says; which, as Mr. Malone also observes, is not quite correct; for a drawing-room means also the room, in which company, or a private family, assemble *in a private house*. The word is an abbreviation of *withdrawing-room*; the room into which company retire; in which sense the phrase is old.

[After dinner] *queene Aurelia* sent for the chosen company, who [were] placed in the *drawing chamber*. *Whetstone's Heptameron, 1582.*

In winter they are an incumbrance to the playhouse, and the ballast of the *drawing-room*. *Lord Halifax.*

- TO DRAWL. *† v. n.* [Teut. *draelen*, to delay.] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

The nimble dactyl striving to outgo
The *drawling* spondees, pacing it below. *Sp. Hall, Sat. i. 6.*
I never heard such a *drawling*, affecting rogue. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

- TO DRAWL. ** v. a.* To consume in a driveling way; with *out*.

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl out* her time, without either profit or satisfaction; and, while I see my neighbours' wives helping in the shop, and almost earning as much as their husbands, I have the mortification to find, that mine is nothing but a dead weight upon me. *Idler, No. 15.*

- DRAWL. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] A protracted modulation of the voice.

This, while it added . . . intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity. *Mason on Ch. Music, p. 223.*

DRAWN. *†* participle from *draw*.

1. Collected.

An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*

2. Pulled.

So lofty was the pile a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

4. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among these heartless hinds? *Shakespeare.*

5. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain *drawn*, presented to our view
A town besieged. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

6. Eviscerated. [This may be doubted in the example.]

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakespeare.*

7. Induced as from some motive.

D R E

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spencer on Ireland.*
As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRAWWELL. *n. s.* [*draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

DRAY. *† } n. s.* [*brag*, Saxon. Our word
DRAYCART. } means originally, and is so defined by Huloet and Barret, a *sled drawn without wheels*.]
The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

DRAYHORSE. *n. s.* [*dray* and *horse*.] A horse which draws a *dray*.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse*. *Tatler.*

DRAYMAN. *n. s.* [*dray* and *man*.] One that attends a *dray* or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakespeare.*

Have not cobblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRAYPLOUGH. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough*.] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the scum or dross of human nature; or from *drossesse*, French, a whore] A low, mean, worthless wretch. See DROTCHEL.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *† n. s.* [*bræd*, Saxon; Iccl. and Goth. *thra*, sadness. The Prompt. Parv. and Ort. Vocab. define this substantive, *dreadfulness*. It is not often used in the plural. "Whose *dreads* in his behalf were rarely so deposited." Fell, Life of Hammond.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horror either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, X. Lear.*
Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job, xiii. 21.*

Was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen. ix. 2.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread*. *Isaiah, viii. 13.*
To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee our softer king. *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj.* [*bræd*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

D R E

It cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him;
So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim. *Shakespeare.*
To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* boited thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Terrour seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton, P. L.*

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted
phrase *dread majesty*. Some of the old acts of
parliament are said in the preface to be *metuendissimi*
regis, our *dread* sovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an
excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet
all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time en-
counter. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut. i. 8.*

DREADABLE. * *adj.* [from *dread*.] To be dreaded or
feared.

How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at
the sounding of a *dreadable* horn.

Kalendar of Shepherds, cap. li.

DREADER. *n. s.* [from *dread*.] One that lives in fear.
I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders*
of popery. *Swift.*

DREADFUL. † *adj.* [*dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton, P. L.*

The still night,
Accompanied with dumps and *dreadful* gloom. *Milton, P. L.*

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Graunville.*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place. *Genesis*, xxviii. 17.

3. Full of fear. Obsolete.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide
She oft and oft advis'd him to refrain
From chase of greater beasts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DREADFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribleness;
frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the
wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in
which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom
they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DREADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly;
frightfully.

Not sharp reſenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

DREADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; un-
affrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free
from terror.

Dreadless, ſaid he, that ſhall I ſoon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'ſt done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton, P. L.*

DREADLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearlessness,
intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmaue, to whom danger then was a cauſe of *dreadleſſneſs*,
all the compoſition of her elements being nothing but fiery,
with ſwiftness of deſire croſſed him. *Sidney.*

D R E

DREAM. † *n. s.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is
derived by Meric Casaubon, with more ingenuity
than truth, from *drōma* τὸ δράμα, the comedy of life;
dreams being, as plays are, a representation of
something which does not really happen. This
conceit Junius has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Συνην πῶς ὁ βίῃ καὶ παλύνει ἡ μάθη παλίστιν,

Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταδίδει ἡ φέρε τὰς ἀδυνας. *Anthologia.*

So far Dr. Johnson. The word might be as well
referred to the Greek *drōma*, to run, to pass swiftly,
to post away: which indeed aptly suits a *dream*;
or it may be, by a metathesis, the Lat. *dormire*, to
sleep.]

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping
man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore. *Dryden.*
Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless
suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *ureamt*. [from
the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses
are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known
occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding.
Locke.

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless
plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.

I have long *dream'd of* such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shakespeare.*

I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shakespeare.*
He never *dreamed of* the deluge, nor thought that first orb
more than a transient crust. *Burnet, Theory.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to cure,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden.*

4. To think idly.

They *dream on* in a constant course of reading, but not
digesting. *Locke.*
I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of
my work. *Smith.*

5. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a nobler day? *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolomy.
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose. *Dryden.*

DREAMER. † *n. s.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his
sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright.
If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a
glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy

D R E

man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometimes he awakes me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of dreamer Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakespeare.*

3. Formerly, an interpreter of dreams.

They said one to another, Behold this dreamer [in the margin, master of dreams] cometh. *Gen. xxxvii. 19.*

What labour and what travel have I run through,
And through what cities to absolve this riddle;
Diviners, dreamers, school-men, deep magicians,
All have I try'd. *Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleased.*

4. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a reverer.

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flowers;
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

5. A sluggard; an idler.

DREAMFUL* *adj.* [from *dream*.] Proper, as the opposite to *dreamless*. *Hulot.*

DREAMINGLY* *adv.* [from the part. *dreaming*.] Sluggishly; negligently. *Hulot.*
To speak dreamingly. *Cockeram in V. Draule.*

DREAMLESS* *adj.* [from *dream*.] Free from dreams. The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*. *Camden, Rem.*

DREAR* *adj.* [*dreapuz*, Saxon. *dreary*.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful;
In urns and altars round,
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flames at their service quaint. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

DREAR. *n. s.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DREARHEAD. *n. s.* [from *dreary*.] Horror; dismalness: a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of drearhead,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DREARILY* *adv.* [from *dreary*.] Dreadfully; terribly.

But oft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the breme winter with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes,
Drearily shooting his stormy darte,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

DREARIMENT. *n. s.* [from *dreary*.]

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the wood and waters to lament
Your doleful dreariment. *Spenser, Epithal.*

2. Horror; dread; terror. This word is now obsolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Insoild in flames and smouldring dreariment. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DREARINESS* *n. s.* [*Sax. dreapuznyffe*.] Dismalness; sorrow. *Manning.*

DREARY* *adj.* [*dreapuz*, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With dreary shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.
Obscure they went through dreary shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*

D R E

Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the dreary ground. *Prior.*

3. This word is scarcely used but in poetical diction.

DREDGE* *n. s.* [*To dredch*, in Chaucer, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this, Dr. Johnson says. But his remark is foreign to the purpose. A dredge is nothing more than a drag, and that is Gothick. See DRAG and DRAGNET.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar dredge, a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters dredged in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DREDGE* *n. s.* This word is used in some parts of England, as in Norfolk and Essex, for a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

They reap every one his corn in the field, [in the margin, mingled corn or dredge.] *Job, xxiv. 6.*

To DREDGE* *v. a.* [from *dredge*, mixed corn.] To scatter flour on any thing which is roasting. Still a term in cookery.

My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

Burnt figs, dredged with meal and powdered sugar. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

DREDGER* *n. s.* [from *dredge*.]

1. One who fishes with a dredge.
2. An instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting. *Ash.*

To DREG* *v. a.* [*Sax. dreapah, dreogan*.] To suffer; to endure. *North.*

DREGGINESS. *n. s.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DREGGISH* *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggish liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DREGGY* *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These numerous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackmore.*

Ripe grapes, being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much dreggy matter, be squeezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS* *n. s.* [*drejsten*, Sax.; *dreggian*, Icelandic; Su. Goth. *dregg*. This word is rarely found in the singular. But it is once used by Shakspeare. "What too curious dreg espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?"]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the dregs we could some other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the dregs of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*

We from the dregs of life think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.
The king by this journey purged a little the dregs and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

D R E

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Hear n's favourite thou, for better fate's design'd,
Than we the dross and rubbish of mankind. *Dryden.*
What diffidence we must be under, whether God will
regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but
the dross and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety,
and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. v. n. [See DRAIN.] To empty. The
same with *drain*: spelt differently perhaps by
chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her
mill agoing, and I can drein her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis drein'd and empty'd of its poison now;

A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH.† v. a. [Sax. *dræncean*; Su. Goth.
draenca, to immerse.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were drenched in the sea, hold
notwithstanding their freshness and glosses. *Shakspeare.*

To-day deep thoughts resolve with me to drench

In mirth; that after no repenting draws. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;

Their moisture has already drench'd the plain. *Dryden.*

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep

Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd

Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and
well blood, and drench them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

DRENCH.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or con- tempt

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench

Of that forgetful lake benum not still,

That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a sick
horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid
form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give
my roan horse a drench, says he; and answers, fourteen, an
hour after. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A drench of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the generous juice infus'd. *Dryden.*

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Physicians, some with glisters;

Some with lettuce-caps; some, posset-drinks; some, pills;

Twenty consulting here about a drench.

Beaum. and Fl. Thier. and Theod.

Their counsels are more like a drench, that must be poured
down, than a draught which must be leisurely drank, if I liked
it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. n. s. [from drench.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT.† part. Probably corrupted from drenched,
to make a proverbial rhyme, to brent or burnt,
Dr. Johnson says, in the first of the two passages
cited from Spenser. But it is the old regular past
participle of drench, and is adopted by Spenser from
Chaucer.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,

In danger rather to be drent than brent? *Spenser, F. Q.*

Nor so great wonder and astonishment

Did the most chaste Penelope possess,

To see her lord, that was reported drent. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To DRESS.† v. a. [dresser, French; *trasio*, old
Welsh, to dress, to deck.]

D R E

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request

He made, was, like his brothers, to be dress'd;

And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with up and out to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun,
or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards
you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and dress
themselves up in tinsel and glass gems and counterfeit imagery.

Taylor.

Few admir'd the native red and white,

Till poets dress'd them up to charm the sight. *Dryden.*

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when dress'd out, the value of
three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen
pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, hand-
somely dress'd up, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in dressing up power with all the splendour ab-
soluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconcil-
ed insensibly to any thing that can be dress'd up, into any
faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon dress'd her.

Wiscman.

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to dress
and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs.

Bp. Taylor.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly dress'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To break or teach a horse. A term of horseman- ship.

A steed

Well mouth'd, well-managed, which himself did dress;

His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the gar-
den of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it. *Gen. ii. 15.*

Adam! well may we labour still to dress

This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r.

Milton, P. L.

Well must the ground be digg'd and better dress'd,

New soil to make and meliorate the rest. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they dress their leather with roots of tormentil,
instead of bark. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he dresseth the lamps he shall burn incense. *Ex. xxx.*

When you dress your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

He spared to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to
dress for the wayfaring man. *2 Sam. xii. 4.*

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to dress

For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,

In feeding high his tutor will surpass,

An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden*

To DRESS.* v. n.

1. To pay particular regard to dress: as, to dress for dinner, to dress for the opera; to dress for a ball.

My hair I'd powder in the women's way,

And dress, and talk of dressing more than they.

Bramston's Man of Taste.

2. In military language, to keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of line, upon what- ever front, or in whatever shape, the battalion may be formed. Soldiers dress by one another in ranks, and the body collectively dresses by some given ob- ject. *James, Military Dict.*

D R I

DRESS. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers' wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A dress by filices and furies worn alone. *Pope, Statius.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Richardson, Clariissa.*

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRESSER.† n. s. [from dress.]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.

Presently the tailors, the tirewomen, the gorgetmakers, the seamstresses, the chambermaids, the *dressers*, and all that wretched crew of obsequious attendants, are condemned as Antichristians, and only fit to wait upon the whore of Babylon. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 64.*

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden, Jur.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *St. Luke, xiii. 7.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*,
And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakespeare.*

A *simple dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made. *Dryden.*

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*.
Swift, Direct. to the Cook.

DRESSING.† n. s. [from dress.]

1. Attire; ornament; habiliment; outward appearance.

A *dressing* I saw a jeweller's wife wear, who indeed was a jewel herself. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

So may Angelo,
In all his *dressings*, characts, titles, forms,
Be an archvillain. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. The application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the cathartick. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

3. Manual labour upon ground.

Every year you shall give them three *dressings* or half diggings. *Evelyn, ii. i. § 3.*

DRESSY.* adj. [from dress.] Distinguished by dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress. A modern word, frequent in conversation.

DRESSINGROOM. n. s. [dress and room.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dressingroom*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST. park [from dress.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast. *Addison.*

TO DRIB.† v. a. [contracted from dribble.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word, Dr. Johnson says; but why, I am at a loss to learn. It is true that, in the solitary citation which he brings from Dryden, the word may wear the appearance of a vulgarism. But it is a serious word of more than a century before Dryden's time.

Not at the first sight, nor yet with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Merchants gains come short of half the mart,
For he who drives their bargains, *drips* a part. *Dryden.*

DRIB.* n. s. [for drip.] A drop.

D R I

Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
With rhymes retail'd in *dribble*. *Swift, on Gibbs's Poems.*
TO DRIBBLE.† v. n. [This word seems to have come from drop by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages. Drop, drip, drizzle, dribble, from thence drive! and driver. Drip may indeed be the original word, from the Danish drypp.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a compleat bosom. *Shakespeare.*

3. To proceed slowly.

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

4. To slaver as a child or idiot.

TO DRIBBLE. v. n. To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

DRIBBLING.* n. s. [from dribble.] A falling in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRIBLET. n. s. [from dribble.] A small aum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRIER. n. s. [from dry.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. n. s. [from drive.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Seine log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body.

The ready racers stand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope, Odyssey.*

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shakespeare.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a snowdrift, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* comes known, and they discover'd are;
For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

DRY

To **DRIFT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every point. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on

From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.

Thomson.

To **DRIFT**. * *v. a.* To form into heaps; as, the snow drifts.

DRIFT-WAY. * *n. s.* [*drift* and *way*.] A common road for driving cattle. *Cowel.*

DRIFT-WIND. * *n. s.* [*drift* and *wind*.] A wind that drives all before it, or that throws any matter into heaps or drifts.

It could

No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters,
That *drift-winds* force to raging.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

To **DRILL**. † *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; *drilian*, Sax. from *drugh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my side lay kill'd.

Hudibras.

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?

Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn small work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off; in low phrase; corrupted, I believe from *drawled*.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

By such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another; by the same arts corrupting and squeezing him as they please.

South, Sermon. ii. 216.

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority, Dr. Johnson says; meaning the authority of Thomson, which is all that he could find. It seems, however, to have been adopted from the neuter verb, which was unknown to Dr. Johnson, and is used by old and good authors.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise.

Thomson.

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. An old cant word. See the verb neuter, and the substantive.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field.

Hudibras.

To **DRILL**. * *v. n.*

1. To flow gently or slowly; "to trickle down."

Cockeram.

Choice vineyards planted, paradises made,
Stor'd with all sorts of fruits, with trees of shade,
And water'd with cool rivulets that *drill'd*

Along the borders. *Sandys, Ecclesiastes, p. 2.*

With honey the hard rocks supply'd his want,
And pure oil *drill'd* from cliffs of adamant.

Sandys, Songs out of the O. and N. Test.

A small spring (Maxera in Ptolomy) streaming from the Taurisian mountains *drills* in two branches through it.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 174.

DRILL

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 329.*

2. To muster; to assemble in order to exercise.

I fir'd it: and gave him three sweats,
In the artillery-yard, three *drilling* days.

Beaumont and Fl. Martial Maid.

DRILL. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Locke.*

Would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? — Yes, fool, said he, why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal? *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*, Dr. Johnson says. By no where else he means the passage from Sandys; but it seems to have been no uncommon word.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*
From hence in smaller *drills* her course she keeps,
And scarce discern'd along the vallies creeps.

F. Wiat, Verses Pref. to Sandys's Psalms, (1648.)

Is not that rill or *drill* of water called by foreign writers Rhinocolura? *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1654) p. 115.*

4. Military exercise. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He that but saw thy curious captain's *drill*,
Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

To **DRINK**. † *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*, formerly *drank* and *dronken*. [Sax. *drincan*; Goth. *driggan*, in which the first *g* is sounded like our *n*.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,

Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shakespeare.*

She said *drink*, and I will give thy camels' drink also; so I

drank, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen. ix. 21.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him. *Gen. xliii. 34.*

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard.

A colloquial phrase.

First for his son a gay commission buys,
Who *drinks*, whores, fights, and in a duel dies!

Pope, Eth. Epist.

4. To **DRINK** to. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.

— I gave it you, and will maintain my word;

And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakespeare.*

5. To **DRINK** to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:

I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *drink* to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakespeare.*

To **DRINK**. *v. a.*

1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. *1 Sam. xxi. 4.*

We have *drunk* our water for money. *Sam. vi. 4.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple v'lets drink the stream.
Brush not thy sweeping skirts too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil.

Dryden.

3. To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.

Shakspeare.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

Pleinius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will drink with silent joy.
I drink delicious poison from thy eye.

Pope.

Pope.

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness.

Shakspeare.

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length drink down himself too.

South.

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions.

Kings, xvi. 9.

6. It is used with the intensive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*: *Off* to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies.

South.

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is drunk.

Alexander, after he had drank up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

8. *In*, to enforce the sense; usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily drinketh in water.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to *meat*.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook!

Milton, S. A.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy drinks.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear.

Bacon.

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest drinks, our chief support of health.

Milton, S. A.

These, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd drink.

Philips.

Amongst drinks, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DRINKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.

Men say that water is both navigable, drinkable, and washable.

Wodrolphe, Tr. and Eng. Gram. (1623), p. 247.

DRINKER. *n. s.* [Sax. *drincepe*.]

1. One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great drinkers, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon.

Bacon.

The drinker and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt.

South.

The urine of hard drinkers affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great drinkers commonly die apoplectick.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. One that drinks any liquor, but not to excess.

A well, in the midst of Arcadia, causeth the drinker of it to loath wine for ever after.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1635), p. 229.

Having considered the effects of tea upon the health of the drinker, which I think he has aggravated in the vehemence of his zeal, and which, after soliciting them by this watery luxury

year after year, I have not yet felt; he proceeds to examine how it may be shown to affect our interest.

Dr. Johnson, Review of a Journal, &c.

DRINKING. *n. s.* [from *drink*.]

1. The act of quenching thirst.

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long; then eating, and drinking, is not a serving of God, but an inordinate affection.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

2. A festival; an entertainment with liquors.

The drinking was according to the law; none did compel.

Ezra, i. 2.

The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, drinkings, temporal courts, or leets, layjuries, musters, or any other prophane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or church-yard.

Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.

3. The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

I then considered drinking as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion!

Ld. Chesterfield.

DRINKING-HORN. *n. s.* [Sax. *drinc-horn*.] A drinking cup made of horn.DRINKING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [Sax. *drinc-hus*.] An ale-house.DRINKLESS. *adj.* [drink and less.] Without drink. A very old word.

In every thing, I wot, there lieth measure;

For though a man forbiddeth drunkenness,

He nought forbiddeth that every creature

Be drinkless for alway.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. ii. 718.

DRINKMONEY. *n. s.* [drink and money.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for drinkmoney.

Arbuthnot.

To DRIP. *v. n.* [druppen, Dutch; *drypan*, Sax.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fat'ning moisture fill'd,

Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;

Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,

Which dripping rocks, not rolling streams supply.

Dryden.

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,

Drip from the shoulders to the toes.

Prior.

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears

Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,

Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain.

Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he drips, be his sauce.

Walton's Angler.

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle broach.

Dryden, Virgil.

DRIP. *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. That which falls in drops.

So long as justice and judgement sit upon all the benches of a kingdom, either it is not possible for fluxes and meltings to begin in the state; or, if they do begin, their drip will be cured presently.

Abp. Laud, Sermon, p. 161.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses.

Mortimer.

2. [In architecture.] A large flat member of the cornice, the corona; so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

Chambers.

DRIPPING. *n. s.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shew all her secrets of housekeeping;

For candles how she trucks her dripping.

Swift.

DRIPPINGPAN. *n. s.* [drip and pan.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

He hath followed your court, and your last predecessors, from place to place, any time this seven years, as faithfully as your spits and your dripping-pans have done, and almost as greasily.

Beaumont, and Ff. Woman-hater.

D R I

When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the dripping pan. *Swift.*

DRIFFLE. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; *dripple* shot.

To DRIVE. † *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreifa*, old Goth. *drieban*, M. Gothick; *bujan*, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch. Chaucer writes our verb *drife*, in the Rom. of the Rose.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile. *Pope.*
On helmets, helmets throng, *Pope.*
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.
Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a generous rage resents his wounds. *Dryden, Virg.*
His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordsmen swordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place: with *to*.
Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakespeare.*
Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

5. To chase; to hunt.
To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.
He *drove* and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove*
asunder the nations. *Hab. iii. 6.*

7. To impel to greater speed.
She saddled an ass, and said to her servant, *Drive*, and go
forward; slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee.
2 Kings, iv. 24.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.
He took off their chariot-wheels, that they *drove* them
heavily. *Ex. xiv. 25.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.
There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.
We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

11. To force; to compel.
For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven*
awry, which require straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.
Most miserable if such unskillfulness make them *drive* on
their time by the periods of sin and death. *Bp. Taylor.*
He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not the like, to
do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*
The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly ex-
tinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart
the city, against whom they found not in the world what to
object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*
He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by
his own disposition, to rigour. *K. Charles.*

13. To distress; to straiten.
This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far
driven. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.
He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

15. To impel by influence of passion.
I *drive* my suffer from his mad humour of love to a living
humour of madness. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
Discontents *drive* men into slings. *K. Charles.*
Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most
profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a
mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

D R I

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we
may see what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning
pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect.
Locke.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have
diligently *driven* and pursued; the rather for that of all things
that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath
least apparent motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and
both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into
their most simple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the ob-
vious designs of this divine architect. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular
point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at
a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well,
if he sit at great usury. *Bacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common sort, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*

Your Parasimon a lawless bargain *drive*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driv'n* bed of down. *Shakespeare.*
The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and
the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so
criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. To *DRIVE out*. To expel.

Tumults and their excitors *drive* myself and many of both
houses *out* of their places. *K. Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith
drive out their governour, and received the Turks into the
town. *Knolles, Hist.*

To DRIVE. † *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. [In
the sea-phrase, it is probably from the French
dérivér.]

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but
being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and power-
fuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryden.*

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden, Æn.*

Near as he draws, thick halibingers of smoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke,
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face. *Dryden.*

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden, All for Love.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

While thus he stood,
Pirithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryden.*

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could
drive. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope, Iliad.*

3. To pass in a carriage. [Perhaps the examples
belong rather to the eighth sense of the verb
active.]

There is a litter ready; lay him in's,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

D R I

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook
Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou driv'st of warring angels disarray'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors drive at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We cannot wholly mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he drives at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been driving at. *Addison on the War.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

At Auxur's shield he drove, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To distract; the word, I think, is still thus used.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent. *Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 19.*

7. To drive, in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression.

DRIVE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Passage in a carriage. A modern word.

We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrews, where we arrived late. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

To DRIVE.† *v. n.* [from drip, drip, dribble, drivel. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological deduction.] The word is perhaps from the Icel. *dráfa*, to talk idly or foolishly; whence also the Danish *dræve* or *dræver*, a fool, a trifler; and the Tent. *ravelen*, to dote. And thus the second definition ought to be the first.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a drivelling old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half garth, and yet then most greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to drive like some paralytick, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This drivelling love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A drivelling hero, fit for a romance. *U. gden.*

DRIVEL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slayer; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides th' eternal drivel, that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use, Dr. Johnson says. But the sense he has thus assigned to it was not an exclusive one; it meant, before the time of Sidney, whose authority alone is cited by Dr. Johnson, a servant. Yet Dr. Jamieson has questioned, in his Scottish Dictionary, this relationship of the word to the Teut. *drevel*, a servant; and considers it only as a driveller. Our old lexicography militates against this opinion. "Drevill, a servant." Prompt. Parv. "Drevell and drudge." Vulg. Herm. "Drivel or slave." Hulot. "A drivel, drug, or kitchen-slave." Barret.

What fool am I, to mingle that drivel's speeches among my noble thoughts? *Sidney.*

D R I

Millions of years this old drivel Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*
That false witch, and that foul aged drivel;
The one a fiend, the other an incarnate devil. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ll. 3.*

DRIVELLER. *n. s.* [from drivel.] A fool; an idiot; a slaverer.

I have heard the arrantest drivellers commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgement. *Swift.*

DRIVEN. Participle of drive.

They were driven forth from among men. *Job, xxx. 5.*

DRIVER.† *n. s.* [from drive.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the driver cries. *Sandys.*

The driver runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death. *Et Strange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce driver with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryden, Virg.*

4. One who considers a thing as his ultimate design.

It is strange, that for wishing and advising, and in his own particular using and ensuring that moderation, thereby not to engarboil the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Arminian; calumniated almost in every ordinary, by your means, for a dangerous driver at popery and sedition. *Mountagu, Appals Cas. p. 80.*

DRIVING.* *n. s.* [from drive.]

1. The act of giving motion.

The driving [in the margin marching] is like the driving of Jehu the Son of Nimsi. *2 Kings, ix. 20.*

2. Tendency.

Did you mark the dainty driving of the last point.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, iii. 7.

To DRIZZLE.† *v. a.* [driselen, German, to shed dew; drisan, Goth. to fall.] To shed in small slow drops; as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew. *Shakespeare.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In sap-consuving winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

And drizzling drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no drizzling show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows bur'd with fire. *Milton, P. L.*
The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addison in Italy.*

DRIZZLE.* *n. s.* A small rain.

DRIZZLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slow drop.

The drizzly declarations of my lord Boner, with such other dirty drizzlings of Antichrist.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c., fol. 97. b.

DRIZZLY.† *adj.* [from drizzle.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's drizzly reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun. *Dryden, Virg.*

Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,
That in the middle of the court up-threw
A stream high-spouting from its liquid bed,
And falling back again in drizzly dew. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence.*

DRO

DROIL.† *n. s.* [by Junius understood a contraction of *drivel*, Dr. Johnson says. *Drivel* certainly means a slave, one who is a very low servant. So the Ital. *dròle*, a slave.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; a drudge.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how many muckhills plac'd above me,
Peasants and droils! Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

To DROIL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living droil,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. Spenser, F. Q.

The soul—finding the ease she had from her visible and sensuous colleague the body, in performance of religious duties, her pinions, now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more, forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and droiling carcass to plod on in the old road and droiling trade of controversy. Milton, Of Reform. B. i.

Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant; the droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. Gov. of the Tongue.

DROLL.† *n. s.* [*drôle*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

But since I am fallen upon Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of droll, I will tell you instead of news (for there is little good stirring now) two other facetious tales of his.

Howell, Lett. iv. 2.

As he was running home in all haste, a droll takes him up by the way. L'Étrange.

He whom we allowed, and formerly, for a certain pleasant subtilty, and natural way of giving you an unexpected hit, called a droll, is now mimicked by a biter, who is a dull fellow, that tells you a lie with a grave face, and laughs at you for knowing him no better than to believe him. Tatler, No. 12.

Why, how now, Andrew, cries his brother droll;
To-day's conceit methinks is something dull. Prior.

Democritus, dear droll, revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. Prior.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. See DROLLERY.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls. Swift.

To DROLL.† *v. n.* [*droler*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by droiling fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous. Glanville.

Good words, friend, said the bee, (having now pruned himself, and being disposed to droll,) I'll give you my hand and word to come near your kennel no more. Swift, Tale of a Tub.

To DROLL.* *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to cajole; to flatter.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed at drolled into them. L'Étrange.

We must not be drolled out of our religion.

Wallis, Sermon at Oxf. (1682), p. 30.

Let virtuosos insult, and despise on, yet they never shall be able to droll away nature. South.

That no example of great men, or of the multitude, may bias him, no sophistry of cunning men cheat him of his religion, no atheistical person droll or rally him out of it, nor scurrility make him ashamed of it.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

It would be a jest indeed, should he droll himself into a belief that there are no such things as pain or death.

Scott, Christian Life.

DRO'LLER.* *n. s.* [from droll.] A jester; a buffoon.

He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and droillers upon it. Glanville, Sermon, p. 193.

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DRO

DRO'LLERY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *drôlerie*.]

1. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians' faith, and the atheists' drollery upon it. Gov. of the Tongue.

2. A show; the old word for the present drolls exhibited at fairs.

Alon. What were these?

Seb. A living drollery: now I will believe

That there are unicorns.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

DRO'LLING.* *n. s.* [from droll.] Burlesque; low wit; contemptible jesting.

These whiffers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed by their rude droilling and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for.

Hallywell, Moral Sermons, p. 56.

DRO'LLINGLY.* *adv.* [from droilling.] In a jesting manner.

Are all men puritans when they are sick, or upon their deathbeds? And yet then there are very few are so modest as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and droillingly of it.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

DRO'LLISH.* *adj.* Somewhat droll. A word frequent in conversation; and somewhere used by Sterne.

DRO'MEDARY.† *n. s.* [*dromedare*, Ital. *dromedarius*, low Lat. from the Gr. *δρομας*, swift; *δρομας καμηλος*.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel, both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and shorn: they have no fangs and fore-teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads.

See CAMEL. Calcut.

Straw for the houses and dromedaries brought they unto the place. Kings, iv. 28.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries, And wagons fraught with utensils of war. Milton, P. R.

DRONE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *drōen*, according to Dr. Johnson; *drāne*, or *drān*, of *drōgan*, to curl; according to Mr. Horne Tooke. The German *frone*, is a drone. Serenius refers to the old Sax. *drōenen*, to murmur; to make a low noise. Dr. Johnson's *drōen*, therefore, may be no error, as I know some have asserted.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,

Delivering o'er to executor's pale

The lazy yawning drone.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Luxurious kings are to their people lost;

They live, like drones, upon the publick cost.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

All, with united force, combine to drive,

The lazy drones from the laborious hive.

Dryden, Virgil.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day

More than the wild cat: drones hive not with me,

Therefore I part with him.

Shakespeare.

Sit idle on the household hearth.

A burdensome drone, to visitant's gaze.

Milton.

It is my misfortune to be married to a drone, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common stock.

Addison.

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

D R O

If men should ever be thumbing the *drone* of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

Born to no possession of your own, but a pair of wings, and a *drone-pipe*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

Here while his canting *drone-pipe* scann'd,

The mystick figures of her hand;

He tipples palmestry, and dines

On all her fortune-telling lines.

Cleveland.

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers' fault?

Why, was not I the twentieth by descent

From a long restive race of *droning* kings?

Dryden.

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melfoil and honeysuckles pound,

With these alluring savours strew the ground,

And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning* sound.

Dryden.

DRO'NING.* *n. s.* [from *drone*.] Utterance in a dull, drivelling manner.

Cant and *droning* supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

DRO'NISH.† *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive. This is a very old word in our language, though Dr. Johnson has adduced only a solitary instance of it from Rowe.

Drones — make great buzzing, to the disturbance of the good travelling bees, whose inclination, upon examination, you shall find more profitable than the *dronish* ones.

Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 37.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood

Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,

To nestle in their ancient hives again.

Rowe.

Several, who have gotten to be elected into fellowships or students' places, — not regarding the ends of this institution, do live, upon the said fellowships or students' places, a *dronish* and slothful life.

Dean Prideaux, Art. for the Ref. of the two Univ. 1715.

To DROOP.† *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch; *driupa*, Icel. to mourn.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,

He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;

Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself.

Shakespeare.

I *droop*, with struggling spent,

My thoughts are on my sorrows bent.

Sandys.

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon

A most auspicious star: whose influence

If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes

Will ever after *droop*.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowse,

While night's black agents to their prey do rowse.

When by impulse from heav'n, Tyrtas sung,

In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung.

Roscommon.

Can flow'r's but *droop* in absence of the sun,

Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is gone.

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,

Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *droop*.

Dryden.

When factious rage to cruel exile drove

The queen of beauty and the court of love,

The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts.

Dryden.

I'll animate the soldiers' *drooping* courage,

With love of freedom and contempt of life.

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began

very much to *droop* and languish.

Swift.

3. To sink; to lean downwards; commonly by weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,

Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd

Laborious, till day *droop*.

Milton, P. L.

D R O

His head, though gay,

Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,

Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd.

Milton, P. I.

On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,

Which, with a sigh she rais'd, and this she said.

Pope.

DROP. *n. s.* [*dropa*, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge.

Each drop of us.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably.

Boyle.

Admiring in the gloomy shade,

Those little drops of light.

Waller.

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,

I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood

To save one drop of his.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign;

And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.

Pope.

DROP SERENE. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs,

Or dim suffusion veil'd!

Milton, P. I.

To DROP.† *v. a.* [*dropian*, Sax.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall drop down dew.

Deut. xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,

And drop their anchors on the tides below.

Dryden.

One only hag remain'd:

Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,

And *dropp'd* an awkward court'sy to the knight.

Dryden.

St. John himself will scarce forbear

To bite his pen and drop a tear.

Swift.

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,

And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,

For certain friends that are both his and mine,

Whose loves I may not drop.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they drop their bodies, and divest themselves of those visible shapes.

Watts, Logick.

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac.

Amos, vii. 16.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion.

Locke.

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to drop our hopes, or rather never entertain them.

Collier on Despair.

After having given this judgement in its favour, they suddenly drop the pursuit.

Sharp, Surg.

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me, if I drop you here.

J. Estrange.

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association.

She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will drop him in his old age, if she can find her account in another.

Addison.

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has dropped them.

Addison.

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him.

Addison.

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

D R O

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditional account of him to after-ages, and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might drop any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots.
"Variis stellatus corpora guttis."

Or, sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their way'd coats, dropp'd with gold.
Milton, P. L.

To DROP. v. n.

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.
The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.
The heavens dropped at the presence of God. *Psalms lxxvii. 3.*
While cumber'd with my dropping clothes I lay,
The cruel nation covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' inhospitable coast. *Dryden, Æn.*
Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every dropping stone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.
Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*
In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last drop into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.
It was your presumption,
That in the dole of blows your son might drop. *Shakespeare.*

6. To die.
Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.
Virgil's friends thought fit to let drop this incident of Helen. *Addison, Travels.*

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it dropped.
Pope.

8. To come unexpectedly.
Either you come not here, or as you grace
Some old acquaintance, drop into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face. *Dryden.*
He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator, No. 448.*

9. To fall short of a mark.
Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING. n. s. [from drop.]

1. That which falls in drops.
Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PPINGLY. * adv. [from dropping.] By drops. *Hulnot.*

DRO'PLET. n. s. A little drop.

Thou abhor'st in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our droplets, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

DRO'STONE. n. s. [drop and stone.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

D R O

DRO'PWORT. n. s. [drop and wort.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL. adj. [from dropsy.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

The diet of nephritic and dropsical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkaliescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED. adj. [from dropsy.] Diseased with a dropsy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a dropsied honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakespeare, All's well.*

DROPSY. n. s. [hydrops, Lat.; whence anciently hydropisy, thence dropisy, dropsy.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax action of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasura, a species of dropsy, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. † n. s. [dross, Sax.; tross, Icel. refuse; leavings. Wicliffe writes it drastis. So the Sax. dpercep, sieces.]

1. The recement or despumation of metals.
Some scum'd the dross that from the metal came,
Some stir'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat. *Spenser, F. G.*

Should the mixture of a little dross constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgement, to make separation of the one from the other? *Hooker.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.
An emperor, hid under a crust of dross, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me, why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but dross unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly dross and human uncleanness. *Raleigh.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as dross,
And dignities and powers all but the highest. *Milton.*
Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson*

DRO'SSEL. * See DROTCHEL.

DRO'SSINESS. n. s. [from drossy.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. † adj. [from dross.]
1. Full of scorious or recementitious parts; full of dross.

So doth the fire the drossy gold refine. *Davies.*
For, by the fire, they emit not only many drossy and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.
Your intention hold,
As fire these drossy rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

O be Thou pleased to cure this sad, this miserable disease;
to inspirit and enliven this earthly, drossy heart, that it may freely mount towards Thee. *Wh. Duty of Man, Collects.*

DRO'TCHEL. † n. s. [corrupted perhaps from drotchel. To drotch, in Chaucer, is to idle, to delay. Droch, in Frisick, is delay. Or, it may be another corruption of drossel. See DRAZEL, which is, in some

D R O

parts of England, still the name for a slut; and sometimes pronounced *dratchel*.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used. An unwieldy *drossel*, nothing but guts.

Minsheu, in V. Pangute.

DROVE. † *n. s.* [from *drive*, Sax. *drap*.]

1. A body or number of cattle; generally used of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons.

Hayward.

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*.

Brown.

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock* of sheep.

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to.

South.

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*.

Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.

Milton, Com.

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,

The miset will his empty palace lend,

Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,

Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may pass.

Dryden, Jun.

5. A drift-way, or common road for driving cattle.

Cowel.

DROVEN. *part.* from *drive*. Not now used.

This is fought indeed;

Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home

With clouts about their heads.

Shakspeare.

DROVER. † *n. s.* [from *drove*.]

1. One that lats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.

— I wish him joy of her.

— Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

The temple itself was prophaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of higers and *drovers*, and a place not for the sacrificing, but for the selling of sheep and oxen.

South, Serm. iii. 311.

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets,

In narrow passages of winding streets.

Dryden, Jun.

2. Once used by Spenser for a boat driven forward by the tide.

He woke,

And saw his *drover* drive along the stream.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 22.

DROUGHT. † *n. s.* [Sax. *drugode*, (*drugoth*) from *drygan*, to dry. Hence our word has been often written *drowth*; and in old time *drythe* or *drith*. Iden in 1557 and Sir Thomas Elyot use the latter. Hulot also has *dryth* and *drith*, in his old dictionary, under *dryness*.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain

Than youthful April shall with all his showers:

In Summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still.

Shakspeare.

Great *droughts* in Summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent Summer the year following.

Baron.

To south the Persian bay,

And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*.

Milton, P. L.

As torrents in the *drowth* of Summer fail,

So perisht man from death shall never rise.

Sandys.

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues.

Temple.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,

And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.

Dryden.

D R O

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking-places.

Ray.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*.

Milton.

One whose *drought*

Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,

Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites.

Milton.

DROUGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *droughty*.] The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design.

Ray on Creation.

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years

Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must

With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.

Philips.

DROUTH.* See **DROUGHT**.

To **DROWN.** *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, Germ.

Skinner; from *druncian*, Sax. Mr. Lye.]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream.

King Charles.

When of God's image only eight he found

Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*.

Prior.

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.

Shakspeare.

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged.

Knollen, Hist.

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Between the prince and parliament we stand,

The barriers of the state on either hand:

May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land.

Dryden.

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,

It seems their souls but in their senses areen.

Davies.

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise.

Spenser on Ireland.

That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error.

Wotton.

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate.

Addison.

Some aged man who lives this act to see,

And who in former times remember'd me,

May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,

Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.

Dryden.

To **DROWN.** *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never high *drowning*.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Methought what pain it was to *drown*!

What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!

Shakspeare.

DROWNER.* *n. s.* [from *drown*.] That which overwhelms or suffocates.

Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth.

Ascham, Torophilus.

To **DROWSE.** *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.

There gentle sleep

First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd

My *drowst* senses uncontroll'd.

Milton, P. L.

To **DROUSE.** † *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those

Of Argus, and more wakeful than to *drowse*,

Charm'd with Arcadian pipe.

Milton, P. L.

He *drowst* upon his couch.

South, Serm. iv. 78.

D R U

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*; and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
An cloudy men use to their adversaries. *Shakespeare, Ham. VI.*

DRO'WSIED. n. s. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

Obsolete.
The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*;
And, rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRO'WSILY. adv. [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowsingly* like humming beetles rise. *Dryden.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and,
thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS. n. s. [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them!
In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial syren's harmony. *Milton, Arcades.*

What succour can I hope the muse will send,
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Crashaw.*
He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleep-
ing and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon
his senses. *South.*

He tint from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar
to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness*
and lying a-bed. *Locke.*

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs
of a plentiful meal in young people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it
seemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon, Holy War.*

DRO'WSY. adj. [from *drowsc*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an
ague, do use to yawn and stretch. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleveland.*
Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart,
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up rose from *drowsy* couch. *Spenser, F. Q.*
While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author,
with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable
of. *Atterbury.*

DRO'WSY-HEADED.* adj. [*drowsy* and *head*.] Having a sluggish disposition; heavy.

The appetite of sleeping is as unsatiable as any of the rest,
if a man do give himself unto it; as Solomon also observeth:
who so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggard,
that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described.
Fotherby, Athena, p. 200.

To DRUB.† v. a. [*druber*, to kill, Danish; *drabba*, Su. to contend or fight; *treffen*, Germ. to strike.] To thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudibras.*
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest
cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less
than weight, I should have been *drubbed*. *Locke.*

D R U

DRUB. n. s. [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruise'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have
exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE.† v. n. [*dreccan*, to vex, Saxon; *dragen*, to carry, Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Horne Tooke shews that it is the past participle (*drpoot, druze*,) of the Sax. *dreogan*, to act, to suffer.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse labour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*
Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can
never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glauville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryden.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging*.
Dryden, Dedication.

To DRUDGE.* v. a. To consume tediously, or la- boriously.

What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er?
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst Winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparring,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. n. s. [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occu- pation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim
to me. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton, P. L.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton, S. A.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*

The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who
rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and
sorrow, and misery. *Tillotson.*

DRUDGER. n. s. [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat. *Dict.*

DRUDGERY. n. s. [from *drudge*.] Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupa- tion.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry,
and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of
drudgery? Were there not people to receive orders as well as
others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose? *Southern, Oroonoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot; reign thou, and let me live. *Dryden.*

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without
drudgery, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to
do her *drudgery*. *Swift, Meditations on a Broomstick.*

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay. *Thomson, Summer.*

DRUDGING-BOX. n. s. [*drudging* and *box*.] The box

out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.
But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudging-box* to be recall'd. *King, Cookery.*

D R U

DRUGGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *druggingly*, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

DRUG. *† n. s.* [*drogue*, French; *droge*, Sax. of *drigan* or *drigan*, to dry. Mr. H. Tooke.]

. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.

A fleet descry'd

Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their *spicy drugs*.

Milton, P. 1.

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,

He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain!

South.

Bright Helen mix'd a birth-aspiring bowl,

Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage

The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage.

Pope, Odyssey.

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word
may endanger life. *Baker, Reflex. on Learning.*

. It is used sometimes for poison.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them.

Shakespeare.

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;

He dreads no poison, in his homely bowl;

Then fear the deadly *drug*, when *gods* divine

Euchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine.

Dryden.

. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice

Shall bear a price,

And virtue shall a *drug* become;

An empty name,

Was all her fame,

But now she shall be dumb.

Dryden, Albion.

. A drudge. This seems the meaning here, Dr. Johnson says; that is, in the passage of Shakespeare, which is all he notices, as to this meaning. But it was formerly common. "Drudge, or *drudge*, a servant which doth all the vile service." Huloet. "Drudge, a *drug*, or kitchen-slave." Barret.

He from his first swath proceeded

Through sweet degrees that this brief world affords,

To such as may the passive *drugs* of it freely command.

Shakespeare.

To **DRUG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal.

The surfeited grocers

Do mock their charge with *drugs*. — I've *drugg'd* their pos.

That death and nature do contend about them. *Shakespeare.*

. To tincture with something offensive.

Of they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst e'er training; *drugg'd* as oft

With hatefullest drabish, with'd their jaws,

With soot and cinders fill'd.

Milton, P. L.

To **DRUG.** ** n. s.* To prescribe or administer drugs.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors. *B. Johnson, Aich.*

DRUGGER. ** n. s.* [from *drug*.] Our old word for a druggist.

Fraternities and companies, I approve of, as merchants' burses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.

Barton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 63.

DRUGGERMAN. ** n. s.* [*δραγμάνος*, Græco-Barb.

One who interprets. • Fr^t *drogueman*. It is sometimes written, in English, *dragoman*, and sometimes *trudman*. Chald. *targeman*. See **TRUDGMAN**.] An interpreter.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend

Your *drugging* prayers? *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

D R U

DRUGGET. *† n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

Even I, a dunce of more renown than they,

Was sent before but to prepare thy way;

And, coarsely clad in Norwich *drugget*, came

To teach the nations in thy greater name.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

In *druggets* dress, of thirteen penec. a yard,

See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard.

Swift.

DRUGGIST. *† n. s.* [from *drug*. Dr. Johnson says.

Rather from our old substantive *druggister*, of which the next word, *drugster*, is another abbreviation.

Druggister is in Sherwood's Dictionary.] One who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*.

Boyle.

DRUGSTER. *n. s.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugster's*.

Boyle.

They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician of the soul below the *drugsters* of the body.

South, Sermon. i. 158.

DRUID. *† n. s.* [In some editions of Dr. Johnson's

Dictionary, this word is unaccountably left out.

But it is in the first; without any example, however; and with this short etymological notice:

"*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian *επος*, Perron; *darrach*, oak, Erse." — The word *deru* in the Celtick, as *derve* in Welsh and Armorick, signifies an oak; and, as the druids held this tree in great reverence, it is supposed that their name was hence derived; the Gr. *επος*, an oak, offers, of course, the same reason.

The Welsh *derwyddon*, and the ancient Fr. *druides*, thus shew their original. Steele uses this word in the singular number; "the *druid* of the family." Tatler, No. 255.] One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

After he [Brute] had furnished Britain with new regiments and laws, there entered in a new fashioned sorte of priests; all differs from the other; and they were called *druids*. These dwelt in the forests, like heremites; and procured both public and private sacrifices to be done. To them was it always put to discuss all matters of religion; to appoint thereunto the ceremonies; to brynge up youthe in natural discipline; and to end all controversies.

Bale, Eng. Vat. P. i. (1560.) fol. 13. b.

That any law or superstition of our philosophers, the *druids*, forbade the Britons to write their memorable deeds, I know not why any out of Caesar should allege. *Milton, Hist. of England.*

The British *druids* took this isle of Anglesey, then well-stored with thick woods and religious groves, (in so much that it was then called *Llwydwl*, the dark isle,) for their chief residence.

Selden on Drayton's Polygl. S. 9.

DRUIDICAL. ** adj.* [from *druid*.] Pertaining to the manners, rites, or customs, of the druids.

I have frequently wondered that our modern writers have made so little use of the *druidical* times, and the traditions of the old bards, which afford subjects fruitful of the most genuine poetry, with respect both to imagery and sentiment.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope

Any *druidical* anecdotes that I can meet with, I will be sure to send you when I return to Cambridge.

Gray, Letter to Mason.

In the battle of Hastings, said to be translated from the Saxon, Stonehenge is called a *druidical* temple.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 155.

DRUIDISM. ** n. s.* [from *druid*.] The philosophy, or religion, of the druids.

The great and capital objects of their worship were taken from *druidism*; trees, stones, the elements, and the heavenly bodies.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. ii. 1.

DRUM. *† n. s.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]

D R U

1. An instrument of military musick, consisting of vellum strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threat'ning drums.

Shakspeare.

In drums the closeness round about, that preserveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.

Bacon.

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground, And drums and trumpets mix their mournful sound.

Dryden.

Now no more the drum

Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill

Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood.

Philips.

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

3. In use, when Johnson wrote, for a large concourse of visitors; what is now called a rout.

The young ladies contented themselves to be found employed in domestick duties; for then routs, drums, balls, assemblies, and such like markets for women, were not known.

Rambler, No. 97.

Not dreaming the least of a drum or a rout.

Poems by Gent. of Oxford, (1757,) p. 5.

To DRUM. † v. n.

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

There is still some talk about the drumming spirit in Wiltshire, but with many the story is as suspicious as that (which made no less noise) at Driffield.

Hill's Fam. Letters, L. 33. (dat. 1663.)

Fantome advances to him drumming.

Addison, Com. of the Drummer.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

His drumming heart cheers up his burning eye.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Now, heart,

Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood

Through every active limb for my relief;

Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;

For thou shalt drum no more.

Dryden.

3. To tinkle.

This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular ears.

Brown, Rel. Medici.

A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a drumming ear.

Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 38.

To DRUM, * v. a. To expel with the sound of a drum. A military expression, signifying the greatest ignominy.

They drummed and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

To DRUMBLE. † v. n. [To drumble, in Devonshire, means to mutter in a sullen and inarticulate voice.

The Welsh *drwm* is sad. This may be easily converted into sluggish. So, in Pegge's Supplement to Grose's Glossary, "To drumble, to drone; i. e. to be sluggish." The drone is, in some places, called a *drumbl-bee*. And drumble and drone are still sometimes applied to a person muttering over and over the same circumstance.] To drone; to be sluggish.

Hanmer.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowstaff? Look, how you drumble: carry them to the landress in Dutch meal.

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

DRUMFISH. n. s. The name of a fish.

The under jaw of the drumfish from Virginia.

Woodward.

DRUMLY. * adj. [probably from drumble; in a true sense of sluggish.] Thick; stagnant; muddy.

D. Draw me some water out of this spring.

I. Madam, it is all foul—it is all drumly, black, muddy.

Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gramm. (1623,) p. 210.

DRUMMAJOR. n. s. [drum and major.] The chief drummer of a regiment.

D R U

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;

And the drummajor's onths, of bulk unruly,

May dwindle to a feeble.

Cleaveland.

DRUMMAKER. n. s. [drum and maker.] He who deals in drums.

The drummer uses it, and the cabinetmaker.

Mortimer.

DRUMMER. n. s. [from drum.] He whose office it is to beat the drum.

Drummers, strike up, and let us march away.

Shakspeare.

Here rows of drummers stand in martial file,

And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.

Gay.

DRUMSTICK. † n. s. [drum and stick.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

I warrant you if the ghost appears, he'll whisk ye that wand before his eyes, and strike you the drumstick out of his hand.

Addison, Drummer.

DRUNK. adj. [from drink.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard,

Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd

Of seeming arms to make a short assay;

Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day.

Dryden.

We generally conclude that man drunk, who takes pains to be thought sober.

Spectator.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.

Deut. xxxii. 42.

DRUNKARD. n. s. [from drunk.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion

Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen drunkards

Do more than this in sport.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

My bowels cannot hide her woes,

But, like a drunkard, I must vomit them.

Shakspeare.

God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.

South.

DRUNKEN. † adj. [Sax. spuncen.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!

Sirs, I will practise on this drunken man.

Shakspeare.

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double.

Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

Is not this Stephano, my drunken butler?

Shakspeare, Tempest.

3. Saturated with moisture.

She, therewith well uppaid,

The drunken lamp down in the oil did steep.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 47.

Then let the earth be drunken with our blood.

Shakspeare.

4. Done in a state of inclination.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,

Have done a drunken slaughter, and defac'd

The precious image of our dear Redeemer,

You strait are on your knees for pardon, pardon.

Shakspeare.

We should for honour take

The drunken quarrels of a rake.

Swift.

DRUNKENLY. adj. [from drunken.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,

Has thou tapt out, and drunkenly carous'd.

Shakspeare.

DRUNKENNESS. † n. s. [Sax. spuncenneffe.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkenness.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts on the Mind.

D R Y

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason.

South, Serm. ii. 362.

DRY.† *adj.* [δρῖς, δρῖ, Sax. of δρῖzan.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry*. *Bacon.*

When God said,

Be guther'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton, P. L.*

Of turbid elements the sport;

From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moist. *Thomson.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholesome Summer,
if there be a showering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season.

Addison.

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;

* Sleep shall neither night nor day

Hang upon his penthouse lid:

He shall live a man forbid. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring,

As a North wind burns a too forward Spring:

Give sorrow vent, and let the sighs go. *Dryden.*

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison, Spect. No. 517.*

5. Thirsty; athirst.

* So *dry* he was for sway. *Shakespeare, Ten-pist.*

Void of a bulky charger near their lips,

With which, in often interrupted sleep,

Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions; either is a vice.

B. Jonson.

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not so *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions: and therefore, I hope, therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself. *Wotton, Architecture.*

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant. *Glanville.*

It is a *dry* tale, with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange.*

Authority and friendship work upon some, *dry* and sober reason works upon others. *L'Estrange.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside *dry* subtilties with which the schools are filled. *Burnet, Theology.*

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Wanting; barren. Applied to persons.

So am I innocent of all those joys,

And *dry* of those embraces. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

8. Jeune; cold. Applied also to persons.

I asked his pardon for giving him the trouble of a letter to convey the Irish papers to him: he thanked me for them; and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before; but he was very *dry* as to all things else. *Diary of Lord Clarendon, 1688—9.*

9. In another personal application of the word, we say, he is a *dry* fellow, that is, a sarcastick man. See the next definition.

10. Sneering; sarcastical. Applied to things.

Have you not sometimes observed what *dry* looks, and sarcastical jeers the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters? *Goodman, Wint. Ex. Conf. P. i.*

11. Hard; severe. [*drien* anciently to endure; *dree*, Scottish, and old Eng. See *To DREE*.]

Of two noblemen the one was given to scoff, but kept ever

D R Y

royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry-blow* given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard *dry* bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

DRY-FOOT.* [In hunting.] A sort of adverbial expression, applied to a dog who pursues the game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young, *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

All persons, licensed for making and training up of setting dogs, shall — be compelled to train up, teach, and make one or more hounds, to hunt on *dry-foot*. *Irish Stat. 10 Will. III.*

To DRY. v. a.

1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.

— I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and *dry'd* away. *Shakespeare.*

Heat, *drieth* bodies that do easily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time arefy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time, keep best. *Bacon.*

The runningstreams are deep:

See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *drys* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,

Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;

Which burning upwards in succession, *dries*

The tears that stood considering in her eyes *Dryden.*

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes and *dries*.

Denham.

See, at your blest returning,

Rage disappears;

The widow'd isle in mourning,

Dries up her tears. *Dryden, Albion.*

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst. *Isaiah, v. 13.*

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Rash Elphnor, in an evil hour,

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought

T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep

Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips.*

6. To DRY up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun. *Woodward.*

To DRY.† *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

The deeps of the river shall *dry up*. *Zechariah, x. 11.*

To *dry* and desiccate like the mummies in Egypt.

Meant, Greek Church, p. 277.

To DRY-RUB.* *v. a.* [*dry* and *rub*.] To make clean without wetting.

At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able

To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table. *Anon. in Dodsley's Coll. of Poems.*

DRY'AD.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐρύς, an oak.] A wood-nymph.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood-nymph light,

Orcad, or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,

Betook her to the groves. *Milton, P. L.*

DRY'ER. *n. s.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and open-r, especially by perspiration.

Temple.

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

DRY

Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
Drye'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton, P. L.*

DRY-FAT.* *n. s.* [*dry* and *Sax. fat.*] A large basket, or receiver, in which liquids are not put; in opposition to *fat*. See *VAT*.

The poor gentleman was faine to put me in a *driefalte* of feathers that stood in an old chamber.

Tagleton, News out of Purgatory, (1590.)
I'll undertake, and with much ease, to buy his birth-right of him for a *dry-fat* of new books.

Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.
Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 245.

DRY-ly.† *adv.* [*from dry.*]

1. Without moisture.

Like one of our French withered pears, it looks ill, it eats
dryly. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Would'st thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

4. Slyly; sarcastically.

DRY'NESS.† *n. s.* [*from dry.*]

1. Want of moisture; siccidity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and tormented by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, from want and defect of water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such was the discord which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments; preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley.*

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exhaustion.

This will preserve borrowing from any general stop or *dryness.* *Bacon, Ess. of Usury.*

4. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejune-ness; barrenness; coldness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully. *B. Jonson.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*

He spoke little and very slowly, and most commonly with a disgusting *dryness*, which was his character at all times, except in a day of battle. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, Charact. of Will. III.*

5. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Dr. Taylor.*

DRY-NURSE.† *n. s.* [*dry* and *nurse.*]

VOL. II.

DUB

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

Her nurse, whose name was Deborah, did not suckle her, perhaps; but was, as we speak, her *drynurse.*

Sp. Patrick on Genesis.

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mistress Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

To **DRY-NURSE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY-SALTER.* *n. s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.

Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt.

Sir W. Fordyce on the Muriat. Acid, (1796,) p. 7.

DRY-SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod.* *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command themselves to bear away. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DUAL.† *adj.* [*dualis, Lat.*] Expressing the number two.

The word is *dual*, and tells of two armies, and no more.

Lightfoot, Muccl. (1629,) p. 142.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

DUALITY.* *n. s.* [*from dual.*]

1. That which expresses two in number; the state of being two.

There was lately raised in the church a controverſie concerning the *duality* or unity of wills in Christ.

Hales, Rev. p. 22.

A *duality* or binary number of persons. *South, Serm. iv. 270.*

2. Division; separation.

Then sith that unity hath so great grace,
And that *duality* be so deform'd,
Let's not be two. *Davies, W. Pilgrim. sign. G. 4. b.*

But he's the fount of foul *duality*,
That wicked witch Duessa is his bride.

More, Song of the Soul, lib. 26.

To **DUB.**† *v. a.* [*hubban* to pubepe, *Saxon*; *ad-dubba* till riddara, *Icelandick*, to dub a knight.

Addubba, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword. So far Dr. Johnson. But the word may be referred to the ancient French *adoubier*, “habiller, équiper, armer, garnir, arranger, faire un chevalier, le revêter et l'armer des vêtements de la chevalerie, du mot Latin *adaptare*, qui a ces significations, et non pas *d'adoptare*, adopter, comme le prétend M. Du Cange.”

Gloss. Fabliaux, par Barbazan, edit. Meon. Thus, Sir Burben tells Sir Artegall, in the Fairy Queen of Spenser, that he was dubbed knight by the Knight of the Redcross, “who gave him arms in field to fight.”

DUB

1. To make a man a knight.
Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am dubb'd; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight,
when he was dubb'd, of green or burnet, as they spake in that
age, appeareth upon record. *Camden, Rem.*
The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword
from the lord protector, and dubb'd the lord mayor of London
knight. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.
The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
He
Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do treason,
Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare.*
Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting dubs a hart. *Cleveland.*
A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality
than a new knight, though the reason of his dubbing was meri-
torious. *Collier on Pride.*
O, poet! thou had'st been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou had'st dubb'd thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*
These demonjacks let me dub
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*
A man of wealth is dubb'd a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope.*
- To DUB.* *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make a quick
or brisk noise.
But say, Sir Huon,
Now the drum dubs, —
What trade do you mean to follow?
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.
- DUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.
As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
- DUB.* *n. s.* [Irish *dob*; Gael. *duba*; a pond, a
gutter.] A puddle; still in use in the north of
England.
- DUBBED.* *adj.* Blunt. A common expression in
many places. But I know not where to discover
its etymology.
- DUBIETY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dubietas*.] Uncertainty;
doubtfulness.
As we are naturally prone to action, a state of *dubiety* and
suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness. *Richardson.*
- DUBIETY. *n. s.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful.
A word not used.
Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties,
feasibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for
possible. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
- DUBIOUS.* *adj.* [dubius, Lat.]
1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.
Dubious he stray'd, with wav'ring thoughts possess'd,
Alternate passions struggling shar'd his breast. *Shenstone.*
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully
known.
No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*
We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there
are no arguments on either side. *Watts, Logick.*
3. Not plain; not clear.
Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Waits on the calmer wave by *dubious* light. *Milton, P. L.*
4. Having the event uncertain.
His utmost power with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*
- DUBIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly;
without any determination.
Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is
expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Almanackmakers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and
leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DUC

- DUBIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty;
doubtfulness.
She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a
goddess. *Broom.*
The *dubiousness* of this affair seems to be the reason of
Mr. Ashmole's omission. *Introduct. to Ashmole's Berks.*
- DUBITABLE.* *adj.* [dubito, Lat.] Doubtful;
uncertain; what may be doubted.
"Whatsoever is not of faith, is sin"; and therefore the ground
of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their
invocation is sin. *More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.*
It hath been a question very *dubitable*, and not meanly con-
troverted, what side the Greek church hath maintained in this
dispute. *Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 182.*
- DUBITANCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dubitans*.] Doubt; un-
certainty.
Only our stupid, undisciplined, absurd, illogical hearts have
the skill to avoid it, running headlong and wilfully after the old
impurities, even then when they are most fully without all
dubitancy resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by
this choice. *Hammond, Sermon, vi.*
- DUBITATION. *n. s.* [dubitatio, Lat.] The act of
doubting; doubt.
Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the expe-
rience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond
all *dubitation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Dubitatio may be called a negative perception; that is, when
I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see. *Grew.*
- DUCAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as,
a *ducal* coronet.
- DUCAT. *n. s.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes:
in silver valued at about four shillings and six-
pence; in gold at nine shillings and six-pence.
I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakespeare.*
There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his
creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five
hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*
- DUCHESS.* See DUTCHESS.
- DUCHY.* See DUTCHY.
- DUCK.* *n. s.* [anas; ducken, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*
Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
2. A word of endearment, or fondness.
Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
Prythee go in, my *duck*; I'll but speak to 'em.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.
3. A declination of the head: so called from the fre-
quent action of a duck in the water.
Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holyday:
Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus.*
4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to
strike it and rebound.
Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so
ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
5. From the foregoing expression, which describes a
sport among children, has arisen a phrase, to make
ducks and drakes with one's property or money, that is,
to squander it, to hurl it away, like children hurling
their slates or stones.
Play at *duck and drake* with my money! take heed, sidler.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

D U C

Did I ever enslave myself to money; or, on the other side,
make ducks and drakes with it, and squander it away in gaming,
revelling, and whoring? *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

To DUCK.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself, he ducked in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and duck again as low
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Well, my dear brother, if I 'scape drowning, 'tis your turn
next to sink, you shall duck twice before I help you.
Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Thier ducking thrice, by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will duck his head aside, will start,
And feel a treabbling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. * In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*,
to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
Sometimes five imprimatur are seen together dialogue-wise
in the piazza of one title-page, complimenting and ducking each
to other with their shaven reverences. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To DUCK.† v. a. To put under water.

And down I sprang with all the force I could,
So duck't, that neither head nor foot were seen.
Mir. for M. g. p. 21.

The art of swimming, he that will attain to't,
Must fall down plump, and duck himself at first,
And that will make him hardy.
Beaumont and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

DU'CKER.† n. s. [from duck.]

1. A diver.

This bird [the didapper] is also called a *doucker*, [a cor-
ruption of *ducker*,] and a dabchick. *Ray, Diet. Tril. p. 21.*

2. A cringer.

Let no dainty *duckers*
Up with your three-pil'd spirits, your wrought valours.
Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.

DU'CKINGSTOOL.† n. s. [duck and stool.] A chair
in which scolds are tied, and put under water. A
corruption of *cucking-stool*; which has happened
on account of the *ducking*, or immersion, which the
scold underwent. See CUCKINGSTOOL.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women,
and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison, Freeholder.*

DU'CKLEGGED. *adj.* [duck and leg.] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden, Juv.*

DU'CKLING,† n. s. [from duck.]

1. A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings
them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and
in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. A word of fondness.

But hark you, *duckling*; be sure you do not tell him that I
am let into the secret. *Addison, Drummer.*

DU'CKMEAT. n. s. [duck and meat; *lens palustris*.] A
common plant growing in standing waters.

D U C

To DUCKO'Y. v. a. [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy
being commonly practised upon ducks, produced the
error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he pro-
jects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue:
with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

DUCKCO'Y. n. s. Any means of enticing and en-
snaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their
designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duck-
coys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT. n. s. Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.

DU'CKWEED. n. s. [duck and weed.] The same with
duckmeal.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-
leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string
into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT.† n. s. [ductus, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal de-
cree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but
only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or
necessity of those iron chains which we are born under.
Hammond.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis
Glennville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 146.

2. A passage through which anything is conducted:
a term chiefly used by anatomists, Dr. Johnson
says, citing only the anatomical remarks of Addison
and Arbuthnot. Our publick language uses it in
a more general way.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the
tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one
common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison, Spectator.*

It was observed, that the chyle in the thorack *duct* re-
tained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The commissioners are impowered to contract with any
persons for making and perfecting any channel, course, main
cut, or *duct*, through any of the grounds.
Acts of Parl. 16 Georg. III. ch. 56.

DU'CTILE. *adj.* [ductilis, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One bough it bears; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn
into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or
thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*
Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile*
of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and
easy people to work upon. *Addison, Freeholder.*

DU'CTILENESS. n. s. [from ductile.] Flexibility;
ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductilness*, the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Dennie.*

DUCT'ILITY.† n. s. [from ductile.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they
belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also
yellow, and lead is ductile. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

This *ductility* of spirit commendeth men, as well as that
other doth metals. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 44.*

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert, that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a ductility to comply with those commands, that the soul could contract or expand it, into what compass, or transfigure it into what shape, it pleased. *South, Serm. i. 15.*

DUCTURE.* *n. s.* [*Lat. ducturus.*] Direction; guidance.

So far as the ducture of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries, we shall find that there are three ways, by which he powerfully reaches, and operates upon the minds of men. *South, Serm. v. 109.*

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes beside the ducture of his native propensities, and the first outgoings of his will.

South, Serm. viii. 28.

DUDGEON.† *n. s.* [*dolch*, German, *Dr. Johnson* says. Rather perhaps from the Germ. *degen*, a sword. Our weapon is termed by Cotgrave "a Scottish dagger, or dudgeon-haft dagger," and rendered *dague à roïlles*, that is, a dagger perhaps with a handle of defence, a little plate of iron. It is remarkable, that the particular passage, which I cite from Beaumont and Fletcher, should have escaped the notice of those who have illustrated the Hudibras of Butler; the application of the phrase in it being given to men of the same spirit, and inclination, as the redoubted Hudibras.]

1. A small dagger.

There's ne'er a one of these, the worst and weakest, (Choose where you will,) but dare attempt the raising, Against the sovereign peace of puritans, A may-pole and a morrice, maugre mainly Their zeal and dudgeon daggers. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

He [Dr. Harvey] in his younger days wore a dagger, as the fashion then was; nay, I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latinfer, at 70, wore a dudgeon, with a knife and bodkin.

Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 382.

It was a servicable dudgeon, Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

When civil dudgeon first grew high, And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*
The cuckoo took this a little in dudgeon. *L'Estrange.*

DUE. adj. The participle passive of *owe*. [*dû*, Fr.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Baron.*

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the due reward of innocency of life. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally due from God's notice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity.

Smalridge, Sermons.

There is a respect due to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on these solemnities, a due sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so due time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney.*
And Eve within, due at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE. adv. [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is due east, or due west.

Like the Pontick sea,

Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

DUE. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me *Shakespeare.*

The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thou better know'st
Effects of courtesy, dues of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The due of honour in no point omit. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

I take this garland, not as given by you,

But as my merit, and my beauty's due. *Dryden.*

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared
what share of power was their due. *Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by due,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend

Us thy vow'd priests, till the utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out. *Milton, Commus.*
They pay the dead his annual dues. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the exorbitant dues that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*

TO DUE. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy due thee withal. *Shakespeare.*

DUEFUL.* *adj.* [from *due*.] Fit; becoming.

All which that day in order seemly good
Did on the Thames attend, and waited well
To doe their duefull service, as to them befall. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 44.*

DU'ENESS.* *n. s.* [from *due*.] Fitness. This word is somewhere used by Glanville.

DUEL.† *n. s.* [*duel*, old French; *duello*, Ital. *duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight; contention between two.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side. *Baron.*

That which the proud Spirit would have had Christ to have done to him in his great duel, the same he now doth unto Christ, fearfully, servilely, forcedly. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 2.*

Dream not of their fight:
As of a duel, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton, P. L.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles. *Milton, P. R.*

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No duel ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*

TO DUEL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

With the king of France duelled he.

We come not hither to debate, but to combat; not to cavil, but to duel. *Metrical Romances, iii. 297.*
Baron, Cyprian Acad. (1648.) p. 23.

DUE

If death be not more formidable than hell, you are fit for a reserve, or forlorn hope, for the cannon's mouth, for cuirassiers, for fiends to *duel* with. *Hammond, Serm. viii.*

TO DUEL.† *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Duelt d their armies, rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length.

Milton, S. A.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and genteelly, long before that time, have been *duelled* or *fluxed* into another world!

South, Serm. vol. ii. S. 6.

On its other side is a plain field near the sea, which is said to be the stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. *Maundrell, Journey to Aleppo, p. 38.*

DUELLER.† *n. s.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.

Fourthly, each *dueller* challengeth his King as unable or unwilling legally to fight him, and therefore he usurps the office himself. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 115.*

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by the sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour.

South, Serm. vi. 119.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

DUELLING.* *n. s.* [from *duel*.] The custom of fighting duels.

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*.

Locke.

Shakspeare, in *As you like it*, has rallied the mode of formal *duelling*, then so prevalent, with the highest humour and address; nor could he have treated it with a happier contempt, than by making his clown so knowing in the forms and preliminaries of it. *Warburton.*

DUELLIST.† *n. s.* [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryden.*

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another: but where, Sir, is the difference between a *duellist*, who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? Is it any diminution of the gamester's fraud, when he alleges that he has staked a counter? *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

He fights as you sing, prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion—the very butcher of a silk button, a *duellist*, a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause! Ah! the immortal passado! the punto reverso!

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say. *B. Jonson.*

DUELLO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakspeare.*
Spurn out the *duelloes* out o' the kingdom.

Beaumont and Fl. Passionate Madman.

DUEÑA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *dueña*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

DUEY.* *n. s.* [Ital. *due*, two.] An air, vocal or instrumental, for two performers.

In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs, and *duets*. *Mason on Ch. Music, p. 119.*

DUG. *n. s.* [deggia, to give suck, Icelandic.]

DUL

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred

A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill favoured.

Spenser, F. Q.

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supply'd
The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast without reproach.

It was a faithless squire that was the source

Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;

With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,

At once I was up brought.

Spenser, F. Q.

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,

Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips.

Shakspeare.

DUG. *preterit. and part. pass. of dig.*

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison on Italy.*

DUKE.† *n. s.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.].

1. A general; a leader. This is the primitive sense; but it is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

Of thee a *duke* shall go out, that shall governe my people of Israel. *Hiclipe, St. Matt. ii.*

Herself the dame of Carthage kill'd,

When as the Trojan *duke* did her forsake.

Harrington, Orl. Furioso.

2. One of the highest order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan, his dutchess, will be here with him this night. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Auricular, Surrey, and Exeter must lose

The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,

And whatsoever profits thereby rise.

Daniel, Civ. Wars.

DU'KEDOM.† *n. s.* [from *duke*.]

1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,

Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*

In a poor isle.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

DULBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chastised

The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

DULCET.† *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.].

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

This *dulcet* water in four parts did spout;

Of which there flowed four rivers right cleare;

I did then taste the aromattick licoure,

Fragrant of fume, and sweete as any floure.

Hawes, Hist. Gr. Amoure, (1555), ch. 4.

From sweet kernels press'd,

She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold

Wants she fit vessels pure.

Milton, P. L.

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I sat upon a promontory,

And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Shakspeare.

A fabrick huge

Rose like an exhalation, with the sound

Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet.

Milton, P. L.

3. Sweet to the mind.

And whereas they entitle philosophy to be a rigid and austere poetry; they have, on the contrary, styled poetry a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy, which leads on and guides us by the

DUL

hand to action with ravishing delight, and incredible sweetness.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

DULCIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.
Boyle.

To DULCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal.
Brown.

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DULCIMER. *n. s.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick.
Dan. iii.

DULCITUDE. *n. s.* [Lat. *dulcitus*.] Sweetness.

Cockeram.

To DULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcor*, Lat.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung.
Bacon.

2. To make less acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation.
Wiseman, Surgery.

DULCORATION. *n. s.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit.
Bacon.

DULCOUR. *n. s.* [Lat. *dulcor*.] Sweetness.

This sort of wine is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than that by its colour and *dulcour* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 176.

DULHEAD. *n. s.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief.
Ascham.

QULIA. *n. s.* [*Qulua*.] An inferior kind of adoration.

Paleofus saith, that the same worship which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *qulia*.
Stillingfleet.

DULL. *adj.* [*dol*, Welsh; *dole*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch; *dulla*, Goth. a fool.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men.

Hooker.

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or come of a very *dull* kindred.

Shakespeare.

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter.
Dryden.

DUL

2. **Blunt; obtuse.**

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy aythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame.

Herbert.

3. **Unready; awkward.**

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her.
Sidney.
O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue.
Spenser, F. Q.

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger.
Locke.

4. **Hebated; not quick.**

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing.
St. Matt. xiii. 15.

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.
Bacon.

5. **Sad; melancholy.**

Let there be no noise made, my gentle friends;
Unless some *dull* and favourable hand
Will whisper musick to my weary spirit.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

A man

So *dull*, so dead in look, so woe-begone.
Shakespeare.

6. **Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.**

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow.

Spenser, F. Q.

7. **Gross; cloggy; vile.**

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

8. **Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work.**

9. **Not bright; as, the mirror is *dull*, the fire is *dull*.**

I'll not be made a soft and *dull* ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

10. **Drowsy; sleepy.**

11. ***Dull* is used by itself, in some parts of England, to signify not quick in hearing. See the fourth sense.**

DULL-BRAINED. *†* See **DULBRAINED.**

DULL-BROWED. ** adj.* [*dull* and *brow*.] Having a melancholy look or brow.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.

Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Sensual Man.

DULL-DISPOSED. ** adj.* [*dull* and *dispose*.] Inclined to sadness.

Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholick and *dull-disposed* creature upon earth.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

DULL-EYED. *† adj.* [*dull* and *eye*.] See the ninth sense of *dull*, under which Dr. Johnson has placed this compound; though, I think, inaccurately.] Having a downcast, melancholy look.

The sad companion, *dull-ey'd* melancholy.

Shakespeare, Pericles.

Pleas'd, we pass the winter's day,
And charm the *dull-ey'd* spleen away.

Shenstone, Ode.

DULL-SIGHTED. ** adj.* [*dull* and *sight*.] Having weak sight; purblind.

Hulset.

I have known a number of *dull-sighted*, very sharp-witted, men.

Watton, of Education.

DULL-WITTED. ** adj.* [*dull* and *wit*.] Gross; heavy; not quick.

Hulset.

To DULL. *† v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

D U L

So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come so near, as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Those drugs she has Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shakespeare.*

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords. *Bacon.*

The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is obtunded or *dulled* by throwing in bran sometimes loose, sometimes in bags. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 301.*

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

My good lord, We come to urge that virtue which we know Lives in your breast; forth, rise, and make a head; The nobles and the people are all *dull'd* With this usurping king. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears, The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

Dulling my bodily senses to the meats and eases of this world. *Donne, Dev. p. 36.*

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression; and even so is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug. *Bacon.*

7. To sully brightness.

The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*

8. To consume in sleep or idleness.

Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity, and the tediousness of doing nothing. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 33.*

To DULL.* v. n. To become dull.

I *dull* under your discipline. *Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose, 3792.*

DU'LLARD.* n. s. [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a dunce.

What, mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act? Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very pregnant and potential spurs To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

How many shall once wish they had been horn *dullards*, yea idiots, when they shall find their wit to have barred them out of heaven! *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.*

DU'LLARD.* adj. Doltish; stupid.

But would I be a poet if I might, To rub my brows three days and wake three nights, And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head, And curse the backward muses on my bed. *Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.*

I durst essay the new-found paths, that led *To slavish *Mosco's* *dullard* sluggishness. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. st. 12.*

DU'LLER.* adj. [from *dull*.] Not bright.

Illuminate my dim and *dulled* eyne. *Spenser, Hymn on Beauty.*

DU'LLER.* n. s. [from *dull*.] That which makes dull, or weakens.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*

DU'LLY.* adv. [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

D U M

I rather would entreat thy company To see the wonders of the world abroad, Than living *dully* sluggardis'd at home, Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful. *Dryden, Dufroncy.*

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

I warrant thee, Claudio, the time shall not go *dully* by us. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes, Who vary action with the times, Are less ingenious in their art, Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

He must at length, poor man, die *dully* of old age at home! *South, Sermon ii. S. 6.*

DU'LNES.* n. s. [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility: slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher. *South.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bears, Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*

We shall often mark in it [the eye of children] a *dulness*, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding. *Watson, of Education.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions; Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*, And give it way. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY.* adv. [from *due*.]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained, And *duly* well observed his behest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My prayers Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes Are all I can return. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole which we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life; But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB.* adj. [דום] he was silent; dumbs, Gothick;

dumb, Saxon; dum, Danish; dom Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They spake not a word; But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Some positive terms signify negative ideas: blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sing no more, or only sung his fame; Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the god-like man. *Dryden.*

D U M

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but alas! who can converse with a dumb show. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton, P. L.*

Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech. *Roscommon.*

For he who covets gain in such excess,
Does by dumb signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind. *Dryden, Juv.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in dumb show. *Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood
Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood;
Till tir'd with endless clamours and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden, Æn.*

To DUMB.* v. a. [Sax. abumbian.] To silence; to oblige to hold peace.

What I would have spoke,
Was heastly dumb'd by him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admired lays;
Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

Every soul is more deafened and bedumbed, by increasing corruptions, by actual sins. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

DUMBLEDORE.* n. s. In some parts of England the humble or bumble bee is so called; and, in some, the brown cock-chaffer. It is also corruptly called *drumledore*.

DUMBLY.† adv. [from dumb.] Mutely; silently; without words.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
*Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accent in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly, have broke off,
Not paying me a welcome. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

DUMBNESS.† n. s. [Sax. dumnyrje.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ransom'd, or one destroyed. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

To the dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surpris'd. *Dryden.*

To DUMFOUND.† v. a. [from dumb.] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase, as Dr. Johnson observes; and sometimes used, in low language also, for "to beat soundly, till the person beaten cannot speak."

They had like to have dumfounded the justice; but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spectator.*

DUMMERER.* n. s. [from dumb.] A pretendedly dumb man; a cheat. A low word. Sometimes written *dommerer*; and, according to Bailey, denoting also a madman.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 159.*

DUMMY.* n. s. [from dumb.]

1. One who is dumb. A low expression.

2. At the game of whist, when played by three persons instead of four, the exposition of the fourth hand is considered equivalent to a player, which is called *dummy*; the partner having the direction of it.

D U M

DUMP.† n. s. [from *don*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. Every example which Dr. Johnson has given under this definition, belongs to "a doleful or melancholy tune," of which he takes no notice. I have therefore here supplied examples. And it may be added, that to this sense the common expression, "to be in the dumps," belongs; "in dumps, Fr. *morne*," i. e. melancholy, sad. *Sherwood.*

Sudden dumps, and dreary sad disdain
Of all world's gladness, more my torment feed.

Spenser, Sonnet. 52.

Alas, poor man, how willing thou art to make thyself believe that thou hast truly repented; whereas this is nothing but some dump of melancholy; or some relenting of nature, after too much expence of spirits.

Bp. Hall, Temptations repelled.

2. A melancholy tune or air; an elegy.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since Summer first was leafy. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

Visit, by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet consort: to their instruments
Tune a deploring dump; the night's dead-silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.

Shakespeare.

If thou wert not some blockish and senseless dolt, thou wouldst never laugh when I sung a heavy mixt Lidian tune, or a note to a dump or doleful ditty.

Holland, Tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 61.

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on, in solemn dump. *Hudibras.*

The squire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful dumps. *Gay, Pastorals.*

3. Any tune.

Some good old dump that Chaucer's mistress knew.
Sidney, Sonnet.

Play me some merry dump to comfort me.
Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

4. Absence of mind; reverie. Locke uses dumps singularly, Dr. Johnson says. But the word in its true singular, in this sense, is not wanting.

He's in a deep dump now.
Beaumont and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

This shame dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

DUMPISH. adj. [from dump.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, hisp'd date
Bids all old thoughts to die in dumpish spite.

Spenser, Sonnet. 4.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpish, and sour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant. *Herbert.*

DUMPISHLY.* adv. [from dumpish.] In a moping, melancholy way.

And for dispositions; how do we see one so ragingly furious as if he had newly torn off his chains, and escaped; another so stupidly senseless, that you may thrust pins into him up to the head, and he startles not at it: one so dumpishly sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, iii. 729.*

DUMPISHNESS.* n. s. [from dumpish.] Sadness; melancholy.

How many worthy Christians are there in the world who bear a part with us in this just blame; who have yielded over themselves to a disconsolate heartlessness, and a sad dejection of spirit; partly through a natural disposition inclining to dumpishness, and partly through the prevalence of temptation.

Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.

He had need to be more than man, that can contentedly make himself contemptible, to follow Christ; to have his religion judged hypocrisy; his Christian prudence, craft and

policy; his godly simplicity, silliness; his zeal, madness; his contempt of the world, ignorance; his godly sorrow, *dumppishness*. *Junius, Sin Stigmat. p. 750.*

DUMPLING. *n. s.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot.

Dryden.

DUMPY.* *adj.* [This, it seems, is also a Scottish adjective, which Dr. Jamieson has given in his dictionary, without any example, however, of its usage. He refers the word to the Icel. *doomp*, a stout or thick servant-maid. In our own language, it is a low word.] Short and thick.

Whenever he was with me, his short, *dumpty*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teasing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking. *Student, ii. 225.*

DUN. *adj.* [bun, Sax.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown.

Newton, Opticks.

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!

And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell. *Shakespeare.*

He then survey'd

Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there

Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,

In the *dun* air sublime.

Milton, B. B.

TO DUN. *v. a.* [bunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou *dun'st* their parents, seldom they,

Without a suit before the tribune, pay.

Dryden, Jur.

I remember what she won:

And hath she sent so soon to *dun*?

Swift.

DUN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,

With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,

Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,

To my aerial citadel ascends.

Philips.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."

Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

DUN.* *n. s.* [See DOWN.] An eminence; a mound; a kind of fortification.

With him we went to see an ancient building, called a *dun* or borough. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

They erected palaces, rude indeed in their construction; and their chiefs raised *duns* or artless fortifications.

Walker, Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards, (1786) p. 5.

DUNCE.* *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dun*, Dutch, stupid, Dr. Johnson says. Minshew derives it from *densus*, thick; Skinner, from the Span. *tonto*, stupid. None of these will be received. Serenius offers the Sn. *dunser*, a heavy-footed man. In the margin of Mr. Horne Tooke's copy of Johnson's dictionary are these words: "Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns* Scotus, their antagonist: but we must first find out when this word began to be used." I had made a similar remark, many years since; and am enabled to strengthen it, by what Mr. Tooke had not met with, an example in point: "They hate even to death all them that preach the pure worde of God, void of all the dregges of *Dunsser* learning and man's traditions." Confutation of N. Shaxton,

1546, sign. F. iii. From the same source a curious adverb seems to have been formed, which may here be mentioned: "Note the varietie of gifts in scholars — One speaks fluently, but writes *dunsticallie*: another writes elbquently, but speaks stottishly." Stafford's Niobe, 1611, P. ii. p. 195.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickskull; a stupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,

To tinkle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.

Dryden.

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God?

Stillingfleet.

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift.*

DUNCERY.* *n. s.* [from *dunce*.] Dulness; stupidity.

Here you come with your fine and logical distinction, and bring in the causes essential and accidental of marriage; as though we were in a school of *duncery*, and not in a discourse of pleasure. *Sir T. Smith, Orat. IV. Append. to his Life.*

Their overspreading barbarism — hath tainted also the fountains of divine doctrine, and rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneificial to us by their calumnious *dunceries*.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of *duncery* and idleness.

Dean Prideaux, on Reform. of the Two Univ. 1715.

TO DUNCIFY.* *v. a.* [from *dunce*.] To make a *dunce*. A contemptuous word, perhaps coined by Warburton.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than *dunce* Webster. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett. L. 130.*

DUNE.* *n. s.* [Sax.] A hill; vulgarly pronounced *down*. See DOWN. *Barret.*

DUNG.* *n. s.* [bung, Sax. of *byngan*, to dung.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung* all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung*, with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For when from herbs the pure part must we won,

From gross by stilling, this is better done

By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun.

Donne.

He soon would learn to think like me,

And blis his ravish'd eyes to see

Such order from confusion sprung.

Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*.

Swift.

TO DUNG.* *v. a.* [not from the noun, as Dr. Johnson asserts, (the noun being the participle of the verb,) but from the Sax. *byngan*, to dung.] To manure with *dung*.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the West wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,

That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

TO DUNG.* *v. n.* To void excrement.

A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces. *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

DUNGED.* *adj.* [from *dung*.] Covered with *dung*.

The *dunged* folds of dag-tail'd sheep. *Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.*

DUNGEON. *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison; generally spoken of a prison dark or subterraneous.

D U N

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And e're he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse.

Spenser, F. Q.

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm.

Milton, P. L.

Now from the North
Of Norumbega, and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust, and flaw.

Milton, P. L.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertain-
ing himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than
any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.

Addison.

To DU'NGEON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up
as in a *dungeon*.

Are we *dungeon'd* up from the sight of the sun?

Bp. Hall, of Contémtation.

No slave in Argier is more truly sold in the market under a
Turkish pirate, than we are naturally sold under the tyranny
of sin; by whom we are bound hand and foot, and can stir
neither of them towards God; and *dungeon'd* up in the dark-
ness of our ignorance, without any glimpse of the vision of God.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 128.

Light *dungeon'd*, unanacted, [of sleep.]
Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 22.

DU'NGFORK.* *n. s.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toss
out *dung* from stables.

I see well you would take a *dongeforke* to fight with, rather
than you would lacke a weapon.

Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 457.

Dung forks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHILL. *n. s.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. A heap or accumulation of *dung*.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for
the which his animals on his *dunghills* are as much bound to
him as I. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghill*.

L'Estrange.

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful
person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghill*: it is
too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South.*

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short dura-
tion, is now spread to enrich other men's land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *Spandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakespeare.*

DU'NGHILL.* *adj.* Sprung from the *dunghill*; mean;
low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser, Hymn to Love.*
Gripos, the basest and most *dunghill* swain,
That ever drew a net, or fish'd in fruitful main.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. st. 14.

DU'NGY.* *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of *dung*; mean;
vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

Ye have seen their abominations, and their idols, [in the
margin, *dungy* gods.] *Deut. xxix. 17.*

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

DU'NGYARD. *n. s.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the
dunghill.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *dun*.] One employed in solicit-
ing petty debts.

D U P

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in
getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making
them pay. *Spectator.*

DU'NNY.* *adj.* A word generally used, in common
conversation, for deaf; and, in some parts of Eng-
land, for dull of apprehension. *Grose, and Pegge.*

DU'O.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *duo*, two.] A song or
piece of musick to be performed in two parts.

They call a *duo* a musick of two voices, although there be a
third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony.
In a word, for a *duo* these must be two principal parts, between
which the melody is equally distributed.

Appendix to Mus. Dict. 1769, p. 13.

DUODE'CIMO.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be
in duodecimo, when a sheet is folded into twelve
leaves.

DUODE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Con-
sisting of twelves.

Grisepius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the
duodecuple proportion among the Jews, by comparing some
passages of Scripture together. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DUODENUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] In anatomy, the first
of the small intestines.

To DUP.* *v. a.* [*do* and *up*.] To open. Now used
only in low language.

The porters are drunk; will they not *dup* the gate to-day?

Damon and Pythias, 1582.

Then up he rose, and don'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door. *Song in Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DUPE. *n. s.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a foolish
bird easily caught.] A credulous man; a man
easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker,
and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,

Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To DUPE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life,
are such as *dupe*, and play the wag with, the senses.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 9.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;

Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE.* *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first
number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is
but a single object to our undistemper'd sentiments. *Glanville.*

Many explications, and *duplicate* expressions, clear one the
other. *Instructions of Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 57.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares.

Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first
term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of
the first to the second, or as its square is to the
square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of
2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4; or as the
square of 2 to the square of 4.

Phillips. Harris. Bailey.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally
in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the
drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a
simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and
its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reci-
procally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions
growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface.

Newton, Opticks.

DU'PLICATE. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first;
a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a
paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICATION. † *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What they have once said, they must and will maintain, in whole tomes, *duplications*, triplications, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 673.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritoneum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid.

Wise man, Surgery.

DUPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DUPPLICITY. † *n. s.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Do not affect *duplicities*, nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

Cockeram.

I have surveyed all Europe from the east to the west, from the north to the south, in search of this call upon us to purge ourselves of "subtle *duplicity* and a punick style" in our proceedings.

Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

DURABILITY. *n. s.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being.

Hooker.

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*.

Raleigh, Hist.

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*.

Raleigh, Hist.

With pins of adamant,

And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made, And *durable*!

Milton, P. L.

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence.

Swift.

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied

To motion, measures all things *durable*

By present, past, and future.

Milton.

DURABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *durable*.] Power of lasting; continuance.

It were pity but that this woman should have been thus sick; the nature, the *durableness*, cost, pain, incurableness of her disease, both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less.

Woodward.

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

DURABLY. † *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories.

Sidney.

By the books is meant the knowledge of God, in which all things are kept as *durably*, and distinctly, as if they were registered in a book.

South, Sermon. vii. p. 270.

DURANCE. † *n. s.* [from *duresse*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

Is in base *durance* and contagious prison;

Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands.

Shakspeare.

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman.

South.

There's neither iron bar nor gate,

Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;

And yet men *durance* there abide,

In dungeons scarce three inches wide.

Hudibras.

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*.

Congreve, Old Bachelor.

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,

And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!

How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate!

Dryden.

3. A lasting kind of stuff, such as we now call everlasting. Obsolete.

The taylor — out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.

Three Ladies of London, 1584.

DURATION. *n. s.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession.

Locke.

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them.

Rogers.

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it.

Addison, Spect.

TO DURE. † *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*.

Raleigh, Hist.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.

St. Matt. xiii. 21.

DUREFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full*.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,

Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;

But when it once doth burn, it doth divide

Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire.

Spenser.

DURELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God.

Raleigh, Hist.

DURESSE. † *n. s.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

If he should through pride your doom undo,

Do you by *duresse* him compel thereto.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 10.

The case is very hard; and I fear the plea she is advised to make, from the similitude of a man who is in *duresse*, will not prevail.

Tatler, No. 215.

Henry III., by the ill counsel of Hubert de Burgh, pretended that these charters had been obtained by *duresse*.

Bp. Ellys on Liberty, P. ii. p. 56.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained.

Cowell.

D U S

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, *life continuing*; *during my pleasure*, *my pleasure continuing* the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DURITY. † *n. s.* [*durété*, French; *durus*, Latin.]

1. Hardness; firmness.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Harshness; cruelty; hardness of mind. *Cockeram.*

DUROUS. * *adj.* [Lat. *durus*.] Hard. The Scots have the adjective *dure*.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*.

Smith, Port. of Old Age, p. 186.

DURST. † The preterite of *dare*. [Goth *dawsta*.]

The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. † *adj.* [*duyster*, Dutch; *dyster*, Su. Goth. dark.]

1. Tending to darkness. See **DUSKY**.

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

The hills to their supply,

Vapour, and exhalation *dusk*, and moist,

Sent up amain.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreath'd.

Milton, P. R.

DUSK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

To **DUSK.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusky.

Dict.

The wanton wallowing

In fond delights, and amorous dallying,

Hath *dusk'd* the fairest splendour of our soul.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. B. iii. S. 8.

To **DUSK.** † *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished.

Dict.

The heart felt death;

Dusk'd his eyes two; and fail'd his breath.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

DUSKILY. † *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness. *Sherwood.*

DUSKINESS. * *n. s.* [from *dusky*. Formerly *duskness*.] Incipient obscurity.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room. *Transl. of Boetius, Oxf. 1674, p. 3.*

DUSKISH. * *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,

Enroll'd in *dusky* smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore let them have rather a *dusky* tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton, Architecture.*

DUSKISHLY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] Cloudily; darkly.

D U S

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snout, made the snout to burn *duskiſhly*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DUSKISHNESS. * *n. s.* [from *dusky*.] Approach to darkness.

For who can it unfold, and read aright
The divers colours, and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskiſhness*, of thick, of rare
Consistencies. *More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 22.*

DUSKNESS. * *n. s.* [from *dusk*.] Dimness.

Of satiety or fulnesses be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses — great bleedings, cramps, *duskness* of sight.

Sir L. Elyot, Gov. fol. 191. b.

DUSKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,

Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.

Shakespeare.

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away.

Dryden.

Through the plains of one continual day,

Six shining months pursue their even way;

And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,

Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night.

Prior.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot

The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got.

Shakespeare.

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour.

Bacon.

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,

And the faint crescent shoots by sits before their eyes.

Dryden.

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour.

Woodward.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness; or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.

Newton, Opticks.

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy.

Bentley, Sermon.

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,

As ever sully'd the fair face of light,

Down to the central earth, his proper scene,

Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen.

Pope.

DUST. *n. s.* [hurt, Saxon; *dust*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The dust

Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,

Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast dust upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick must

All follow this, and come to dust.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Thou

Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;

For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return.

Milton, P. L.

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the dust, to set them among princes.

1 Sam. ii. 8.

DUST-BORN. * *adj.* [*dust* and *born*.] * A forcible compound, and well applied in a paraphrase of "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

The dust-born pomp of earth,

Made thrall to death, returns to dust again.

Mir. for Mag. p. 874.

To **DUST.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

Sherwood.

Shimei threw stones at him, and cast dust, [in the margin, dusted him with dust.]

2 Sam. xvi. 13.

3. To levigate; to separate by a sieve.

D U T

The lower sieve receives the powder, and lets the dust go thorough the bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the *dusting bin*. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 281.*

DUSTER.* *n. s.* [from *dust*.]

1. That which frees from dust, either by wiping, as with a cloth; or by sweeping, as with a brush.
"A duster made of a fox-tail fastened to a staff."

Cotgrave, in V. Vistempnard.

2. In making gunpowder, a sieve so called; a sifter.
The lower sieve is called the *dry duster*, and retains the small corns, which serve for musquet and pistol; and lets fall the dust into the bin. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 283.*

DUSTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dusty*.] The state of being covered with dust. *Sherwood.*

He ran over the heat of the weather, *dustiness* of the roads, and other general topicks. *Graves, Spirit. Quixote, iii. 2.*

DUSTMAN. *n. s.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes, When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DUSTY.* *adj.* [Sax. *dyttig*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death.
Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.
Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson, Summer.*

DUTCH.* *n. s.* [*duytsh*.]

1. The people of Holland.
2. The Dutch language.

A question may here be moved, that seeing the *Teutonic* is so far spread, and also varied, which then it is that we may hold for the more ancient, or the rightest and least varied from the first original; that is, whether the high *Dutch*, low *Dutch*, or eastlandish *Dutch* be it? To this I answer, that as the maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the inland that lie farthest from the sea, the ancient language was there first planted; and is like to have been most varied by such as went afterward to dwell higher, and dispersed abroad in the country; and therefore I hold the eastlandish and low *Dutch* to draw nearer the true original than the high *Dutch*.

Versteegen, Recl. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

DUTCHESS.* *n. s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.]

1. The lady of a duke.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens minds,
Kept dross for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *dutchess* of Brittany and the king of France. *Hume's Hist.*

3. A lady raised to the rank of *dutchess* by the king.
The marchioness of Pembroke!
A thousand pounds a year! for pure respect —
By this time,
I know, your back will bear a *dutchess*. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

DUTCHY. *n. s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addison on Italy.*
France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DUTCHY COURT. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowel.*

D U T

DUTEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes: with to.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As *duteous* to the wiles of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakespeare.*

DUTIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her. *Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DUTIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

DUTY. *n. s.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *St. Luke, xvii. 10.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

God my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me; I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakespeare.*

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine Assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Assistance. *Bp. Taylor, Devotions.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Thinkst thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable that those should have sense of duty to him that had none to God. *Decoy of Picty.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both attone;
Did duty to their lady as became.

Spenser, F. Q.

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did duty there punctually. *Clarendon.*
Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon duty an aureus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. The business of war; service.

The knight came and severed them, all parties being tired with the duty of the day. *Clarendon.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For sev'n long years, on duty every day,

Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several duties and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison.*

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which duty was to be paid by their law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DUMVIRATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dumviratus*, from *dumviri*.] A government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by two; "the office or dignity of the *dumviri*." Chambers. Such is the case, in this country, with regard to the sheriffalty of London and Middlesex, which consists of two persons.

DWALE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *dwalen*, to be stupid.]

1. 'In botany, the deadly herb *nightshade*; so named, perhaps, from its stupifying or poisonous quality. Our old lexicographers Huloet and Barret notice this word. And Chaucer uses it for a soporifick draught.

Nedeth hem no dwale:

This miller hath so wisly libbed ale,
That as an horse he snorteth in his slepe. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale*

2. In heraldry, sable or black colour.

DWA'LING, or DWA'LLING.* *adj.* [Goth. *dwala*, a fool; Sax. *dwala*, blunder.] Talking nonsense, as if delirious. Exmouth dialect. See **TO DWALE**. *Gruse.*

DWARF.† *n. s.* [Dpeong, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch; *dwaerg*, Danish. In the mythology of the northern nations, the dwarf was also a demon or fairy, believed to dwell among rocks; "nanos, spirituum aut daemonum genus, credebant saxa inhabitare." Keyseri, Antiq. Septentr. p. 21. These probably belong to that class of which Paracelsus speaks; "reckoning up many places in Germany, where they walk, some two foot long!" Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47. Barret calls a dwarf an elf, Dict. 1580.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you dwarf!
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made.

Shakspeare.

'Such dwarfs were some kind of apes.

Brown.

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow foom,
Through numberless.

Milton, P. L.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and smooth, one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estrange.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees,
graft them within four fingers off the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the dwarf awhile his needless spear he gave.

Spenser, F. Q.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to botanical illustration.

Great is this mysterie of godliness,
Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

Fitzgeffry's Blessed Birthday, (1634,) p. 23.

TO DWARF. v. a. [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree, grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The whole sex is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seem almost another species. *Addison.*

DWA'RFISH. adj. [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their dwarfish pages were

As cherubins all gilt. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so dwarfish and so low? *Shakspeare.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and dwarfish wood.

Dryden.

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms.

Bentley.

DWA'RFISHLY. adj. [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

So when our blessed Saviour tells us we cannot by our taking thought add to our real stature one cubit; he doth not hereby deny the possibility, or lawfulness of setting ourselves higher than naturally we are, either by the heels of our shoes, or by pattens or seats, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature; which, if shrunk to a dwarfishness, and epitomized to a decimo-sexto, makes the persons of men and women subject to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches or size. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 75.*

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

TO DWALE.† *v. a.* [Dpelian, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch; Germ. *dwalen*; Goth. *dwala*, and *dwalmon*. See **DWALE**, and **DWALING**.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by Junius.

TO DWELL.† *v. n.* preterite *dwell*, or *dwelld*. [*duala*, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Icel. to stay, to stand still; *duel*, the stopping-place to which the ball was to be driven by the victorious party, Callander; *dwol*, Goth. delay: hence also the Su. *dwalias*, to stop. Chaucer thus uses *dwellings* for *delays*, Boeth. i. Metr. i.]

1. To remain. The primary meaning, hitherto unnoticed.

And clapt his iron wings, as victor he did dwell.

Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 31.

2. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant. *Lev. xxv. 39.*

He shall dwell alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev. xiii. 46.*

D W E

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish where-
in I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peachment.*
Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwelt* no frowns nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourn'd in the land of promise as in a strange
country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb. xi. 9.*

4. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwelt* in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwelt*;
More busying his quick eyes, her face to view,
Than his dull ears, to hear what she did tell. *Spenser.*
Th' attentive queen

Dwelt on his accents. *Smith, Phaed. and Hip.*

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled steun'd the tides to Troy. *Pope.*

6. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heaven, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwelt*. *Dryden, Good Parson.*
We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space
and duration. *Locke.*
Those, who defend our negotiators, *dwelt* upon their zeal
and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. v. a. To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwelt* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton, P. R.*

DWE'LLER. n. s. [from *dwelt*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*;
and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did
of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager,
but a man of some substance. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWE'LLING. n. s. [from *dwelt*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for
ever. *Jer. xlix. 33.*

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what
he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men
Delighted. *Milton, P. L.*

All *dwellings* else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton, P. L.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgements to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*
The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Daniel, iv. 25.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. n. s. [from *dwelt* and *house*.] The house in which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual
residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his
estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE. n. s. [from *dwelt* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must
die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser on Ireland.*

D Y I

To DWINDLE.† v. n. [Sax. *dyman*; Dutch, *drynen*; Icel. *dyyna*, to fail, to cease. Chaucer
uses *dwined* for *wasted*, Rom. R. 360. Dr. John-
son has confounded, in several instances, the verb
neuter with the active, and with the adjective
dwindled; not noticing either of the latter.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to mo-
nosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer
turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the genera-
tive faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler ani-
mals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like
decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions,
are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a con-
venticle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free con-
vention of fathers. *Atterbury.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a
wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its
strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

To DWINDLE.* v. a.

1. To make less.

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;
Their period finish'd, ere 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To sink; to bring low.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to a light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

3. To break; to divide into parts; to disperse.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot, and
three hundred horse, left; the rest were *dwindled* away.
Clarendon.

DWINDLED.* part. adj. [from *dwindle*.] Shrunk; fallen away.

Setting up one foot parallel to the other; filling out the
leanness of their *dwindled* legs, and the like.

Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

DYE. n. See DIE.

To DYE.* v. a. See To DIE.

DYER.* n. s. See DIER.

Verdigrase is used by linen *dyers* in their yellow and
greenish colours. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 288.*

DY'ING.* n. s. The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or other matter, with a permanent colour.

I conceive much light would be given, to the philosophy of
dy'ing, by careful experiments of the weight added by each drug
or salt, in *dy'ing* of every colour.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 305.

DY'ING.† part. Tinging; giving a new colour.

Some *dy'ing* ingredients or drugs, by the coarseness of their
bodies, make the thread of the dyed stuff seem coarser.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 303.

DY'ING.† The participle of *die*. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

By faith Jacob, when he was a *dy'ing*, blessed both the sons
of Joseph. *Heb. xi. 22.*

DY'ING.* n. s. [from *To die*.] Death.

Always bearing about in the body the *dy'ing* of the Lord
Jesus. *2 Cor. iv. 10.*

DY'INGLY.* adv. of the old of giving up the able tyrann.

But 'tis impossi' *Martin, A*
You, Leocadia, picken the s
Though I can *dy'ing*
I know not your d. *n. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*

D Y S

DYKE.* See DIKE.

DYNAST.* *n. s.* [Gr. *δυναστεύς*, Fr. *dynaste*. Milton writes our word, in its first sense, *dynasta*, from the Latin; "*dynastas*, or proud monarchs," Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.]

1. A ruler; a governour. In our old lexicography *dynastich*, "one of great rule or power." *Cockeram*.

2. A dynasty; a government, if it be not a misprint. See DYNASTY.

He might give some account for the heroical times of those Egyptian *dynasts*, pretending antiquity many years further back into the chaos than the Mosical beginning.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650.) p. 142.

DYNASTY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *δυναστία*, Fr. *dynastie*.]

1. Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*.

Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope*.

2. A race or family of rulers.

This was the light put into the hands of the next *dynasty* of theologians, the schoolmen. *Reeves on the Psalms*, p. 18.

DYSCRASIA.* *n. s.* [*δυσκρασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

I will somewhat write of two *dyscrasies* of the body.

Sir T. Elyot, Cast. of Health, (1541.) B. 4.

D Y S

If his conscience were come to that unnatural *dyscrasy*, as to digest poison and to keek at wholesome food, it was not for the parliament, or any of his kingdoms, to feed with him any longer. *Milton, Eiconoclastes*.

Sin is but a disease and *dyscrasy* in the soul.

Cudworth, Serms. (1676,) p. 81.

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours*.

DY'SENTERY.* *n. s.* [*dysenterie*, Fr. from *δυσεντερία*.]

A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from East to West, proceed epidemical *dysenteries*. *Arbutnot on Air*.

DY'SNOMY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *δυσνομία*.] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. See ANOMY. *Cockeram*.

DYSPE'PSY.* *n. s.* [*δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

DYS'PHONY.* *n. s.* [*δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

DYS'PNO'EA.* *n. s.* [*δύσπνοια*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

DYS'URY.* *n. s.* [*δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey*.

E.

E·A·C

E Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cân, câne*; *mân, mâne*; *gâp, gâpe*; *glâd, glâde*; *brêd, brêde*; *chîn, chîne*; *whip, wipe*; *thin, thine*; *nôd, nôde*; *tân, tâne*; *plûm, plûme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gone, knowledge, edge, give*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*; as for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greate*; for *need, neede*; for *flock, flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mên, mēan*; *sêll, sēal*; *mēt, mēat*; *nēt, nēat*.

EACH. † *pron.* [Sax. æghpîc, ælc, elc; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish. *Each* is called a *distributive* pronoun, because it relates to persons or things that make up a number, including every individual of any number referred to.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,
Yet both are for *each* other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Milton and Denham.

In the habitation of dragons, where *each* lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes. *Isaiah, xxxv. 7.*

The invention all admir'd, and *each* how he
To be the inventor miss'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton, P. L.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton, P. R.*

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd,
That succour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

When I consider how *each* of these professions [divinity, law, and physick,] are crowded with multitudes that seek their livelihood in them. *Addison, Spect. No. 21.*

E·A·G

3. To EACH the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat *each other*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*
Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Brightening *each other*! Thou art all divine. *Addison, Cato.*

EA'CHWHERE. * *adv.* [*each* and *where*.] Every-where.

The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of antichristian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 309.*

EAD. [*æd, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conquerour; which *Macarius Eupolemus, Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild. *Gibson's Camden.*

EA'GER. † *adj.* [*eagon*, Saxon; *aigre*, French, Dr. Johnson says. We must derive it, however, from the Latin *acer*, brisk and courageous, as well as sharp or sour.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden, Ovid.*
Eager to read the rest, Archates came. *Dryden, Æn.*
With joy the ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager* for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison, Ovid.*

Perhaps by that time this reaches you, I shall have entered on my 67th year; which makes me the *eagerer* to see Mrs. Morice and you once at least before I die.

Atterbury to Mr. Morice, Lett. 66.

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *for*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

He preserved the holy women Susan and Tecla, the one from the furious raging of the old judges, and the other from a most *eager* and forcible tyrant. *Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) A. a. iii.*
Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding brass of old to the labouring moon. *Glanville, Scepstis.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Sprat.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager* on it; but he must be spur'd. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Sharp; sour; acid. See VINEGAR.

The wine *aygre* or sour. *Ordinary of Crysten Men, p. 237.*

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings, into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY, *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go, when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Anthony were all inclos'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of Winter had of a sudden been come in. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS, *† n. s.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keeness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint. *Shakespeare.*
Have you not seen, when whistled from the fist,
Some faulcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her *eagerness*, the quarry miss'd. *Dryden.*

—The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Derision and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love. *Addison, Cato.*

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from those pleasures, which are pursued with *eagerness* by princes who have not the publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerness* they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll fill thee with such *eagerness* of haste,
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste. *Dryden.*

3. Tartness; sourness.

EA'GLE, *n. s.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *caller*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle sees its young so well

grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Arts still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED, *† adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed*.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Contain thy self;
For though all things beneath us are transparent,
The sharpest sighted, were he eagle-ey'd,
Cannot discover us. *Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.*

As he was quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly eagle-eyed, and versed in the humours of his subjects. *Howell.*

Ev'ry one is eagle-ey'd to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE-SIGHTED, ** adj.* [eagle and sight.] Having quick-sight, like an eagle.

What peremptory eagle-sighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty? *Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

The eagle-sighted prophets too
Which were thy church's organs. *Donne, Poems, p. 339.*

EA'GLESPEED, *n. s.* [eagle and speed.] Swiftmess like that of an eagle.

Abrupt with eaglespeed she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESS, ** n. s.* [*fr. aiglesse*.] The hen eagle.

Sherwood.
EA'GLESTONE, *n. s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. *Calmet.*

The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a stone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so that if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages.

• *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the attites, or eaglestone, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon.*

EA'GLET, *n. s.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three eaglets tying on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GLEWINGED, ** adj.* [eagle and wing.] Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle.

The eaglewinged pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. *Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.*

At his right hand Victory
Sat eaglewing'd. *Milton, P. L.*

EA'GRE, *† n. s.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the ocean; *eggia*, in Icelandick, is to agitate, to incite. Sax. *eagor-*

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stream] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn. See *AGRE*. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Dryden, which he, or his scribe, has strangely altered. Dryden, in a note on the passage, says that he had observed the *eagre* on the river Trent. See *EGER*.

His manly heart, whose noble pride
Was still above
Dissembled hate or varnish'd love,
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But, like an *eagre*, rode in triumph o'er the tide:
Thus, in alternate course,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flash'd upon the soul with equal force.

Dryden, *Thren. August.*

EA'LDERMAN.† *n. s.* [calbepman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

The king, archbishop, eorles, bishops, *ealdermen*, and other degrees, may suffice to prove them to be acts of parliament.

Sadler, *Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 89.

Those *ealdormen* who were ranked with bishops in the Saxon laws, and in the old Latin translations called *aldermanni*, wore such as had counties or other territories under their government; and had the same power and jurisdiction as the earl had afterwards. The word *ealdorman* signifies literally no more than elder, or senator; but it signified, among the Saxons, a duke, an earl, a nobleman, a petty viceroy; a consul.

Shelton, *Notes on Wotton's View of Hickee's Thesaurus*, p. 60.

EAME.† *n. s.* [eam, Saxon; *com*, Dutch; *amma*, Icel. a grandmother, and Swedish, a nurse.] Uncle: a word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire; and in the north for a friend or gossip.

Whilst they were young, Cassibalan's their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their stead.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. x. 47.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame
Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *can*!

Fairfax.

TO EAN.* *v. n.* [Sax. *eamian*; Lat. *enitor*.] To bring forth young. Used of sheep. This is the old orthography of the word; as, "an *eaned* lamb." Barret. This spelling the last editors of Shakspeare have revived. Dr. Johnson uses only *yea*. See *TO YEAN*.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;

Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time

Fall party-coloured lambs. Shakspeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

EA'NLING.* *n. s.* [from *ean*.] A lamb just dropt.
See *YEANLING*.

EAR.† *n. s.* [eape, Sax. *oor*, Dutch; *auris*, Lat.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears*? Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd!

Shakspeare, *Much Ado.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry.

Psalm xxxiv. 15.

Valsalva discovered some passages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises.

Derham, *Phys. Theol.*

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kissing arguments. Shakspeare.

His master shall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exod.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

I have a reasonable good *ear* in musick.

Shakspeare, *Mids. N. Dr.*

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is musick. Richardson.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of them wounded. Knolles.

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*. *L'Estrange.*

E A R

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*.

Burnet's *Theory*.

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady.

L'Estrange.

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no *ear* to his suit: Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it.

Bacon, *Apophthegms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an *ear*

To any thing that sounded liberty.

B. Jonson.

If on a pillory, or near a throne,

He gain his prince's *ear*, or lose his own.

Pope.

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgement; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times.

Denham.

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the *ears*. Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

A quilted night-cap with one *ear*.

Congreve, *Way of the World*.

A pot without an *ear*.

Swift.

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds. [Sax. *ælihep*. See *TO EAR*.]

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear.

Bacon.

The leaves on trees not more,

Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the shore. Dryden.
From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large *ears*, full of large corn.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

10. To be by the *EAR*S.

To fall together by the *EAR*S.

To go together by the *EAR*S.

To fight; to scuffle;

to quarrel. [In

Dutch *oorloggen*.]

A familiar phrase.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with shagged sticks, or dully fell together by the *ears* at fisty-cuffs. More.

Fools go together by the *ears*, to have knives run away with the stakes.

L'Estrange.

All Asia now was by the *ears*,

And gods heat up for volunteers.

Prior.

11. To set by the *EAR*S. To make strife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the *ears* without fighting himself.

L'Estrange.

She used to carry tales from one to another, till she had set the neighbourhood together by the *ears*.

Arbuthnot.

It is usual to set these poor animals by the *ears*.

Addison.

EAR-BORED.* *adj.* [*ear* and *bore*.] Having the *ears* perforated; among the Atheuans a mark of nobility; among the Hebrews and Romans, a mark of servitude.

And she, like to some servile *ear-bor'd* slave,

Must play and sing.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.* vi. 1.

EAR-DEAFENING.* *adj.* [*ear* and *deafen*.] Stunning the ear with noise.

The burst

And the *ear-deafening* voice o' the oracle,

Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpriz'd my sense,

That I was nothing.

Shakspeare, *Wint. Tuf.*

EAR-LAP.* *n. s.* [Sax. *eap-lappe*.] The tip of the ear.

Hulot.

EAR-LOCK.* *n. s.* [Sax. *eap-locca*.] A curl or twist of the hair, formerly called a *love-lock*; against which the indignation of Ryme was so great in 1628 as to occasion his writing a treatise, in which he deduces "the birth, source, and pedigree" of this lock "from the devil!" Those

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who, in the present times, seem to have revived this ornament, would not, even if they "had three ears," hear this denouncer of curls with any other emotion than that of laughter at his rage, and pity at his want of taste!

These love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, whatever they may seem to be in the eyes and judgements of many humorous, singular, effeminate, ruffianly, vain-glorious or time-serving persons, who repute and deem them a very generous, necessary, beautiful, and comely ornament; are yet, notwithstanding, but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity, singularity, pride, &c.

Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 3.

EAR-MARK.* *n. s.* [*ear* and *mark*.] A mark on the ear, by which shepherds know their sheep; figuratively, any distinction.

Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *ear-mark*, on pain of forfeiture.

Cox, Hist. of Ireland.

Telling us further, that we should know the time of the fulfilling this prophecy by the various fashions and mutability of apparel that should be in use, the very *ear-mark* of the age we live in.

Stephens, Add. to Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, (1698,) p. 235.

To EAR-MARK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark cattle on the ear.

For feare lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *ear-marked* beasts abroad be bruited.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale, ver. 188.

EAR-PICK.* *n. s.* [*ear* and *pick*.] An instrument by which the ears are cleansed; an old word in Huloet's dictionary; and noticed in modern cyclopædias, with an observation of Sir Hans Sloane that the use of this instrument seems prejudicial.

EAR-PIERCING.* *adj.* [*ear* and *pierce*.] Affecting the ear with shrill vibrations of sound.

The *ear-piercing* fife. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

EAR-RING.† *n. s.* [*Sax. earþring*.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious *ear-rings* which they wore. *Sandys*.
A lady bestowed *ear-rings* upon a favourite lamprey.

Arbutnot.

EAR-SHOT. *n. s.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. — I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden, Span. Friar*.

EAR-WAX. *n. s.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plastered over the sides of the hole with *ear-wax*, to entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation*.

EAR-WIG.† *n. s.* [*eape* and *piſſa*, a grub, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. Wallis, however, derives it from the Lat. *eruca*; and both Mr. Pegge and Mr. Malone think his notion correct; our word *péridig* being, in like manner, corrupted from the French *peruque*.]

1. A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an *ear-wig* set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet.

Drayton, Nymphid.

Ear-wigs and snails seldom infect timber. *Mortimer, Husb*.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *ear-wig* in a plum.

Swift.

E A R

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EAR-WITNESS. *n. s.* [*ear* and *witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made *ear-witnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker*.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *ear-witnesses*, are built upon this principle. *Watts, Logick*.

To EAR.† *v. a.* [Norm. Fr. *eare*, to plow; Sax. *epian*; Goth. *arian*; Lat. *aro*. See EARTH.] To till; to plow. Obsolete.

He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakespeare, All's well*.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,

Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound

With keels of every kind. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop*.

A rough valley, which is neither *ear'd* nor sown.

Deuteronomy, xxi. 4.

The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd*.

Fairfax.

To EAR.† *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

Be they like corn on houses tops,

Which reaper's sickle never crops,

Nor linger in his bosom bears,

But withers still before it *ears*. *Sandys, Ps.* (1636,) p. 211.

EA'UBLE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Used to be tilled, *grabilis*. *Barret*.

EA'RAL.* *adj.* [from *ear*.] Receiving by the ear.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 34.

EA'RED.† *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing. *Sherwood*.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn. Dr. Johnson applies, to this definition, a passage from Pope where the word means *plowed*. See the next definition.

3. Plowed.

Bush, or grass, or *ered* land. *Chaucer, H. of Fame*, i. 485.

The fallow field, or land *ered* to be sown.

Barret.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field

Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope, Odyssey*.

EA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *ear*.] A plowing of land.

Huloet.

Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. *Gen.* xlv. 6.

EARL. *n. s.* [*eoþl*, Sax.; *coryl*, Erse.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinsmen,

Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland

For such an honour nam'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

EARL-MARSHAL.† *n. s.* [*earl* and *marshal*.]

1. He that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;

The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden*.

2. One of the great officers of state in England; whose business is to take cognizance of all matters respecting honour and arms. The office is hereditary in the family of Howard, and is now filled by Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM.† *n. s.* [*Sax. eoþlþome*, which signified a province or county, as well as the office and jurisdiction of an earl.] The seigniorship of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils. *Spenser on Ireland*.

When I am king, claim thou of me

The *earldom* of Hereford.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

EA'RLDORMAN.* *n. s.* An alderman; so Burke has chosen to write this word. See EALDERMAN.

Enjoining all his *earldormen* and sheriffs immediately to apply themselves to learning, or to quit their offices.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. B. ii. ch. 4.

EARLES-PENNY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arrha*, money given in part of payment. An earnest-penny. Ray. Yet used in the north of England; and sometimes written and pronounced *arles*, as well as *carles*. See Ray and Grose. See also **EARNEST**.

EA'RLLESS.† *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Not inclined to hear; as if deaf. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and *earless* generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion.

Brown, Chr. Morals, ii. 6.

2. Without any ears.

Earless on high stood *uhabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else: as, *earliness* in the morning, the act of rising soon with respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth, the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY.† *adj.* [æp, Saxon, before, Dr. Johnson says; but he should have observed that there is another Sax. æp, which means *in the morning*; whence æplice, aplice; and thence directly our *early*. Goth. *ar*, day-break.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit

Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shakespeare.*

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early*, and some come late. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour? *South.*

The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh soul of honour!

Oh *early* hero! *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*

The princess makes her issue like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue and honour. *Addison.*

To EARN. *v. a.* [æapntan, Sax.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon, Ess.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milton, P. L.*

I to the evil turn

My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milton, P. L.*

Men may discern

From what consummate virtue I have chose

This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,

To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton, P. R.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them,

even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,

To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,

Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say whore;

It does abhor me, now I speak the word:

To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,

Not the world's mass of vanity could make me. *Shakespeare.*

To EARN.* *v. n.* [Germ. *gerinnen*, to 'coagulate.]

To curdle; to *earn* us cheese doth. *Earning,*

cheese-rennet. Ray and Grose. The word is

still in use in the north of England.

To EARN.* *v. n.* [Sax. *gynnan*, to desire.] To long

for; to feel anxiety. So Spenser writes the word:

But it is properly *yearn*. See **To YEARN**.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [eopnert, Sax.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange

Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,

For one forbidden tree, a multitude

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milton, P. L.*

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Dryden.*

3. Serious; important. Some say in *earnest*, not in jest.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST.† *n. s.*

1. Seriousness; a serious event not a jest; reality not a feigned appearance. [from the adjective.]

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,

Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*

Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,

Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,

And given in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shakespeare.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!

Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy

Us, his prime creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money,

dominion, and power. *L'Estrange.*

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in

jest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;

One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Addison.*

2. [ernitz penge, Danish; arres, French, Dr. Johnson says. The latter word brings *earnest* near to the Latin *arrha*, the parent of our *carles* or *arles penny*; and *earnest penny* has long been an expression substituted for that. "Abundance or want are *arrha-bones mortis*, the *earnest pennies* of dissolution of bodies." Whitlock, Mann. of the English, 1654. p. 172. See also the next definition.] Pledge;

handsel; first fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handsel or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,
And give an earnest of the war's success. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and earnest of quiet and tranquillity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were earnest and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden earnest of our death. *Shakspeare.*

Pay back the earnest penny received from Satan, and fling away his sift. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY.† *adv.* [Sax. eornostlice.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

When earnestly they seek

Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milton, P. L.*

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most earnestly desires. *South.*

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all merciful and almighty God. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter? *Shakspeare.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,

Will outstrip her's; as buets flown before,

A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. s.* [from earnest.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn earnestness,

More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,

He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and earnestness, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret binding, and stooping of other men's spirits to such persons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such a shew of gravity and earnestness, which had a slighter foundation to support it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.

With overstraining, and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

EA'RNFUL.* *adj.* [from earn.] Full of anxiety.

More properly *earnful*. In Kent, *earnful* or *crunful* is still used for lamentable.

Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and shew'd the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. v. st. 8.*

EA'RNING.* *n. s.* [Sax. eapnung.] That which is gained as the reward or wages of any labour.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost all their earnings. *Locke.*

EARSH. *n. s.* [from ear, to plow.] A plowed field.

Not now in use.

Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. eapd, eapð; Goth. *airtha*, *airjan*, to plow; Su. *geria*, to till or plow. So Mr. H. Tooke says, that *earth* is the third person of the indicative of the Sax. *eþuan*, to plow; that which one *eareth*, that which is *cared*. Div. of Purl. ii. 417. Our word, however, may be traced

to more ancient sources: Heb. *aretz*; Chald. *artha*; Syr. *arho*; Arab. *erd*.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen; while water, earth,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give. *Shakspeare.*

This solid globe we live upon is called the earth; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Mails. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,

So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole earth was of one language. *Gen. xi. 1.*

6. Country; distinct region.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth,
As earth recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [from ear, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two earths, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow. *Tusser.*

8. The earth or hole of a fox or badger. See To EARTH.

To EARTH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The devil *eartheth* himself in an homonymie, as a fox in the ground. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 272.*
The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two varriers in after him. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The miser *earths* his treasure; and the thief,
Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

2. To bury; to inter.

This lord of weak remembrance,—
Who shall be of as little memory,
When he is *earth'd*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas
which the frost may have uncovered. *Eorlyn's Kalendar.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhor'd the day,
And hungry churles ensnar'd the nightly prey. *Tickell.*

EA'RTHBAG.* *n. s.* [earth and bag.] In fortification, a sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy. *Sacs à terre, Fr.*

EA'RTHBANK.* *n. s.* [earth and bank.] In husbandry, a fence made of earth and turf; common, more particularly, about London, and in other parts of England.

EA'RTHBOARD. *n. s.* [earth and board.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN.† *adj.* [*earth and born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

Concord, the only perfect pleasure,
That wretched *earthborn* men have ever known;
For many hearts it doth compound in one

Sir J. Davies, Orch. (1599.) st. 109.

Creatures of other mould, *earthborn* perhaps,
Not spirits.

Milton, P. L.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise.

Dr. Jden.

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race and measures right
To heav'n's great habitats!

Prior.

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne.

Smith.

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth and bound.*] Fastened by
the pressure of the earth.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

EA'RTHBRED.* *adj.* [*earth and bred.*] Grovelling;
low; abject.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars;
Yea, *earthbred* worms!

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, i. 6.

EA'RTHCREATED.* *adj.* [*earth and create.*] Formed
of earth.

Great day! for which all other days were made;
For which earth rose from chaos; man from earth;
And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!

Young, Night Th. 9.

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [*from earth.*] Made of earth; made
of clay.

About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scatter'd.

Shakespeare.

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found
an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn,
and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning.

Wilkins.

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-
tians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats
made of *earthen* ware.

Arbutnot on Coins.

EA'RTHENGENDERED.* *adj.* [*earth and engender.*]
Bred of earth.

If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it sigh, the hiss
Of *earth-engendered* winds.

Fanshau, Transl. of Pastor Fido.

EA'RTHFED.* *adj.* [*earth and fed.*] Low; abject;
delighted only with earthly pursuits.

Such *earthfed* minds,

That never tasted the true heaven of love.

B. Jonson, Fox.

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. s.* [*earth and flax.*] A kind of
fibrous fossil.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or par-
get; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair.

Woodward.

EA'RTHINESS.† *n. s.* [*from earthy.*]

1. The quality of containing earth; grossness.

They're not so eas'ly turn'd by sympathy,
The air there having less of *earthiness*.

More, Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 3. 55.

2. Intellectual coarseness. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

While a dull *earthiness* flags the rest of the creatures, these
mount him like a stobler fire to the honour of the company
and being a friend unto God.

Fellham, Disc. upon Eccles. ii. 11.

A second hindrance was the grossness, and *earthiness* of
their fancy, which was not able to conceive God to be any
thing but a corporeous substance.

Hammond, Works, iv. 641.

EA'RTHLINESS.* *n. s.* [*from earthly.*] Worldliness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EA'RTHLING.† *n. s.* [*Sax. eopthling.*] An inhabitant
of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

Earth's not alone; for *earthlings* creep upon it.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim, sign. L. 2.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he
raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.

Drummond.

EA'RTHLY.† *adj.* [*Sax. eopthlic.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now

I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudible; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meckly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life.

Milton, Sonnet.

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.
Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have
as well of ghostly as of *earthly* fuyours, is in each kind easily
known.

Hooker.

You have scarce time

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your *earthly* audit.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons
to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine
objects.

Atterbury.

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad.
Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart.

Pope.

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?

Pope.

EA'RTHLY-MINDED.* *adj.* [*earthly and mind.*] Having
a sensual or an abject mind.

The *earthly-minded* antichrists and hypocrites.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. k. ji.

Adam — had become so *earthly-minded* by listening to the
voice of the deceived woman.

More, Conj. Cobb. p. 75.

EA'RTHLY-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [*from the adjective.*]
Grossness; sensuality.

Our other backslidings and variations from him, how wide
and distant soever, yet may be thought to be but like those of
the compass, more or less according to a less or greater inter-
position of *earthly-mindedness*.

Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 164.

The *earthly-mindedness* came from this animated earth, the
body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to
perish.

More, Conj. Cobb. p. 75.

EA'RTHNUT. *n. s.* [*earth and nut.*] A pignut; a root
in shape and size like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the
roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine
will by their scent root only where they grow.

Ray.

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. s.* [*earth and quake.*] Tremor or
convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the
earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the
passages through which it used to ascend, and being preter-
naturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes
a great rarefaction and tumescence of the water of the abyss,
putting it into very great commotions; and making the like
effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss,
occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earth-
quake*.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very
foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath
more of horror.

King Charles.

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul.

Dryden.

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous
fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole
face of it is quite changed.

Addison on Italy.

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth and shake.*] Having
power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

E A S

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys' grave majestick pace. *Milton, Comus.*
Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EARTHWORM. *n. s.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EARTHY. *† adj.* [*from earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthly* pit! *Shakespeare.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthly* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthly* matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

The first man is of the earth, *earthly*; the second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the *earthly*, such are they also that are *earthly*; and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the *earthly*, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. *1 Cor. xv. 47-49.*

To survey his dead and *earthly* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater. *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounce'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthly* charge. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthly* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthly*, the dark dungeou thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthly* gross conceit,
Smoother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakespeare.*
Nor is my flame
So *earthly*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham, Sophy.*

EASE. *† n. s.* [*aise*, French; *otium*, Lat. The Goth. *azrits* is easy, not difficult.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with ease. *Davies.*

By this we plainly view the two imposthumes
That choke a kingdom's welfare; ease and wantonness.

The priest on skirts of off'rings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Estrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart,
to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

E A S

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. **AT EASE.** In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praise may lie at *ease*
In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden, Juv.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idle to dispute at their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are at *ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

7. **Chapel of EASE.*** See CHAPEL.

To EASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude. *2 Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *ease'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakespeare.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*. *Dryden.*

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Isaiah, i. 24.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *ease'd of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Locke.*

EASEFUL. *† adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaccable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Since it hath been our *easeful* happiness to enjoy both the aids and industry of so vigilant a senate, we profess to have been the more indulgent to our pleasures, not as being careless of our office, but rather secure of the necessity.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

EASEFULLY.* *adv.* [*from easeful*.] In a quiet manner. *Sherwood.*

EASEL.* *n. s.* The frame on which painters strain their canvass.

EASEL-PIECE.* *n. s.* A painting which is painted on the easel, in contradistinction to those which are painted on the wall or ceiling.

EASELESS.* *adj.* [*ease* and *less*.] Wanting ease; deprived of rest.

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.

Donne, Poems, p. 264.

That bottomless gulf of *easeless* and everlasting flames. *Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 271.*

EASEMENT. *† n. s.* [*from ease*, Fr. *aisement*, Dict. Trev.]

1. The primary usage of this word seems to have been in the sense of evacuation. See Barret's and Sherwood's dictionaries.

See that I lack not by my beddis side a chair of *easement*,
with a vessel under.
During the time that he was in the cave, Saul, not knowing
thereof, entered into the cave, to do his natural *easement*.

Surely he covereth his feet, [in the margin, doth his *easement*,
in his summer-chamber.]
Infinite other helps and *easements*.

2. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

Infinite other helps and *easements*.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*.

3. Relief from any evil.

To be dead, is *easement*; but to be still dying, is pain.

To the removal or *easement* of his affliction.

4. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped.

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know.

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

It is not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family.
Not soon provok'd she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes.

EA'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.
Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength.

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered.

You left a conquest more than half atchiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd.

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers.

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable sore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own.

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves.

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress.

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep.

EAST.† *n. s.* [eort, Sax. *heos*, Erse; Icel. *astur*; Goth. *cyster*; Gr. *ēwēs*, *hōēs*, the morning, the orient.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: opposite to the West.

They counting forwards towards the East, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward.

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.

EAST.* *adj.* [Mr. H. Tooke says that "the past participle of the Sax. *ýppian* or *ieppian*, to be angry, is *ýpped*, *ýppe*, *ýppt*; dropping the *p* (which many cannot articulate) it becomes *ýrt*; and so it is much used in the Anglo-Saxon. They who cannot pronounce *r*, usually supply its place by *a*: hence, I suppose, *east*, which means *angry*, *enraged*." Div. of Purl. ii. 398. This, of course, he applies to the wind. But it is too far-fetched to be admitted; even by the defaulters in *r*. Sax. *eart*; as, *earten* wind, the east wind; *eart* *wæ*, east sea. So the Goth. *cystra* salt for the Baltick. See the etymology of *east* under the substantive.] Coming from, or being towards, the rising sun.

The Lord brought an *east* wind upon the land.

The length shall be over against one of the portions, from the west border unto the *east* border.

On the *east* side of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubick watch.

EA'STER.† *n. s.* [eartne, Saxon; ooster, Dutch.

"*Easter* is so called from the Sax. *ortep*, to rise, being the day of Christ's resurrection; or, as others think, from one of the Saxon goddesses called *Eastre*, whom they always worshipped at this season." Wheatly on the Common Prayer. That the goddess *Eastre* gave rise to this word, was the opinion of Bede in old time, and of Burke in our own. Wachter derives it from the Goth. *urríst*, he hath risen. The month of April was called by the Saxons *ortep-monað*.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Did'st thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter*?

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter* fomented that difference into a schism.

EA'STERLING.† *n. s.* [from *East*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

He oft in battle vanquished

Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the Holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLING.* *adj.* See *STERLING*.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Coming from the parts towards the East.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion; doth become exceeding unhealthy.

2. Lying towards the East.

E A S

These give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and westerly parts of England. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the East.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an easterly exposition. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN.† *adj.* [Sax *easternn.*]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

Like eastern kings a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*

Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven Seclude their bosom-slaves. *Thomson.*

2. Lying or being towards the East.

The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices. *Addison.*

3. Going towards the East.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Addison.*

4. Looking towards the East.

The angel caught Our ling'ring parents, and to th' eastern gate Led them direct. *Milton, P. L.*

EASTLANDISH.* *adj.* [east and land.] Lying or being towards the east.

They had among them three languages, but I should rather think that they only differed as the high Dutch, low Dutch, and eastlandish Dutch. *Venuegan's Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.*

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [East and toward.] Towards the East.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the sun, gets eastward out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight? Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight, From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light. *Dryden.*

EA'SY.† *adj.* [from ease. Old Fr. *easez*, moderate, easy. *Kelham.*]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a work, though easy, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect. *Hooker.*

How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is easy for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several easy ascents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison, on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are easy in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Temple.*

Keep their thoughts easy and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest easy, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Spectator.*

When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison, Frecholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself easy now, and happy hereafter. *Addison, Spect.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are easy or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalbridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide That dismal world, if any cline perhaps Might yield them easier habitation. *Milton, P. L.*

Pleasure has been the business of my life, And every change of fortune easy to me, Because I still was easy to myself. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

You have practised upon the easy yielding spirit of this woman. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

E A T

You will say,

I was a good, cold, easy spirited man, Nay, laugh at my simplicity. *Ford, Love's Sacrifice.*

Baited with reasons not unplaussible, Win me into the easy hearted man, And hug him into snares. *Milton, Comus.*

With such deceits he gain'd their easy hearts, Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden, Tru.*

The kindest father I have ever found him, Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Addison, Cato.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one; So merciful a king did never live, Loth to revenge, and easy to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them easy. *Swift.*

8. Not constrained; not formal.

Those move easiest that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the easy vigour of a line, Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To EAT.† *v. a.* preterite ate, or eat; part. cat, or eaten. [etan, Saxon; atan, or itan, Gothick; eich, Erse; ata, Icel. to eat; ett, food.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall eat the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall eat every tree which groweth. *Ex. x. 5.*

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, eat with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold; Other less fine in carat is more precious, Preserving life in med'cine potable: But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd, Hast eat thy bearer up. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

And ever, against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, L' All.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or eating medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be lost B' a brave knight errant of the post, That eats, perfidiously, his word, And swears his ears through a two inch board. *Hudibras.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did eat continually at the king's table. *2 Sam. ix. 13.* And when the scribes and pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he eateth with publicans and sinners! *St. Matt. ii. 16.*

2. To take food.

He that will not eat till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want. *Prov. xiii. 25.*

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke; Care no more to cloath and eat. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat, Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials. *South.*

E A V

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'TABLE.† *adj.* [from *eat*.] That may be eaten. *Huloet.*

EA'TABLE. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten.
If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King, Art of Cookery.*

EA'TER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *etepe*.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Shakespeare.*
If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other soils. *Howell.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eað, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss. *Spenser, F. Q.*
What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe. *Fairfax.*
The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH.† *adv.* [Sax. *eaðe*.] Easily. An old word.
Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

EA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *eat*.] Manducation. *Barrct.*

Who is so ignorant that hath read any thinge at all, but he knoweth the distinction of their *eatings*?
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 79.

Every man according to his *eating* shall make your count for the lamb. *Erod. xii. 4.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES.† *n. s.* [eefe, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says.] It may be, however, from the old Fr. *aive* or *cve*, which were among the many modes of spelling, in ancient times, *eau*, water. V. Roquesfort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. Goth. *aha*, Icel. *ga*, a river. The *eaves* is that part of the roof, from which rain-water drops.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't. *Shakespeare, All's well.*

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter. *Bacon.*

Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses. *Woodward.*

To EAVESDROP.† *v. n.* [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

Was it such a dissolute speech, telling of some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises, to say they were often liable to a night-walking cudgeller, or the emptying of an urinal? *Milton, Apology for Smeectynnuus.*

EA'VESDROPPER.† *n. s.* [eaves and drop.] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shakespeare.*

E B I

You are to know then, that Miss, with all her flirting and ogling, had also naturally a strong curiosity in her, and was the greatest *eavesdropper* breathing. *Tatler, No. 9.*

EBB.† *n. s.* [ebba, epplob, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.

To gratulate

So great a service done at my desire,
Ye shall have many floods, fuller and higher
Than you have wished for; no *ebb* shall dare
To let the day see where your dwellings are.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'nds the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Such an unstable wave of the sea, in St. James's style, tossed perpetually betwixt *ebbs* and floats. *Hammond, Works. iv. 499.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roscommon.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden.*

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence. *Addison, Cato.*

To EBB.† *v. n.* [ebban, Sax.]

1. To flow back towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shakespeare.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it *flow'd* before. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:

— I'll teach you how to flow.

— Do so: to *ebb*

Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

But oh he *ebbs*! the smiling waves decay!

For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*

EBBING.* *n. s.* [from *ebb*.] The reflux of the tide towards the sea; used figuratively.

The *ebbing* of the sea. *Huloet.*

We must have perpetual *ebbings* and flowings of mirth and melancholy. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 42.*

In religious forms, what *ebbings* and flowings have been and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion, report, and practice of things. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 154.*

EBIONITE.* *n. s.* [Hebrew, *ebion*, poor; applied by

Origen to the understanding of these persons; by Eusebius to the circumstance of their entertaining poor or low notions of our Lord Christ; by others to *Ebion*, the leader of them. "Ebion" and Cerinthus denied the divinity of Christ." Burnet on the Articles.] One of a sect of hereticks who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and asserted that he was a mere man; and who rejected many parts of Scripture.

St. Jerom has told us that St. John writ his Gospel, at the desire of the bishops of Asia, against Cerinthus, and the heresy of the *Ebionites*, who held that our Lord was a mere man.

Whitby, Pref. to the Gosp. of St. John.

EBIONITE.* *adj.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

As to the *Ebionite* edition, and interpolations of the Catholic edition of these Recognitions, see the collection of authentick records. *Whiston, Mem. p. 204.*

E'BON.† } *n. s.* [Gr. ἔβονος; Lat. *ebenus*; Fr. *ébène*.
E'BONY. } Our own word has been written *eben*, but is now constantly *ebon*.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or *lignum vitæ*, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods.

Moxon, Mech. Exercices.

E'BON.* *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Dark; black.

Rouse up revenge from *ebon* den.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

There under *ebon* shades, and low-brow'd rocks,

As ragged as thy locks,

In dark cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton, L' Allegro.*

Off by the winds extinct the signal lies,

Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay.*

2. Made of ebony.

From the golden quiver at her side

Rattles the *ebon* arrow's feather'd pride. *Prior.*

EBRI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*ebriété*, old Fr.; *ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Averroes, a man of his own faith, restraineth his *ebriety* to hilarity. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 505.*

When Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of *ebriety*.

Warton, Diss. on the Great Rom. Hist. E. P. iii. lxxi.

EBRILLADE. *n. s.* [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Lat.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBULLIENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ebullio*.] A boiling over.

My meaning is only this; to caution against that vulgar and popular error of mistaking the natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebullency* of their fancy.

Cudworth, Sermon, p. 93.

EBULLIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *ebulliens*.] Boiling over.

They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen.

Young, Night Th. 8.

EBULLITION.† *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

Conscience has an eye over a man's most inward and retired behaviour; it spies out the first infant essays and inclinations of virtues and encourages them, and discerns the first movings and *ebullitions* of concupiscence, and severely checks and condemns them. *South, Sermon, viii. S. 1.*

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a crass and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkali and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal?

Newton.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ECCE'NTRICAL.† } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Lat.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Thither his course he bends

Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton, P. L.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,

To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbled o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way
in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways
in orbs very *eccentrick*? *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master. *Bacon, Essays.*

4. Irregular: anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular. *K. Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

ECCE'NTRICITY.† *n. s.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown.*

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

5. Deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity. Dr. Johnson has omitted the notice of this meaning; but he supplies an example of it.

Akenside was a young man, warm with every notion that by nature or accident had been connected with the sound of liberty; and, by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to any thing established. *Johnson, Life of Akenside.*

ECCE'NTRICK.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eccentricus*.]

1. A circle not having the same centre with another circle. See the second sense of **ECCENTRICAL**.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena framed to their conceit *eccentrics*, and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs.

Bacon.

2. That which deviates from usual or common occurrence.

Let the lot decide the main of the controversy, and reserving somewhat for the publick, somewhat for the stranger, somewhat for common calanities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentrics*.

Hammond, Works, iv. p. 551.

- ECCHY'MOSIS.** *n. s.* [*εκχυμωσις*.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Quincy.

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.

Wiseman.

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*.

Wiseman.

- ECCLE'SIAST.*** *n. s.* [*Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής*.] Chaucer uses this word both for a preacher, and either for the book of Ecclesiastes or of Ecclesiasticus, in his Canterbury Tales. But it is now wholly obsolete.

- ECCLESIA'STES.*** *n. s.* [*Greek*.] One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture.

The book is in the Hebrew denominated *Coleleth*, a word which signifies one who speaks in public; and which, indeed, is properly translated by the Greek word *Ecclesiastes*, or, the Preacher.—The Hebrew word has, however, a feminine termination in respect to wisdom, personified, as it were, in Solomon.

Dr. Gray, Key to the Old Test.

- ECCLESIA'STICAL.** } *adj.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.]
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the minister.

Hooker.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers.

Swift.

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.

Swift.

- ECCLESIA'STICK.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministers of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church.

Burnet, Theory.

- ECCLESIA'STICUS.*** *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the books which form the Apocrypha.

The book of *Ecclesiasticus*, according to some writers is so called, because the ancients divided the books of the old testament volume into four sorts; the first contained the Pentateuch; the second, the Prophets; the third, the Hagiographa; the fourth, the ecclesiastical or apocryphal books, as not being in the Jewish canon. Among the ecclesiastical books, this of Jesus the son of Sirach being most remarkable and useful, it was κατ' ἑξῆς called *Ecclesiasticus*, whilst the rest of the same class have lost their name. According to others, this title was given by the Latins to it, to denote its use in the church, being read for the sake of edification in the publick religious assemblies. Or, lastly, because, like Solomon's Ecclesiastes, which it resembles in name as well as matter, it teaches and instructs such as attend to it by the admirable precepts which it delivers.

Arnald, Comment. on Eccl. Pref.

- ECCOPRO'TICKS.** *n. s.* [*ἐκ and ῥόπτειν*.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick*.

Harvey on the Plague.

- ECHINATE.** } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.] Bristled
ECHINATED. } like an hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls.

Woodward on Fossils.

- E'CHINUS.** *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shell fish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

Harris.

- E'CHIO.** *n. s.* [*ἠχώ*; *echo*, Lat.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate *Echo* In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess.

Sidney.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. The sound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Shakespeare.

Wilt thou hunt?

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth.

Shakespeare.

O woods, O fountain, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!

With other *echo* late I taught your shades

To answer, and rebound far other song!

Milton, P. L.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;

The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring;

Pope.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;

The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense.

Pope.

- To **E'CHO.** *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting

All the church *echo'd*.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;

Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds.

Pope.

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!

Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her inter'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,

And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.

Blackmore.

- To **E'CHO.** *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.

Decay of Pulp.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;

Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.

Dryden, Æn.

One great death deforms the dreary ground;

The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound.

Prior.

- ECHO'METER.*** *n. s.* [*Fr. échomètre*, *Gr. ἠχός*, sound, and *μέτρον*, measure.] In musick, a kind of scale, or rule, with several lines divided on it, serving to measure the duration, or length, of sounds, and to find their intervals atal ratios.

Chambers.

- ECHO'METRY.*** *n. s.* [*Fr. échométrie*, *Gr. ἠχώ*, an echo, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT.† *n. s.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation, Dr. Johnson says; but it may also be by *written* communication.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer.

Clarendon.

I had this day the favour of your letter, and think myself much obliged to our two brethren for this good office, which I hope will have the desired effect: and to promote it, all I can, I will follow your example in the frankness and openness of this *eclaircissement*.

Warburton, *Lett. to Lowth*, l. 2.

ECLAT.† *n. s.* [French; as, a thing is done with *eclat*, i. e. with noise, with giving occasion of talk: “ce fait un grand *eclat* dans le monde.”] Splendour; show; lustre. Not English.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

Pope, *Essay on Homer*.

ECLECTICK.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, from ἐκλέγω, to choose.]

1. One of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good.

He [Persius] sticks to his own philosophy; he shifts not sides, like Horace, who is sometimes an Epicurean, sometimes a Stoick, sometimes an *Eclectick*, as his present humour leads him.

Dryden, *Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

2. One of a sect in the Christian church, called also modern Platonicks, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian.

3. One of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

ECLECTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.

Watts on the *Mind*.

ECLEGMA.† *n. s.* [ἐκ and λέγειν, Gr. *eclegme*, Fr. Dr. Johnson gives *eclegma*, without any example; but the word was anglicised two centuries since.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

Quincy.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, *eclegmes* or linctures, &c.

Burton, *Anat. of Med.* p. 380.

ECLIPSE. *n. s.* [ἐκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the intervention of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which Milton alludes.

Sips of yew,

Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse*.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*

Then suffer'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year.

Waller.

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a *partial one*.

Locke.

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.

Raleigh, *Hist.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*.

King Charles.

To **ECLIPSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign.

Sandys.

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon

Would seem to all *eclipse'd* as well as one.

Creech.

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,

Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.

Sidney.

Praise him to his father:—

—Let the prince's glory

Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his.

Denham, *Sophy*.

Let other muses write his prosperous fate,

Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;

But mine shall sing of his *eclipse'd* estate,

Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.

Dryden.

He descended from his Father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

Calamy's *Sermons*.

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shew'd towards him.

Clarendon.

Another now hath to himself engross'd

All pow'r, and us *eclipse'd*.

Milton, *P. L.*

To **ECLIPSE.*** *v. n.* To suffer an eclipse.

The labouring moon

Eclipses at their charms.

Milton, *P. L.*

ECLIPTICK. *n. s.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.

Harris.

All stars that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

Bentley.

ECLIPTICK.† *adj.*

1. Described by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;

The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,

Effects the various seasons of the year.

Blackmore.

2. Suffering an eclipse; obscured.

The king said—that although he was at that time so eclipsed, yet either he or they might shine out bright again. To return: In this *ecliptick* condition was the king (the place and persons duly considered) sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords.

Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs*, p. 88.

E'CLOGUE. *n. s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem, so called because Virgil called his pastorals eclogues. See **ÆGLOGUE**.

What exclaiming praises Basiliss gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great.

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too.

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]
ECONOMICAL. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
 Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
 And doth employ her *economick* art,
 And busy care, her household to preserve.

Davies.

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.

Watts.

2. Frugal.

Some are plainly *economical*; as that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.

Wotton, Architecture.

ECONOMICKS.* *n. s.* [Gr. *οικονομικά*.] What apply to the management of household affairs. Formerly written *economicks*. But see the reason of rejecting this spelling under **ECONOMY**.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their *politics*, than in their *economicks*.

Wotton, of Education.

ECONOMIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *economiste*, from the Greek.]

One who is a good manager of affairs; one who is frugal and discreet.

He did furnish his cabinets with rarities at an easy rate, being, in truth, one of the greatest *economists* of his age.

Wotton, Charact. of Ferd. di Medici, Rem. p. 244.

I cannot fancy that a shopkeeper's wife in Cheapside has a greater tenderness for the fortune of her husband than a citizen's wife in Paris; or that Miss in a boarding-school is more an *economist* in dress than Mademoiselle in a nunnery.

Goldsmith, Ess. 15.

Mrs. Busy was too much an *economist* to feel either joy or sorrow at his death: she received the compliments and consolations of her neighbours in a dark room, out of which she stole privately every night and morning to see the cows milked.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 138.

TO ECONOMIZE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *economizer*.] To employ with economy. Both in French and English, of very recent usage.

ECONOMY. *n. s.* [*οικονομία*.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *economy*; but *æ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.

Bp. Taylor.

2. Distribution of expence.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main.

Dryden.

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.

Swift to Bolingbroke.

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature.

Hammond.

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence.

B. Jonson.

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?

Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid,
 That by a constant separation made,
 They may a due *economy* maintain,
 Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.

Blackmore.

ECPHRACTICKS. *n. s.* [*ἐκ and φράττω*.] Such medicines as rendered tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge.

Quincy.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines.

Harvey.

ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth.

Norris.

ECSTASY. *n. s.* [*ἔκστασις*.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
 And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
 May now provoke them to.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

It may be

No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*.

Suckling.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

Locke.

2. Excessive joy: rapture.

O, love, be moderate! alay thy *ecstasy*!
 The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently,
 and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober.

South.

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
 The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives.

Prior.

A pleasure which no language can express;
 An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
 Plays round my heart.

Philips, Distrest Mother.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
 Which when I did, he on the tender grass
 Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*.

Milton, Comus.

4. Excessive grief of anxiety. This is not now used.

Better be with the dead, —
 Than on the torture of the mind to lie
 In restless *ecstasy*.
 Sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,
 Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
 A modern *ecstasy*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
 Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
 That unmatch'd forin, and feature of blown youth,
 Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

TO ECSTASY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy, that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.

Scott, Christian Life, i. iv. § 5.

ECSTATICAL. } *adj.* [*ἔκστατος*.]
ECSTATICK. }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
 In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit.

Milton, Ode on the Passion.

When one of them, after an *ecstatic* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God.

Stillingfleet.

In trance *ecstatic* may thy pangs be drown'd;
 Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round.

Pope.

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatic* dreams.

Pope.

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatic* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself.

Norris.

E'CTYPAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *ectypus*.] Taken from the original.

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.

Ellis, *Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 417.

E'CTYPE.† *n. s.* [Gr. *εκτυπος*, Fr. *ectype*; properly, an embossed figure, or impression of a seal, ring, or medal.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate.

Locke.

ECUMENICAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *ecumenique*, Gr. *διεσμενικός*.] General. See OECUMENICAL.

E'CURIE. *n. s.* [French; *equus*, Lat.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [edax, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. s.* [edacitas, Lat.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels.

Bacon.

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

E'DDER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; which remark he applies also to the verb. But it is in use, both in Essex, and Norfolk; and perhaps in other parts of the kingdom.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.

Tusser.

E'DDER.* *n. s.* [Sax. ætpep.] A viper. Still so called in Lancashire. And so formerly, *eddris* for *vipers*, St. Matt. xi. 34. Wicliffe.

E'NDISH.* *n. s.* [Sax. endisc.] A second crop of grass, in some parts of England; the aftermath: in others, ground on which wheat, or other corn, has grown in the preceding year. Written and pronounced also *gadish*, *garsh*, and *etch*.

E'DDY.† *n. s.* [eb, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon; *ida*, Icel. a whirlpool.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

'Twould bring us to an *eddy*,
Where we should turn, or drown.

Bacon, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

My prizes are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began.

Dryden.

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main.

Dryden.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

Addison, *Cato*.

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.

Dryden, *Virgil*.

E'DDY-WATER.* *n. s.* In naval language, the dead water; the wake.

To E'NDY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep together in a whirl.

High-beat, the circling mountains *eddy* in,

From the bare wild, the dissipated storm,
And send it in a torrent down the vale.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

EDEMATOSE. *adj.* [οίδημα.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *oedematous*.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour.

Arbutnot.

EDEN.* *n. s.* An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure; paradise.

Bullockar.

Eden, in the Eastern dialects, is precisely the same with *Eden*, which we apply to the garden of Paradise: It has two

senses, according to a slight difference in its pronunciation; its first meaning is a "settled abode;" its second, "delight, softness, or tranquillity." The word *Eden* had, probably, one of these senses in the sacred text, though we use it as a proper name.

Sir W. Jones.

E'DENIZED.* *adj.* [from *Eden*.] Admitted into paradise or happiness. An old word.

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit.

Davies, *Wit's Pilgrim*, sign. N. 4.

E'DENTATED. *adj.* [edentatus, Lat.] Deprived of teeth.

Dict.

E'DENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *edentatio*.] A pulling out of teeth.

Cockeram.

EDGE.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *arech*, the edge of a weapon; Sax. *ecge*. Wicliffe, after the Saxon, writes *egge* for *edge*, Heb. xi.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword

His wife, his babes.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

He that will a good *edge* win,

Must forge thick and grind thin.

Proverb.

The *edge* of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,

No more shall cut his master.

Shakespeare.

'Tis slander,

Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

3. Brink; margin: extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body.

Newton, *Opticks*.

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery.

Rogers.

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law.

Pope.

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

Give him a further *edge*,

And drive his purpose into these delights.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,

When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,

Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each invented, all enjoy'd.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application.

Dryden, *Dufresnoy*.

5. Keeness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!

That would reduce these bloody days again.

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

6. To set teeth on *EDGE*. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *settleth the teeth on edge*.

Bacon.

To EDGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

E D I

Though you *edge* every word you speak with reason and religion, evidence and demonstration, you shall never affect, nor touch, nor so much as reach his conscience; for it is kept scaled up in a bag under lock and key, and you cannot come at it!

South, Serm. iii. 78.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of hearsed face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*
I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves,
and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Wotton, Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To *EDGE*. *v. n.* [perhaps from *eb*, backward, Saxon.]

To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

EDGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

EDGING. *n. s.* [from *edge*.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter.

Decay of Piety.

EDGETOOL. *n. s.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

EDGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ruy.*

EDIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Atheism.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

EDICT. *n. s.* [*edictum*, Lat.] The accent of this word was, formerly, on the second syllable; as might be shewn in numerous instances from the poetry of Drayton, Niccols, &c. *Shakspeare* uses

E D I

it on both syllables. And the accent on the last syllable, now disused, continued in the time of Milton, who so gives *edict*, Par. Lost, B. 5. 798.] A proclamation or command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*

The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine clothes. *Addison.*

EDIFICANT. ** adj.* [Lat. *edificans*.] Building; constructing.

And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those bless'd builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

Dugard, Verses on Gataker, (1655.) p. 72.

EDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*edificatio*, Lat.]

1. A building; but most commonly taken for instruction. See To *EDIFY*. *Bullock.*

2. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed to *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison, Guardian.*

EDIFICATORY. ** adj.* [from *edify*.] Tending to edification; instructive.

There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

EDIFICE. *n. s.* [*edificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

God built

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton, P. L.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton, S. A.*

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy.*

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

EDIFICIAL. ** adj.* [from *edifice*.] Respecting the appearance of an edifice.

There are mansions, which, without any striking *edificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity. *Hist. of the Rivers of Gr. Brit. (1794.) i. 232.*

EDIFIER. *n. s.* [from *edify*.]

1. A builder. See To *EDIFY*. This is the only sense applied to the word in the old dictionaries of Huloet, Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this meaning.

2. One that improves or instructs another.

To *EDIFY*. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.]

1. To build. This is the sole definition of the word in the old dictionary of Huloet. Early in the seventeenth century, it obtained the moral appli-

cation; for thus Bullokar: "To edify, to build; sometimes, to instruct."

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*
There was sometime beyond the sea *edified* and founded a
certain house and cloister of religious men.
Palmerin of England, P. i. ch. i.

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly re-
prehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught
somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to con-
sider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suit-
able thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an
edifying conversation. *L'Estrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obso-
lete or ludicrous.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by
the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had
only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon, Holy War.*

EDIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *edify*.] Instruction.

Seek that ye may excel to the *edifying* of the church.

1 Cor. xiv. 12.

Endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than
godly *edifying*. *1 Tim. i. 4.*

EDIFYINGLY.* *adv.* [from *edifying*.] In an instruc-
tive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly*, and feelingly, of the
substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.

Killingbeck, Serm. p. 324.

EDILE.* *n. s.* [*edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magis-
trate in old Rome, whose office seems in some
particulars to have resembled that of our justices of
peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakespeare.*

TO E'DIT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *editer*, to proclaim, to
publish an ordinance or law; Lat. *edo*.] To
revise or prepare a work for publication; to pub-
lish.

If any one will be at the trouble to *edit* an old work with the
accession of such materials as are applicable to the subject of
it, he does a service that is received with gratitude.

Brit. Crit. 1798, Sept.

EDITION.* *n. s.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new
composition upon the same ground. *Bacon.*

2. Republication; generally with some revisal or cor-
recting.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare.*

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced
copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul,
and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South.*
I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an
emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker.*

EDITIONER.* *n. s.* [from *edition*.] Our old word for
editor.] A publisher.

They cannot be exact in any map whatever, as Mr. Norden
himself, who laboured much in this matter, maketh his com-
plaint in that necessary *Guide*; added to a little, but not much
augmented, by the late *editioner*.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650.) p. 321.

EDITOR.* *n. s.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that
revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new
elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking no-
tice of it. *Addison, Spect.*

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the
stage editors. *Pope, Notes on Shakespeare.*

EDITORIAL.* *adj.* [from *editor*.] Belonging to the
office of an editor.

Lambin, in the preface to his *Horace*, and Heyne also, in
the preface to the second edition of his *Virgil*, seem to have
considered it as part of their *editorial* duty, not to leave the
subject of orthography wholly unnoticed.

Dr. Parr, Brit. Crit. 1794, Feb.

EDITORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *editor*.] The office and
duty of an editor.

Lord Lyttelton puts it into the mouth of Boileau to observe
to Pope, that a great poet, so tied down to so tedious a transla-
tion as that of Homer, "is a Columbus chained to an oar;"
and that the *editorship* of Shakspeare, which Pope afterward
undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him,
and that his mind was unfit for the drudgery it requires.

Tyters, Hist. Rhapsod. on Pope, p. 14.

TO EDI'TUATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *edituo*, to perform
the office of the *edituus*, a kind of churchwarden
or overseer. Ash has placed this word in his
vocabulary, with the general meaning of "to de-
fend, to govern;" but its meaning is confined; and
is now disused.] To defend or govern the house or
temple. *Coles.*

The devotion whereof could not but move the city—to
edituate such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were
present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves,
but all the company, were reputed holy for that time, and
some accounted so ever after.

Gregory, Notes on Script. (Acts, xix. 35.) ed. 1684, p. 49.

TO E'DUCATE.* *v. a.* [*duco*, Latin.] To breed; to
bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden, Virg.*

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the
parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir
of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the
creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCATION.* *n. s.* [from *educate*.] Formation of
manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth;
nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the
other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both
the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and
error, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*,
which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*

E'DUCATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *educator*.] One that instructs
youth.

Could not the *educators* of the lowest be consoled under
their laborious duty, without detracting from those whom the
public voice, and the discernment of their nominators or
electors, had appointed to the management of the first semina-
ries in the kingdom?

Dr. Vincent, Defence of Pub. Education, p. 17.

TO E'DUCE.* *v. a.* [*educ*, Latin.] To bring out;
to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

Bullokar.

The Almighty Power hath given these admirable virtues to
several plants, and *educes* them in his due seasons to these ex-
cellent perfections. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 3.*

That the world was *educed* out of the power of space, and
give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow
rich, were to *educ* money out of the power of the pocket.

Glanville.

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of
earth, were there not this agent to *educ* it thence. *Woodward.*

The eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope.*

EDUCATION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *education*.] The act of bringing any thing into view. *Sherwood.*

To EDULCORATE.† *v. n.* [old French, *edulcorer*; Lat. *dulcora*, from *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

This [swine's dung] though not so proper for a garden, is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to convert the bitterest almond into sweet. *Evelyn's Earth.*

EDULCORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *edulcorate*.]

1. The act of sweetening.
2. In chymistry, the freshening or purging any thing of its salts, by repeated lotions, or washings in cold water. *Chambers.*
3. In metallurgy, the separating, by a solution in water, the salts that have been left adhering to a body after any operation. *Ibid.*

EDULCORATIVE.* *adj.* [from *edulcorate*.] Having the quality of sweetening.

EDUL'IOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *edulis*; or rather from *edulium*, any thing to be eaten.] Eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulous* pulses.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 13.

To EEK.† *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott.; *cek*, Erse; Goth. *aukan*; Icel. *auka*, to encrease. Our word is now written *cke*, which see. Formerly it was also *echc*.]

1. To supply any deficiency.
2. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

I dempt theré much to have *eecked* my store.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

Here endless penance for one fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddest me to *eeke*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Was not your skilful hand
In this last stratagem? Were not your mischiefs
Eeking the matter on? *Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

EE'KING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Augmentation; encrease. *Sherwood.*

I dempt there much to have *eeked* my store,
But such *eeeking* hath made my heart sore.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

EEL.† *n. s.* [æ, Saxon; *aal*, German; Swedish, *äl*, the same.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
The cockney put the *eels* i' the pasty alive. *Shakespeare.*

EE'LP'OUT.* *n. s.* [Germ. *aelp'ut*.] A fish of the eel kind, in some places called a burbot. It is common in the river Trent. See **BURBOT**.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN**.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *I. Extrange.*

EFF. *n. s.* Commonly written **EFT**. A small lizard. See **EFT**.

EFFABLE.† *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *Dict.*

He did, upon this suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.

Wallis, Def. of the Royal Soc. (1678), p. 16.

To EFFACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison on Italy.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface*

That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakspeare scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden, Æn.*

To EFFA'SCINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *effascino*.] To bewitch; to charm. *Cockeram.*

EFFASCINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *effascinatio*.] The state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion. *Shelford's Learned Discourses, (Camb. 1635), p. 317.*

EFFE'CT. *n. s.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*

3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal. v. 4.*

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he deserved it. *Clarendon*

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hobbes.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a dark' cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; movables.

What form of prayer

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!

That cannot be, since I am still possess

Of those *effects* for which I did the murder,

My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison, Spect.*

To EFFE'CT.† *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

All that came into Solomon's heart to make in the house of the Lord; and in his own house, he prosperously *effected*. *2 Chron. vii. 11.*

Being consul, I not doubt t' *effect*

All that you wish. *B. Jonson.*

What he decreed,

He *effected*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*

EFF

EFFE'CTER.* *n. s.* See **EFFECTOR**. *Sherwood.*

The foreseers and *effecters* of all the evils which succeeded.
Spencer on Prod. p. 248.

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

EFFECT'ION.* *n. s.* In geometry, a construction; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.
Ash.

EFFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them.
Bacon.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else.
Bp. Taylor.

There is nothing in words and stile; but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective*.
Glanville.

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Producing effects; efficient:

Whosoever, is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it.
Bp. Taylor.

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

EFFE'CTLESS.† *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

Sure, all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name.
Shakespeare, Pericles.

I'll chop off my hands too;—
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use.
Tit. Andronicus.

That, yet *effectless*, this enchanting witch,
Bred baneful jealousy against my lady.
Bacon, and Fl. Knight of Malta.

All proved vain and *effectless*.

Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 89.

EFFECTOR.† *n. s.* [*effector*, Latin. Written also indifferently *effector*.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

That they might be thought the *effectors* of what they were the foreshewers.
Spencer on Prod. p. 263.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it.
Derham.

EFFECTUAL. *adj.* [*effectuel*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God.
Hooker.

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing.
Philom. 6.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shakespeare.

EFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations

EFF

for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon.
South.

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on.
Woodward.
TO EFFECTUATE.† *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.
Sidney.

This coming on so quick, after all that was to be done abroad was *effectuated*.
Burnet, Hist. Own Times, 1708.

EFFECTUOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *effectueux*.] Formerly in use for *effectual*; as "*effectuous* words, pithy in sense."
Barret. Obsolete.

EFFECTUOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *effectuous*.] Effectually; to the purpose. Not now in use.

It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose to instruct the protestant, and to comfort the catholic.
Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith, (1565,) p. 59.

EFFE'MINACY.† *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bonds slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion!
Milton, S. A.

To doubt the passage of the blessed through this great abyss is an *effeminacy* of belief.
Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 117

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented.
Bp. Taylor.

EFFE'MINATE.† *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour.
Bacon.

Luxurious by their wealth, and greedier still,
And from the daily scene *effeminate*.
Milton, P. R.

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace?
Shakespeare.

From man's *effeminate* slowness it begins,
Said the angel, who should better hold his place.
Milton, P. L.

Thus is it in the soul, if the upper, the manly part of it be overswelled with lust, it straight becomes *effeminate*, and enervate.
Hammond, Works, iv. 661.

Effeminate delicacy and dissoluteness are such vices as will emasculate the bravest mind.
Scott, Works, ii. 28.

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fate to struggle to the field.
Dryden.

3. Womanlike; soft. without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.
Shakespeare.

TO EFFE'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat. To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.
Huloet.

Had I my tender years
Committed to the care of thy gray hairs,
That thou shouldst thus *effeminate* my heart
With love?
Fanshawe, Transl. of Pastor Fido.

How was the strongest man, Sampson, *effeminated* by his impotent passion!
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

Their wickedness naturally tends to *effeminate* them.
Scott, Works, ii. 25.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction.
Locke.

TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

EFF

In a slothful peace, both courage will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINATELY.* *adv.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Weakly; softly; in an unmanly degree.

Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers: and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause *effeminately*.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654.) p. 323.

I can smell his lavender water up hither: how *effeminately* he trips along with his snowy hands hid in a muff!

Dr. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

2. By womanish arts.

What boots it at one gate to make defence,

And at another to let in the foe,

Effeminately vanquish'd?

Milton, S. A.

EFFEMINATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] Unmanly softness; meanness of spirit.

Poetry — not being an art of lies, but of true doctrine; not of *effeminateness*, but of notable stirring of courage.

Sidney, Def. of Poesy.

In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 78.

EFFEMINATION. *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the hare figured; not only feneration or usury, from its fecundity and superlucation, but degenerate *effemination*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame.

Mead on Poisons.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *efferveo*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk.

Grew.

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

EFFEROUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *efferus*.] Piercing; wild; savage. Obsolete.

From the teeth of that *efferus* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, — O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation.

Bp. King, Vine Palatine, (1614.) p. 34.

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*.

Ray.

In most countries, the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest.

Bentley.

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life.

South.

EFFICA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Fr. *adj. efficace*; old subst. *efficace*, power, ability. Our adjective is not in the old dictionaries of Huloet, Barret, Cockeram, and Sherwood. But in an enlarged edition of Bullokar, published in 1656, it merely forms part of the article of *efficacy*, without any explanation. Dr. Johnson could find no example of earlier date than that of Philips.] Productive of

EFF

effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

That Spirit, that first rush'd on thee

In the camp of Dan,

Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!

Milton, S. A.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel

He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath

Dilates to cube or square.

Philips.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it.

Digby on Bodies.

EFFICA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *efficacy*.] The quality of being efficacious.

Ash.

EFFICACY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *efficace*, power.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons.

Hooker.

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God.

Brown.

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms.

Preacham.

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation.

Tillotson.

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent.

Rogers.

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, Latin.] The act
EFFI'CIENCY. } of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs.

Hooker.

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident, but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined.

Glanville.

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other.

South.

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed will engage the mind in a severe search.

South.

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concurrence of the power of the Author of nature.

Woodward.

EFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels.

Hooker.

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world.

Hale.

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*.

Collier on Thought.

EFFI'CIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *efficient*.] Effectively.

Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequence does infer it.

South, Sermon. iii. 397.

To EFFIERCE.* *v. a.* [from *percer*.] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was;

And wilfully him throwing on the grass,

Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 27.

EFF

To EFFIGIATE. † *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

Men endued with reasonable souls, *effigiated* to God's image, the deliberated workmanship of his own divine hands.

Dean King, Sermon (1608), p. 3.

One [of these Roman measures] was lately in the keeping of Cardinal Farnese, and is exquisitely *effigiated* by Villalpandus in the latter end of his third tome upon the prophet Ezekiel.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 190.

I know that in the state of my body, which is more discernible than that of the soul, Thou [O God] dost *effigiate* my soul to me.

Donne, Devot. p. 388.

EFFIGIATION. *n. s.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFIGIES. † } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Latin; *effigy* is from being

EFFIGY. } in *effigy*. The word *effigy* is reckoned by P. Heylin, in 1656, amongst unusual and uncouth expressions.] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing.

Dryden, Dufresnoy, Pref.

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*,

The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea.

Garth.

To EFFLAGITATE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *efflagito*.] To demand a thing earnestly.

Cockram.

To EFFLATE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *efflo*.] To fill with the breath; to puff up.

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves; and conceit all great additions of honour below their merits.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 179.

EFFLORESCENCE. } *n. s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]

EFFLORESCENCY. }

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*.

Bacon.

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.

Woodward.

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like.

Quincy.

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood.

Wiseman, Surgery.

EFFLORESCENT. *adj.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLUENCE. † *n. s.* [Fr. *effluence*.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.

Milton, P. L.

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the baches collided.

Brown.

From the bright *effluence* of his deed

They borrow that reflected light,

With which the lasting lamp they feed,

Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.

Prior.

EFFLUENT. * *adj.* [Lat. *effluens*.] An *effluent* fever is sometimes used for an inflammatory fever.

Chambers.

EFFLUVIA. † } *n. s.* [from *effluo*, Lat. The plural is

EFFLUVIUM. } sometimes also *effluvium*, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed.] Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise.

Quincy.

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by *effluxion*, bodies tended to the earth.

Brown.

EFF

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity.

Woodward.

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,

Because less heavy than the air, ascend,

Why do they ever from their height retreat,

And why return to seek their central seat?

Blackmore.

Their inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous *effluvia* of wind.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 8.

EFFLUX. † *n. s.* [*effluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Bullockar.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton.

Harvey.

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of men's piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions.

Hammond.

There was an *efflux* of time.

Annot. on Religio Medici.

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

If he produced G only, whether that orb G be not either an arbitrary or natural *efflux* from A.

More, Notes on the Infinity of Worlds.

Prime chearer, light!

Of all material beings, first and best!

Efflux divine!

Thomson, Summer.

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLUX. † *v. n.* [*effluo*, Lat.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Boyle. But it was in use before.

The same revolution would not bring back the same time, for that was *effluxed* before.

Annot. on Religio Medici, 1654.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation.

Boyle, Seraphick Love.

EFFLUXION. *n. s.* [*effluxum*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.

Brown.

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body.

Bacon.

To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen,

But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,

All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween

Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,

And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.

Spenser, F. Q.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise,

To weet who called so importunately;

Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,

That bad him come in haste.

Spenser, F. Q.

To EFFORM. † *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image.

Bp. Taylor.

Which corporeal sense, the earthly mind in man,—he saw *efformed*.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 235.

EFFORMATION. *n. s.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*.

More.

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe.

Ray.

EFFORT. † *n. s.* [*effort*, Fr. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of the word; though

the example, which he brings from Pope, presents it on the first. Yet Pope, in his Imitations of Horace, uses the former accent: "Blackmore himself for any grand *effort*." However, the accent is now constant on the first syllable.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same efforts as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us.

Addison on the State of the War.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flow'r.

Pope.

EFFOSSION. *n. s.* [*effodio*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the effusion of coins, and the procuring of mummies.

Arbutnot.

EFFRA'IBLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraïable* nature but arsenical fumes.

Harvey.

To EFFRA'Y.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *effrayer*.] To affright; to scare.

Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 16.

EFFRENA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *effrenatio*.] Unruliness; unbridled rashness.

Cockeram.

E'FFRONTERY. *n. s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it.

K. Charles.

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves.

Watts.

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself.

Richardson, Clarissa.

To EFFU'LGE.† *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority of Savage. But it had been repeatedly used by Thomson.

Bright at his call thy age of men *effulg'd*.

Thomson, Summer.

His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.

Ib. Britannia.

On pure winter's eve

Gradual the stars *effulge*.

Ib. Liberty, P. v.

The topaz charms the sight,

Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light.

Savage.

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. s.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee

Impress'd, the *effulgence* of his glory abides.

Milton, P. L.

Thy lustre, best *effulgence*, can dispel

The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell.

Blackmore.

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly

Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!

Blackmore.

The downward sun

Looks out *effulgent*, from amid the flash

Of broken clouds.

Thomson, Spring.

To EFFU'ME.* *v. a.* [Lat. *fumus*, smoke.] To breathe or puff out. See **EFFUMABILITY**.

I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

EFFUMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word but not adopted.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*.

Boyle.

To EFFUND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *effundo*.] To pour out.

A word, in old times, not uncommon, and retained in a song of great humour, towards the latter part of the seventeenth century. Now disused, though Scott and Ash present it in their vocabularies.

After this went forth the seconde angel of the seconde seal-opening, *effundinge* his vial upon the sea.

Hale on the Revel. (1550.) P. ii. sign. i. ij. b.

If he his life *effund*

To utmost death, the high God hath design'd

That we both live.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 146.

Much sweat they spent in furious fight,

Much blood they did *effund*!

Ballad of St. George for England, P. ii.

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,

Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*.

Milton, P. L.

At last emerging from his nostrils wide,

And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide.

Pope, Odys.

EFFU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion.

Not used.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.

Shakespeare.

EFFU'SE.* *adj.* [Lat. *effusus*.] Dissipated; extravagant.

Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is on *effuse* mirth.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655.) p. 321.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,

That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.

Young, Night Th. 8.

EFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*effusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted ~~and~~ a lady's tears,

Being an ordinary inundation;

But this *effusion* of such manly drops,

This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul,

Startles nine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd.

Shakespeare.

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine.

Bp. Taylor, Worthington.

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open.

Burnet, Theory.

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood.

Hooker.

Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,

And 'stablish quietness.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good

For private int'rest ought not be withstood,

To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood.

Dryden, Homer.

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.

Hooker.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow.

K. Charles.

EFFU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.

The North-east spends his rage; he now shut up
Within his iron cave, th' effusive South
Warns the wide air. *Thomson, Spring.*

Strait arose
These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life,
Effusive, kindled by his breath divine
Through endless forms of being.

Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. ii.
EFT.† *n. s.* [εφρα, Sax. from the Greek ἐφης, a
serpent, to which word our *eff* more nearly ap-
proaches. Arab. *cfai*. See **EFF.**] A newt; an
evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in
the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept,
by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efst*, upon which
they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in
out country. *Nichols.*

EFT.† *adv.* [εφταν, Sax. to hasten; εφ, soon,
again, and afterwards, and likewise; in all which
senses it is found in old English, but is now used
in none.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly;
again; moreover; afterwards.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For notwithstanding that one soul was left,
Yet, had the body not dismembred be, [been,]
It would have lived, and revived *eft*;
But, finding no fit seat, the lifeless corse it left.

Yet seem'd the soil both faire and fruitful *eft*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Eft, when years
More ripe as reason lent to choose our peers,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knit. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Quite consum'd with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For so at least I have preserv'd the same,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax.*

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [εφ and soon.] Soon afterwards;
in a short time; again. An obsolete word; formed,
as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the
same meaning.

He in their stead *eftsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed
all their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser, Prothalam.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be
thought that new wars would *eftsoons* ensue. *Knolles, Hist.*

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holiday. *Gau, Pastorals.*

E. G. [exempli gratia.] • For the sake of an instance
or example.

E'GER. *n. s.* [See **EAGRE.**] An impetuous or irregular
flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom,
wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and
flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about
Trent and Humber in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EGERMINATE.† *v. n.* [Lat. *egermino*.] To spring
or bud out. Cockeram. This old word has been
revived in the terms of modern botany.

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [εγερσθαι, Lat.] To throw out food
at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-
hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep,
and *egest* not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EGESTION.† *n. s.* [εγестus, Lat.] The act of throw-
ing out the digested food at the natural vents.

Neither the procuring of ready concoction, nor the avoiding
of wearisome labouring, nor the entertaining of moderate

walking, nor the disposition unto liberal recreation, nor the
benefit of facile and soluble *egestion*; no, nor any thing else
that can preserve health unto us, if God himself do not sustain
us. *Fotherby, Athcom. (1626,) p. 247.*

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous
actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion,
egestion, and circulation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To confute your learned labours, is but to take wing,
like beetles, from your *egestions*.

Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, p. 3.

EGG. *n. s.* [æg, Sax.; ough, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and some other
animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found, having lain many years at the bottom
of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and
this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours
of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted
of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbutnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous.

Shakespeare.

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs invol'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck,
such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG.† *v. a.* [eggia, to incite, Icelandic; eggan,
Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to
action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes igno-
rantly used.

They that *egg* on or consenten to the sinne, bin partners of
the sinne, and of the dampnation of the sinner.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

All kinds of lust and luxury, and all things else which do
egg forward and stir up fire in men to wantonness, he forbid-
deth as severely as adultery itself.

Transl. of Bullinger's Serm. p. 234.

[She] did *egg* him on to tell
How fair she was. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius,
and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and car-
ries him through every obstacle. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

E'GGER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who incites
others to an action; "an *egger-on*." *Sherwood.*

E'GGERY.* See **EYRY.**

E'GGING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Incitement; *egg-*
ment is also used by Chaucer instead of it.

Tell me, how curst an *egging*, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring.

Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 105.

EGILO'PICAL.* *adj.* [from *ægilops*.] Affected with the
ægilops, or tending to it. *Colles.*

E'GILOPS.* See **ÆGILOPS.**

E'GIS.* See **ÆGIS.**

E'GLANTINE.* *n. s.* [*églantier*, Fr.] A species of rose;
sweet-briar.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shakespeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'GLOGUE.* See **ÆGLOGUE.**

E'GOISM, or E'GOMISM.* *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The
opinion of those, who profess themselves uncertain
of every thing but their own existence. See
EGOIST. "Une espece de Pyrrhonisme insensé,

nommé l'Egomisme, où chacun se croit le seul être existant." M. Ramsay, *Disc. sur la Mythologie*, P. I.

That kind of scepticism called *egomism*.

Baxter, on the Soul, (1737,) ii. 11.

E'GOIST.* *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] A sceptick; one who pretends to doubt of every thing but his own existence.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*.

Reid.

E'GOTISM. *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king.

Spectator.

E'GOTIST. *n. s.* [from *ego*] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own.

Spectator.

E'GOTISTICAL.* *adj.* [from *egotist*.] Self-conceited; praising one's self.

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] * To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS.* *adj.* [*egregius*, Lat. i. e. *e grege*, separated or selected from the flock. See the second sense.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

If any person of good desert shall wilfully be a delinquent, the same man ought, notwithstanding his former service to be punished. Horatio that in combat gained the victory against the Albani, having insolently slain his own sister, was, notwithstanding his *egregious* act and the fresh memory thereof, called into trial of his life, and with great difficulty obtained pardon.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, ch. 26.

Voluntarily therefore and of right we congratulate this accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits, and the most worthy guerdon of so much virtue.

Milton, Lett. of State.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour.

More against Atheism.

One to empire born;

Egregious prince! whose manly childhood shew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspenkable.

Philips.

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity.

Woodward.

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense, Dr. Johnson says. This remark requires further notice. In the old dictionary of Huloet, *egregious* is defined by *excellent* only. In that of Cockeram, it has the same definition; with this addition, "*sometimes vile, base*." At the close of the sixteenth century, however, the bad sense of the word seems to have been common; for Gabriel Harvey having used the phrase "an *egregious* argument," he is thus reprimanded by Nashe, in *Four Letters Confuted*, 1593: "*Egregious* is never used in English but in the extreme ill part." Yet Raleigh, and Milton, as I have shewn in the additions to the first definition, considered the word as meaning *eminently good*, or illustrious, or famous.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.

Hooker, Pref.

Ah me, most credulous fool!

Egregious murderer.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 194.

And hence the *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom

The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome.

Pope.

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness.

Shakespeare, Othello.

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.

Arbutnot, John Bull.

EGRE'GIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *egregious*.] The state of being eminent.

Sherwood.

E'GRESS.* *n. s.* [*egressus*, Lat. Milton places the accent on the last syllable of the word. But it is now constantly on the first.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Thou shalt have *egress* and *regress*.

Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

In a nunnery a maid alone, if she cannot have *egress*, before her window you shall have an old woman, or some prating gossip, tell her some tales of this clerk, and that monk, describing or commending some young gentleman unto her.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 503.

Gates of burking adamant,

Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*:

Milton, P. L.

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarr'd, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

EGRE'SSION.* *n. s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

So thou may'st have a triumphal *egression*.

B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

In the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, they chose to throw some ashes into their chalices, some sober remembrances of their fatal period.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 1.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out.

Pope.

E'GRET.* *n. s.*

1. A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

2. A feather of the fowl.

Of the same work were their bases; their head-tires of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of *egrets* among; and, from the top of their dressing, a thin veil hanging down.

B. Jonson, Masques.

E'GRIMONY.* *n. s.*

1. The herb agrimony, formerly written *egrimony*. See **AGRIMONY**.

Cotgrave.

2. Great sorrow; grief. [Lat. *agrimonia*.] Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

E'GRIOT. *n. s.* [*aigret*, Fr.; perhaps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour.

Bacon.

EGY'PTIANS.* *n. s.* [from *Egypt*.] Inhabitants or natives of Egypt; but the word is here noticed as being formerly a phrase applied to *gipsies*; as, in Sherwood's old dictionary, "a counterfeit *Egyptian*, v. *Gypsie*." So, in old Fr. *Egyptiens*, "certains gueux errans et vagabonds, qui vivent des larcins." Roq. See **GIPSY**.

To EJA'ULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

E J E

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*.
Grew, Museum.

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts :
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon, Ess.*

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Which prayers of our Saviour, Matt. xxvi. 39. and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart, or arrow, shot or thrown out; and such an one, we know, of a yard long, will fly farther, and strike deeper, than one of twenty. *South, Sermon. ii. 150.*

EJA'CLATORY.† *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Throwing out; having power to cast out.

Seminary vessels both preparatory and *ejaculatory*.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 117.

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duypa, Devotions.*

3. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

EID'ER.* } *n. s.* [Swed. *cider*.] The down of a
EIDER-DOWN. } Gothland duck, called *cider*. See
Tracts by B. Stillingfleet, p. 48.

From Norway, Iceland, and Greenland, — a vast quantity of the down, known by the name of *eider* or *edder*, which these birds furnish, is annually imported. Its remarkably light, elastick, and warm qualities make it highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets, by such whom age or infirmities render unable to support the weight of common blankets. The down is produced from the breast of the bird in the breeding season.

Pennant, Brit. Zool. p. 581.

To EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio, ejectum, Lat.*]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning sallies from his throat!

Ejected sparks upon the billows float!

Sandys.

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,

On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave.

Blackmore.

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction;
sighs may exhaust the mind, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force

Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can.

Milton, S. A.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church.

Dryden.

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch

This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,

Were but our danger; and to keep him here,

Our certain death; therefore it is decreed

He dies to-night.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the apt thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

E I G

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate? *Swift.*

EJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*ejectio, Lat.*]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman, which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

A melancholy patient imagined a mouse had slipped down his throat. The doctor, perceiving his fancy to be strongly perverted, concurred with him that it was a mouse; — and that he should, upon a little physick taken, see the return of him to his great joy. The patient desired his dose; and, within a day or two, the apothecary gave him a slight vomit, which wrought very well; but, at the first and second strains, no mouse appeared; whereat the apothecary sware, he smelt him coming by the scent of the *ejection*!

Bayton, Notes on D. Quir. p. 158.

EJE'CTMENT.† *n. s.* [from *eject*.]

1. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

2. Expulsion in general.

A superstitious worship of God, returning home in triumph from a six years' exile and *ejectionment*.

Bp. Fleetwood, Four Sermon. (1712,) p. 29.

EIGH. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT.* *n. s.* [Sax. *iggað*, an island.] An island in a river.

Some do also plant osiers on their *eights*, like quicksets.

Evelyn.

EIGHT. *adj.* [*ahhta, Saxon; akta, Gothick; acht, Scottish.*] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit.

Sandys, Journey.

EIGHTH.† *adj.* [Sax. *ehteoða*.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet? — A seventh! I'll see no more;

And yet the *eighth* appears!

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continu'd years,

And water her ambrosial couch with tears;

The *eighth*, she voluntary moves to part,

Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart.

Pope.

EI'GHTEN. *adj.* [*eight and ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,

And leave *eighteen*.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Bp. Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. *1 Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight and fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

EI'GHTSCORE. *adj.* [*right and score.*] Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?

Eightscore eight hours? and lovers absent hours,

More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?

Oh weary reckoning!

Shakespeare, Othello.

El'GHTY. *adj.* [eight and ten.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakespeare.*

Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or eighty-one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown, Vtg. Err.*

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aisne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon unaccomplished before the time; in all which, some mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

ELD.* See **ELD.**

El'SEL. *† n. s.* [Sax. *eisl* and *ayil*; and also old Fr. *aisil*, vinegar. Tres. de Borel. And so, in old Eng. *aysel*, used by Wicliffe.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with sowre poison,
If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall. *Sir T. More.*
Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysel*, 'gainst my strong infection.

Shakespeare, Sonnet.

El'THER. *† pron.* [*etþer*, Saxon; *authey*, Scottish; *aithau*, Goth. *aita*, Icel. *irepos*, Greek.]

1. Which soever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton, Nymph.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both. [*Either* is often used improperly instead of *each*; as, "Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took *either* (each) of them his censet." *Each* signifies both of them, taken distinctly or separately; *either* properly signifies only the one, or the other, of them, taken disjunctively. For which reason the like expression in the following passages seems also improper: "They crucified two other with him, on *either* side one, and Jesus in the midst." St. John, xix. 18. "On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life." Rev. xxii. 2. •Lowth's Grammar.]

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several provinces, and participating something of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,
The winter banished, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

El'THER. *† adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*. So far Dr. Johnson. But this is not always the case. It sometimes stands by itself, in the sense of *or*. Of this construction the translators of the New Testament have given several instances, which may be seen in the present Version. In the first and second instances which follow, Wicliffe's word is *or*; in the last, *either*. "Either what woman having ten pieces of silver." St. Luke, xv. 8. "Not as though I had already attained, *either* were already perfect." Philippi. iii. 12. "Can the fig-tree, my brethren, bear olive-berries; *either* a vine, figs?" James, iii. 12.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East or West Indies. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

What perils shall we find,
If *either* place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assigned? *Daniel.*
Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULATION. *n. s.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

To EKE. *† v. a.* [eacan, Saxon; *aukan*, Goth. *auka*; Icel. to encrease. Spenser usually writes the word *ek*. See **To EEK**.]

1. To increase.
The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.
— And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.
Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shakespeare.*
Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.
I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. [In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.]

Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*
EKE. *† conjunction.* [Sax. *eac*; Goth. *auk*; Icel. *och*; from their respective verbs. See **To EKE**.] Also; likewise; beside; moreover.

If any strength we have, it is to ill:
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

EKE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An addition, or augmentation.

Either the words in Italicks are virtually implied in the Hebrew, or they are not. In the former case, they are a real part of the text, and should be printed in the same character: in the latter, they are generally ill assorted and clumsy *ekes*, that may well be spared; and which often disfigure the narration under pretence of correcting it.

Geddes, Prosp. of a New Tr. of the Holy Bible, p. 95.

E'KING.* *n. s.* Encrease. See **E'KING**.

E-L.A.* *n. s.* The highest note in the scale of musick.

Why this is above *E-la! Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*
To ELA'BORATE. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *elaborer*; Lat. *laboro*.]

1. To produce with labour; "to do a thing with great pains." Cockeram. Thus the plays of Ben Jonson are styled, by a contemporary applauder, "art-contrived, *elaborated* plays." Verses pref. to Jonson's Works.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finished with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and *elaborate* than when politicians most agitate desperate designs. *King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd
 Too much of ornament, of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton, P. L.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
 Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions, so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*
 Some coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton, Opticks.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATENESS. * *n. s.* [from *elaborate*.] Completion by successive endeavours.

It [the Old Bachelor] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson, Life of Congreve.*

ELABORATION. † *n. s.* [Fr. *elaboration*.] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition? *Ray.*

ELA'BORATORY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *elaboratoire*, Cotgrave.] A chymist's work-room. See **LABORATORY.**

He [Mr. Schae] built his *elaboratory* in an old hall or refectory. — In the year following he was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society; and, continuing there till 1670, he returned to Oxon, and had several classes successively. — The *chymical club* concluded; and A. W. paid Mr. Schae 30 shillings having, in the beginning of the class, given 30 shillings beforehand. *Life of A. Wood*, sub. ann. 1663.

ELA'MPING. * *adj.* [Ital. *lampant*.] Spenser uses *lamping*. The present word has been converted by the modern editor of Giles Fletcher's fine poem into *light spreading wide*.] Shining; giving light. Not now in use.

As when the cheerful sun, *clamping wide*,
 Glads all the world. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory, C. 1.*

To ELA'NCE. † *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart. See **LANCE.**

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
 Another, and another dart, the people
 Jovially repeated to! *Prior.*

Harsh words, that, once *elanc'd*, must ever fly
 Irrevocable. *Prior.*

Elance thy thought, and think of more than a an. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*clapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns.

Richardson, Clarissa.

ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ἐλαστός*.] Having the
ELA'STICK. } power of returning to the form
 from which it is distorted or withheld; springy;
 having the power of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear
 The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastick*, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton, Opticks.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension, in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastick* and strong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break through where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

ELASTICITY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *élasticité*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity*: take away first, and it immediately raiseth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
 And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. † *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] This is one of our oldest words: though Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that by Pope. It is also in our old lexicography for "lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty." Bullokar, ed. 1656.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

This king of kings proud was and *elate*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

Oh, thoughtless mortals, ever blind to fate!
 Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*. *Pope.*

I of mind *elate*, and scornful fear,
 Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To ELA'TE. † *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity; "to make proud." *Cockeram.*

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume, Hist.*

2. To exalt; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELA'TEDLY. * *adv.* [from *elated*.] In a conceited manner, arising from success.

Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham, Duc. on St. Luke, xiv. 20.*

ELATERIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acrid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *elation*, pride.]

1. Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity. *Bullokar.*

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

2. A carrying forth, from the *elatio* of the Romans; the conveyance of the dead to the grave. This meaning, which is of modern usage, is not likely to be adopted.

ELBOW. *n. s.* [elboza, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

E L D

In some fair evening, on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade.

Pope.

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Baron.*

3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Straight will he come;

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:

Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow.

Shakespeare, Othello.

To ELBOW. † v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One elbows him, one jostles in the shoal. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. To push; to drive to distance; to encroach upon.

Kent. The poor distress'd Lear — by no means

Will yield to see his daughter.

Gent. Why, good sir?

Kent. A sovereign shame so elbows him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

It thrusts and stretches out,

And elbows all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,

He'll make mad work and elbow out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To ELBOW. † v. n.

1. To jut out in angles.

Dict.

2. To clash; to jostle; to be quarrelsome.

He that grows hot and turbid, that elbows in all his philosophical disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies, or very ignorant of the science he stickles for.

Mannyngham, Disc. (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, elbowing insolence. *Grainger, Ode on Solitude.*

ELBOWCHAIR. n. s. [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and elbowchairs, in the opera of Dioclesian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay.*

ELBOWROOM. n. s. [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath elbowroom;

It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakespeare.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be elbowroom enough for them, and for the adventives also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide elbowroom for conscience to have its full play in. *South.*

ELD. † n. s. [ealb, Sax. eld, Scottish, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added *cild*, as it is also sometimes found in our old writers. Mr. Horne Tooke derives this word from "the Sax. verb *ylban* or *ilban*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer;" of which he says, it is the past participle. But may it not be the participle of the Sax. *eghan*, to ail, to trouble, to weary? Our ancient lexicography says, "Eld, *eled* or *worne*, vetustus, inveteratus, elde man or woman, senex." Prompt. Parv. Yet it must be confessed, that we had formerly the verb, to *elb*, Sax. *ylban*, *senescere*; which Chaucer employs both as an active and neuter verb.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker *eld*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Thy blessed youth

Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms

Of palsied *eld*. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,

If likewise he some fair one wedded not,

Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot

Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld*. *Milton, Ode.*

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd *eld*. *Chapman.*

ELDER. adj. The comparative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealþop, Saxon.] Surpassing another

E L D

in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to *younger*.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters. *Hooker.*

Let still the woman take

An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,

So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Shakespeare.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;

That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,

Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shakespeare.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so they are called, *elder* men. *Raleigh, Hist.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;

Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!

Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,

Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

ELDERS. n. s. plur. [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim. v. i.*

Our *elders* say,

The barren, touched in this holy chase,

Shake off their steril curse. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,

And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,

Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;

While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,

Those fools demand, not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders*.

Spenser on Ireland.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and *elders* una; like the rude

Chaos of presbytery, where laymen ride

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

ELDER. n. s. [ellaja, Saxon; sambucus.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood; the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. It may be easily propagated from cuttings or seeds. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward

Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,

Which overshades the mouth of that same pit. *Shakespeare.*

ELDERLY. adj. [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

ELDERSHIP. n. s. [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

E L E

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*. *Raleigh*.

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rome.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker, Preface.*

E'LDDEST. *adj.* The superlative of *old*, now changed to *old*. [*elab, ealþop, ealdýrte, Saxon.*]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space. *Dryden.*

2. The person that has lived most years.

Eldent parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

E'LDING.* *n. s.* [*Sax. æleb, fire; Icel. eldr, the same.*] Wood and sticks for burning; fuel in general. North. *Grose.*

ELECAMP'NE. *n. s.* [*helenium, Lat.*] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampne* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

To ELE'CT.† *v. a.* [*electus, Lat.*]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elect* first, beguil'd. *Daniel.*

Such as thou hast solemnly *elect*ed,
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton, S. A.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*ed a hundred senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

Nor can they think, with the Sublapsarians, that reprobation is only God's passing by those whom he does not *elect*. *Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.*

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these *referend* fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembl'd
To plead your cause. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton, P. L.*

ELE'CTANT.* *n. s.* [from *elect*; formed like *expectant* from *expect*.] One who has the power of choosing. A word not likely to be used. The same writer has adopted, which is merely to be mentioned, *electancy*.

E L E

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.

Search on Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. (1763), p. 55.

ELE'CTION. *n. s.* [*electio, Lat.*]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the meetest? *Whitgift.*

Him, not thy *election*,

But natural necessity, begot.

Milton, P. L.

As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Sprut.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will!
Now, if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will choose. *Rogers.*

4. Discefnment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things; which so cleareth men's judgement and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into error. *Baron.*

In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*
Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison, Spect.*

ELECTIONEE'RING.* *n. s.* [from *election*.] The practice of soliciting votes at the election of a member for parliament; any business connected with such election. A low word.

Farewell distress, and gloomy cares!

A merrier theme my muse prepares:

For lo! to save us, on a sudden,

In shape of porter, beef, and pudding,

Though late, *electioneering* comes!

Strike up, ye trumpets and ye drums!

At length we change our wonted note,

And fast all winter on a vote:

Sure canvassing was never hotter!

Warton, Newsman's Verses, 1768.

ELE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *electif*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Grew.*

E L E

ELE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the bribe'd electors' hopes,
Alone she gave us emperours and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELE'CTORAL. *† adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes in the empire. *Burke, Speech on Econ. Reform.*

ELECTORALITY. ** n. s.* [from *electoral.*] The territory of an elector.

Not to trouble one another, or any thing to them belonging; as electoralities, principalities, subjects, towns, villages.

Treaty in Wotton's Rem. Dat. 1620, p. 533.

ELE'CTORATE. *† n. s.* [Fr. *electorat.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire. *Addison, Frecholder.*

ELE'CTRESS. ** } n. s.* [from *elector.*] The wife or

ELE'CTRESS. *} widow of an elector.*

In the end of his [the elector of Brandenburg's] life, the electress had gained great credit. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times, 1688.*

The act of parliament settled the crown on the electress Sophia and her descendants, being protestants. *Burke.*

ELE'CTRE. *n. s.* [*electrum*, Lat.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. *} adj.* [from *electrum*. See **ELECTRICK.** *} TRE.*

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies also I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electric body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderful what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistrery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton, Opticks.*

ELECTRICIAN. ** n. s.* [from *electrum*. Fr. *electricien.*]

One who is skilled in the theory of electricity.

I cannot enter into this particular subject without first settling a dispute amongst *electricians*.

Wilson, Experiments Phil. Transact. (1759,) vol. li. p. 309.

ELECTRICITY. *† n. s.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE.**]

A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the industry of the present age,

E L E

first excited by the experiments of Mr. S. Grey, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

The mechanical theory of *electricity* invented by Dr. Franklin, is believed by some philosophers not so well to explain the various phenomena of *electricity*, as may be accomplished by an hypothesis of the existence of two electric fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one of them to be called vitreous, and the other resinous, *electricity*. The latter opinion I am inclined to espouse.

Darwin's Phytologia, p. 310.

The theory of two electric fluids has been forsaken by all the principal modern writers on *electricity*, as being incapable to explain a great number of phenomena; and the theory of a single electric fluid is universally adopted, as being both simple and sufficient to explain the phenomena.

Brit. Crit. 1801. July.

To ELECTRIFY. ** v. a.* [from *electrum* and *fic*, Lat.]

To render electric; to communicate electricity.

The explosion of a cannon in St. James's park, is observed to electrify the glass of the windows of the treasury.

Dr. Steph. Hales on Earthquakes, (1750,) p. 22.

To ELECTRIFY. ** v. a.* [from *electrum*.] To attract by a peculiar property.

He [Dr. Lister, in 1685] did not doubt that several things would electrify. *Hist. of the Royal Soc. iv. 395.*

ELECTRO-METER. ** n. s.* [from *ἤλεκτρον* and *μέτρον*, Gr. Fr. *electrometre*.] An instrument contrived for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality, of electricity in any electrified body. *Chambers.*

ELECTUARY. *† n. s.* [*electarium*, Caelius Aurel. which is now written *Electuary*; Dr. Johnson says. Our word was, two centuries since, *electuary*. V. Hu- loet's Dict. Adopted from the old Fr. *electuaire*. *Electary* has been since offered in the Hist. of Medical Transactions, but has not been followed.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Electuaries* made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEMO'SYNARY. *† adj.* [*ἐλεημοσύνη*, Gr. See **ALMS.**]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used. Dr. Johnson says, citing a solitary passage from Glanville, in which the word is no adjective but a substantive. Yet an elegant writer of modern times has not scrupled to employ the adjective in this sense.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears, that the *elemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery, acted a play.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 390.

2. Given in charity; "given in alms." Bullokar. This is also the present use.

All crown lands and *elemosynary* lands.

Stephens, Add. to Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, p. 173.

E L E

He had done several *elemosynary* cures amongst them, for they are generally very poor.

Relat. in Sprat's Hist. of the R. Soc. p. 209.

ELEEMO'SYNARY.* *n. s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity.

Living as an *elemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the Creation. *South, Sermon, iii. S. 1.*

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself. *Glanville, Scopsus.*

E'LEGANCE.† } *n. s.* [*elegance*, Fr. *elegantia*, Lat.]
E'LEGANCY. }

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh, Hist.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

The beauty, ornament, and *elegancies* of life.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 85.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

E'LEGANT.† *adj.* [*elegant*, Fr. *elegans*, Lat.]

1. Nice; accurate in discerning. I place this sense first, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice whatever, because it applies to the mind; and because the examples under the two following definitions are only those modern ones, which Pope and his own London afforded Dr. Johnson. Yet I must observe, that our old lexicography considers the word as applicable only to personal ornaments or accomplishments; as neat, fresh, gorgeous, gay, pretty, fine, trim, &c. See the Dictionaries of Barret and Bullokar. Milton, however, has left these trappings, and thus described the power of distinguishing for which Adam compliments his spouse.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,

And *elegant*, of sapience no small part;

Since to each meaning savour we apply,

And palate call judicious. *Milton, P. L. ix. 1018.*

2. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.

There mightst thou find some *elegant* retreat.

Pope. London.

3. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour *elegant* with ease.

Pope.

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Educ.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake.

Roscommon.

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope, Odys. Notes.*

E'LEGICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *elegiacus*, Fr. *elegiaque*.]

Belonging to an elegy; lamenting; mournful.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

E'LEGICK.† *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.]

1. Used in elegies.

E L E

Another thing yet more considerable is conduct, and design, in whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, the lyrick, the *elegiack*. *Phillips, Theat. Poetarum, Pref.*

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his *elegiack* but his hexametrick poetry.

Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Pref.

Why Hammond, or other writers, have thought the quatrains of ten syllables *elegiack*, it is difficult to tell.

Johnson, Life of Hammond.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

Elegy speaks here her own proper native language, the unaffected plaintive language of the tender passions: the true *elegiack* dignity and simplicity are preserved and united, the one without pride, the other without meanness.

Ld. Chesterfield, Pref. to Hammond's Elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Bullokar.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.

Gay, Trinia.

E'LEGI'ACK.* *n. s.* *Elegiack* versè.

His Latin *elegiacks* are pure. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

E'LEGI'AST.* } *n. s.* [from *elegy*. Our old word for
E'LEGIST. } writers of this class was the more

stately term of "*elegiographer*, one who writes mournful songs," Cockeram; which has now found a welcome in France; "*élegiographie*, auteur d' elegies," Morin, Fr. et Gr. Dict. Etym. 1809.] A writer of elegies.

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 108.

E'LEGY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elegie*; Lat. *elegus*, *elegia*, and *elegia*, from the Gr. *éλεγος*, complaint, grief.

Plebilis indignos, Elegia, solve capillos;

Hec nimis ex vero nunc ubi nomen inest.

Ovid.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,

The mournful swan sings her own *elgy*.

Dryden.

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

A versification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires.

Shenstone, Pref. to his Elegies.

E'LEGIT.* *n. s.* [Latin.] In law, a writ, so called.

It is generally known, a judgement being obtained or acknowledged for any debt since the statute of Westm. 2. 13 Ed. I. c. 18. one half of the debtor's land is to be delivered unto the creditor until the obligation is satisfied, under a writ called *Elegit*, and this writ has been ever since the ordinary assurance of the land, and the great foundation of general credit in the nation.

Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.

E'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Lat.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have.

Hooker.

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles.

Boyle.

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded.

Watts.

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me.

Shakespeare.

My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

The king
Contending with the fruitful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat.

2 Peter, iii. 10.

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*.

Bacon.

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*.

Waller.

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*.

Shakespeare.

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*.

Milton, *P. L.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent.

Baker on Learning.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
—One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners.

Hooker.

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters.

Spenser on Ireland.

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world.

Gal. iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master.

Dryden.

To ELEMEN-† v. a. [from the noun. Sir Kenelm Digby uses *elementate* for this verb, Supplem. to Cabala, p. 247. But he will hardly be followed.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.

Boyle.

Fond creature, thou art *elemented* and organed for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception; such immediate displays of divinity infinitely transcend the analogy of thy order, and the immoderate glory of such a revelation would but absorb thy soul.

Manningham, *Diss.* (1681,) p. 29.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull stationary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove
Those things which *element* it.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 41.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness.

Waller, *Life of Donne*.

ELEMENTAL-† adj. [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

The firmament, *element* of light, pure
Transparent, *elemental*.

Milton, *P. L.*

If dusky spots are rays of his brow,
And streaks of such red, a *elemental* colour show.

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That sullen mixture shall at once declare

Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.

Dryden, *Virg.*

The heavens, and the simple or *elemental* bodies, as the earth, the water, and the air.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,

And sip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea.

Pope.

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the viens, and occasion an effusion of blood.

Brown.

3. Rude; elementary.

The druids are said to be very expert in astronomy, in geography, and in all parts of mathematical knowledge. And authors speak, in a very exaggerated strain, of their excellence in these, and in many other sciences. Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they had; but I can scarcely be persuaded, that their learning was either deep or extensive.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* i. 2.

ELEMENTALITY-† n. s. [from *elemental*.] Composition; combination of ingredients.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, (or what else you will call this *mal dire*,) is out of dispute.

Whitlock, *Mann. of the English*, p. 456.

ELEMENTARITY-† n. s. [from *elementary*.] The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

ELEMENTARY-† adj. [Fr. *elementaire*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water.

Ray.

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Initial; rude.

Your courtier *elementary* is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost.

Roid's Inquiry.

3. Of or belonging to the elements.

Cockeram.

The harmony of heaven and the *elements* was put out of tune, in the *elementary* part of the world, by the sin of man.

Harnar, *Tr. of Beza's Serms.* (1587,) p. 257.

Some luminous and fiery impressions in the *elementary* region.

Spencer on Prod. p. 33.

ELEMI-† n. s.

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound, and collect the resin.

Hill, *Mat. Med.*

ELENCH-† n. s. [*elenche*, old Fr. *elenchus*; Lat.]

An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not meet present death.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Of these *sophisms* and *elenchs* of merchandise I skill not.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

All your *elenchs* in logick come within the compass of juggling.

Selden, *Table-Talk*.

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old popular, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us.

Deasy of Piety.

E L E

To ELE'NCHIZE.* *v. n.* [from *elench*; coined perhaps by Ben Jonson, in order to ridicule the pretended accomplishments of "Fly, professor in the Inn."] **To dispute.**

Tip. Hear him problematize.

Pro. Bless us, what's that?

Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize*.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

ELE'NCHICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *elencticus*.] Serving to confute.

Doctrinal application—is of two kinds; didactical, *elenchical*.—*Elenchical*, *ἐλεγχτικόν*, in some controverted point, which is usually called an use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.

Wilkins, Ecclesiastes or Gift of Preaching, § 2.

ELE'OTS. *n. s.* Some name the apples in request in the cyder countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

E'LENGE.* See ELLINGE.

E'LEPHANT.† *n. s.* [*elephas*, Lat. The learned Hyde refers to the Arabick *phil*, a mountain, as the etymon.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes.
The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold.

Dryden, Virg.

ELEPHANTIASIS.† *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

He differed in the temper of his body, being inclined to the leprosy called *elephantiasis*, noisome to the patient, but not infectious to the company. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 94.*

ELEPHANTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE.† *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.]

1. To raise up aloft.

O, the noble combat, that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband; another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

This subterranean heat or fire, which elevates the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours, that tended to elevate a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

3. To raise with great conceptions.

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be elevated with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune elevates his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind.

Savage.

4. To elate with vicious pride.

To mischief swift, hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest.

Milton, P. L.

E L F

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgements of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgements of others as learned? *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE.† *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.]

1. Exalted; raised aloft.

Of each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills.

Milton, P. R.

2. Raised with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.

Milton, P. L.

ELEVATION. *n. s.* [*elevatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and elevation of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little elevation. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern elevation, as Nova Zembla. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ELEVATOR.† *n. s.* [from *elevate*; formerly our word was *elevatory*, Fr. *elevatoire*. Cotgrave.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chyrurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVE.* *n. s.* [French.]

1. Literally, a scholar or disciple; one who has studied under a particular master.

He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *elèves*. *Ld. Chesterfield, Characters.*

2. One brought up, or protected, by another; as the Italian *allievo*, "a foster child or servant of our bringing up." Florio's Ital. Dict. 1598.

ELEVEN.† *adj.* [ænbelen, Saxon; æn, one, and lyran, to leave: *one left above ten*. V. Skinner, Etym.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

ELEVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh, Hist.*

ELF.† *n. s.* plural *elfs* and *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh. Baxter's Gloss. This is all which Dr. Johnson offers respecting the etymology. We may trace the word to a different origin. *Alp* and *alf*, in the northern languages, signified both a mountain and a spirit or demon of the mountains. V. Keyserli Antiq. Septentr. p. 500. Goth. and Icel. *alp*, a good or evil genius; *alp*, Sax. munt-*elphen*, mountain *elves*; pubu-*elphen*, wood *elves*, *ps-ælfen*, sea *elves*. Thus

ELF

Shakspeare distinguishes them; "Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves, &c." *Tempest*. Fletcher, in the *Faithful Shepherdess*, distinguishes between the *elf* and the *fairy*, though he places both among "the powers that haunt the grove;" as, the "goblin, wood-god, fairy, elf, or fiend." The general opinion of *elves* was, that they were a kind of diminutive demons, called also *dwergar* or *dwarfs*. Shakspeare calls them *demy-puppets*. Hence the word has passed into our language for *dwarfs* in general, of which meaning Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. It is conjectured by some that these little people have been imported into Europe by the crusaders from the east. "What indeed are the *genii* of the Arabs, the *peris* of the Persians, but the *elfs* and *fairies* of England?" *Hole on the Arabian Nights' Entert.* p. 12.]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.

Shakspeare.

Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees.

Milton, P. L.

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green.

Pope.

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but satires to set up ourselves.
However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself.

Dryden.

Swift.

3. A dwarf, or little person. *Hidoet, and Barret.*

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor weeting how the muse should soar on high,
Wisheth poor starr'ling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly.

Shenstone.

To *ELF*. v. a. [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-hair*.

Hammer.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots.

Shakspeare.

ELF-LOCK.† n. s. [*elf* and *lock*.] Hair twisted by elves; a common superstition, which seems to have had its rise from the horrid disease called the *plica Polonica*.

Warburton.

This is that very Mab,
That plots the mares of horses in the night;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once entangled, much misfortune bodes.

Shakspeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

ELFIN. adj. [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; elfish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly.

Spenser, F. Q.

ELFIN.* n. s. A child; an urchin. See the third sense of *ELF*.

ELI

She was just and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfin* ears would oft deplete
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed.

Shenstone, *Schoolmistress*, st. 15.

ELFISH.* adj. [from *elf*.] Relating to elves or demons. See *ELVISH*.

In Chaucer's *Tale of the Chanon Yeman*, chymistry is termed an *elfish* art, that is, taught or conducted by spirits. This is an Arabian idea. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 169.

To ELICIT. v. a. [*elicio*, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be elicited, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

He elicits those acts out of the mere lapsed state of human nature.

Cheyne.

ELICIT. adj. [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness: meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues.

Hammond.

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will.

South.

To ELICITATE.* v. a. [Lat. *elicio*.] To elicit; to fetch out by labour or art.

Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate.

More, *Song of the Soul*, iii. ii. 41.

ELICITATION. n. s. [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object.

Bp. Bramhall.

To ELIDE.† v. a. [*elido*, Lat.]

1. To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is elided.

Hooker.

2. To cut off a syllable. See *ELISION*.

Mr. Wolf remarks the care with which the ancients, in apostrophized words, connected the consonant belonging to the *elided* syllable with that immediately following; whereas, among us, it is by well-informed readers often made to terminate the former syllable.

Brit. Crit. 1796, Sept.

ELIGIBILITY.† n. s. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice; because to all persons, which are within the possibilities and state of pardon, it becomes a great instrument of pardon for sin.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness.

Fiddes, *Serm.*

ELIGIBLE. adj. [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions?

Swift.

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities.

Swift.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense.

Richardson, *Clarissa*.

ELIGIBLENESS. n. s. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

To ELIMINATE.* *v. a.* [*elimino*, Lat.] To open; to release from confinement; to put out of doors.

Lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er eliminat'st thy door.

Lovelace, Lucast. Posth. (of the Snail,) p. 16.

Loose me from earth's inclosure, from the sun's
Contracted circle set my heart at large;
Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd;
Teach me, by this stupendous scaffolding,
Creation's golden steps, to climb to Thee.

Young, Night Th. 9.

ELIMINATION.† *n. s.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection.

He (St. Peter) writes this [his first epistle] to his countrymen, the Jews; amongst whom, notwithstanding their dispersion, there were doubtless many rich owners, as there are still in many parts of the world, after all their disgraceful eliminations.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 201.

ELIQUATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eliquatus*.] In metallurgy, a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them.

Chambers.

ELISION. *n. s.* [*elisis*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *can't th' attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and elisions, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene.

Swift.

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an elision of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

ELITE.* *n. s.* [French. *Prendre la fleur, l'élite d'une chose*.] A word, of military adoption, not wanted in our language; for the flower of an army much better expresses, what elite pretends, the selection or chosen part of it; "the choice and flower of all the troops," as Denham writes. Yet elite is old, in the Scottish terms, for one elected to a bishoprick.

To ELIXATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *elixo*.] To seeth or boil.

Cockeram.

ELIXATION.† *n. s.* [from *elixate*.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Elization is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot: to which corruption, or putrefaction, is opposite.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 21.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its elization in the stomach.

Brown.

ELIXIR. *n. s.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture.

Quincy.

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and elixirs fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r.

Waller.

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal.

Donne.

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delight.

South.

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here

Breathe forth elixir pure!

Milton, P. L.

ELK. *n. s.* [*alc*, Saxon.]

The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyish, in Summer it is paler. The horns of the male elk are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges.

Hill.

And, scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk

Lies slumb'ring sullen in the white abyss.

Thomson.

ELKE.* *n. s.* [Welsh *elarch*; Cornish, *elerch*; a swan. Lat. *olor*.] A wild swan, sometimes also called *hooper*. It is of less size than the tame swan.

EL.† *n. s.* [eln, Saxon; *alleina*, Goth. *ulna*, Lat. Thus our own word was formerly written *eln*. "An ell or *elne*." Huloet. "It was xv *elnes* compass." Barret.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece.

Addison.

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Make not an ell by trifling in thy woe.

Herbert.

ELLINGE.* *adj.* [perhaps from the Sax. *ælenge*, long, not soon ceasing, tedious, troublesome. But Ray proposes the Fr. *éloigner*, Lat. *elongatus*, and the ancient Sax. *ellenbe*, far off, far from. He then mentions the usage of the word in Sussex, as Grose mentions the same in Kent, viz. solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from neighbours. Bullokar defines it *strange*. Others consider it merely in the sense of dull or melancholy.] Cheerless; sad.

Heavy-cher'd I yede, and *elenge* in herte.

Viz. of P. Ploughman, fol. 111. b.

ELLIPSIS. *n. s.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer: as, the thing I love, for the thing which I love.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, Rom. iv. 18.

Hammond.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced.

Harris.

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon.

Wilkins, Dædalus.

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric.

Bentley.

ELLIPTICAL.† } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.]
ELLIPTICK. }

1. Having the form of an *ellipsis*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptical* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Denoting the use of the rhetorical figure.* Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning. See *ELLIPSIS*.

We may more rightly say, that *is ipse* is an *elliptical* expression instead of *est ipse*.

Killicobull, Annot. N. Test. (1693.) p. 174.

- ELLIPTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *elliptical*.] According to the rhetorical figure.

"Looked upon as dull" [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *as*. The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, "looked upon as being as dull as."

Hurd on Addison, vi. 179.

ELM. n. s. [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit-trees; because the roots of the elm will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,
Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds.

Thomson.

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an elm, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakspeare.*

*ELMY.** *adj.* [from *elm*.] Abounding with elm trees.

The simple spire, and *elmy* grange. *T. Warton, Ode xi.*

*ELOCUTION.** *n. s.* [Lat. *elocutus*.]

1. A removal from the usual place of residence.

When the child either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parent's disposing.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

2. A departure from usual method; an *ecstasy*.

In all poetry (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an *elocation*, and emotion of the mind. The poet must be *extra se positus, et à mente alienatus*. *Fotherby, Atheom. p. 30.*

ELOCUTION. n. s. [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocation*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whose taste, too long forbore, at first essay
Gave *elocation* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to praise.

Milton, P. L.

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocation*, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocation*. *Dryden.*

*ELOGE.** *n. s.* [French.] A funeral oration; a panegyrick on the dead.

I return you, Sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it.

Atterbury to Mons. Thiriot, Ep. Corr. i. 179.

*ELOGIST.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *elogiste*.] One who pronounces a panegyrick.

[One] made the funeral sermon, who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Wotton, Rem. p. 366.*

ELOGY. n. s. [*eloge*, Fr.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

*TO ELO'GNATE.** *v. a.* [Fr. *eloigner*, Lat. *elongo*.]

To remove.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as *Italian* is from the Latin.

Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 149.

TO ELO'IGNE.† *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. *Nor* disused. Spenser's word is *esloyne*.

From worldly cares himself he did *esloyne*,

And greatly shunned manly exercise.

Spenser, F. Q.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do

To anger destiny, as she doth us;

How I shall stay though she *eloigne* me thus,

And how posterity shall know it too.

Donne.

*ELO'IGNMENT.** *n. s.* [Fr. *eloignement*.] Remoteness; distance.

He discovers an *eloignement* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

*TO ELO'NG.** *v. a.* [old Fr. *ehlonguer*, to delay, to keep back; Lat. *elongo*.] Our expressive old word has been converted, in a modern edition of Giles Fletcher's poem, into *keeping back*. To put or set far off; to retard. *Bullockar.*

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat

Elonging joyful day with her sad note.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. ii. 24.

TO ELO'NGATE.† *v. a.* [*elongo*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

2. To put further off.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

TO ELO'NGATE. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varyeth eastward. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ELONGATION.† *n. s.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of being stretched.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 297.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. **Distance**; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville, Scepis.*

5. **Departure**; removal.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence, must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him. *Sp. Hall, Rom. p. 89.*

Nor shen had it been placed in a middle point, but that of despect, or *elongation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **ELOPE**.† v. a. [*loopen*, to run, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Sax. *hleapan*, which also means to run; whence our verb *to leap*, the old preterite of which is *lopc*. "He laughing *lope* to a tree." Speuser, Shep. Cal. March, ver. 81.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?

She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter, For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELOPEMENT. n. s. [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbutnot.*

E'LOPS.† n. s. [*ἔλωψ*.] A fish; reckoned however by Milton among the serpents, Dr. Johnson says; in which circumstance, it may be added, Milton is supported by the authority of Pliny and Nicander.

Scorpion and asp, and amphibena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipsas. *Milton, P. I.*

E'LOQUENCE. n. s. [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*

Flourish'd, since ante.

Milton, P. L.

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,

And speaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;

Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakespeare.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,

And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

E'LOQUENT. adj. [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Isaiah, iii. 3.*

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove

What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENTLY.* adv. [from *eloquent*.] In elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, commend or dispraise or exhort or dissuade, accuse or defend *eloquently*, as occasion happeneth.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 41. b.

Remembering the wisdoms, advertisements, counsels, dissuasions from vice, and other profitable sentences, most *eloquently* and familiarly shewed in those comedies.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 43.

A thing written or spoken very *eloquently*. *Barret's Alacrie.*

For, as a great man justly and *eloquently* reasons, men are naturally more watchful in a matter so dear to them.

Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 316.

ELSE.† pronoun. [eller, Saxon; *alia*, Goth. *alius*, Lat. *ἄλλος*, Gr. *another*.] Other; one besides: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to see him. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He saw, 'twas then with him, as now with you;

He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Denham.*

ELSE.† conj. [eller, Sax. Germ. *alles*; Su. Goth. *ēla*, or; Lat. *alias*, Gr. *ἄλλος*, otherwise. Our word was formerly *elles* or *alles*; and Mr. Horne Tooke asserts that it is no other than *alep* or *aly*, the imperative of *alepan* or *alypan*, to dismiss.]

1. Otherwise.

1. *Ser.* They are ready to attend.

2. *Ser.* Sure some great person,
They would not make this hurry *else*.

Beaumont and Fl. Custom of the Country.

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,

But stand aloof, and think profane to view:

This saulchion, *else*, not hitherto withstood,

These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause? *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found,

And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes or before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious,

Or *else*, good night your vow. *Shakespeare.*

ELSEWHERE.† adv. [Sax. *ellep-hwærp*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Rawley, Hist.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,

Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,

And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice

Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Milton, P. R.*

Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not.

Grant, Bills of Mortality.

2. In other places; in some other places.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame

Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*. *Milton, P. L.*

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere*;

My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or strange thing. *Tillotson.*

ELARN.* *n. s.* [Teut. *aelsene*. See **AWL**.] A shoe-maker's awl. Cumberland. *Grose.*

TO ELUCIDATE.† *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain; "to make bright."

Bullockar.

To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

By this way we may not only divert ourselves, but elucidate our own thoughts. *Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.*

ELUCIDATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elucidation*.] Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

I know not any that has received so little elucidation.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, Pref.

ELUCIDATIVE.* *adj.* [from *elucidate*.] Throwing light; explanatory.

ELUCIDATOR. *n. s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators. *Abbot.*

ELUCTATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eluctatus*.]

1. The act of bursting forth.

There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble eluctation of truth. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 5.*

2. Escape.

By the power of our faith, which is the victory that overcomes the world, at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful eluctation.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 268.

TO ELUDE.† *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or elude the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to elude, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape; "to deceive."

Bullockar.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found.

Pope.

ELUDIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be eludible by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift.*

ELVELOCKS. *n. s.* [from *elvs* and *lock*.] Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies. See **ELF-LOCK**.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling elvelocks, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ELVERS.* *n. s.* Small eels, caught in some parts of the kingdom, particularly about Gloucester and Tewksbury. These are, in reality, young congers, or sea-eels. They get up into rivers while very small; and, as they precede the shads, it is conjectured that they supply them with food. *Chambers.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See **ELF**.

Fairy elves

Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees.

Milton, P. L.

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear!

Pope.

ELVISH.† *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfish*, Dr. Johnson says.

One of his contemporaries so wrote it. See **ELFISH**. The old word *elvish* is applied, by Chaucer, to chymistry, which he calls "elvish craft," and "elvish lore," Chan. Yeoman's Tale; where Mr. Tyrwhitt supposes the meaning to be *fairy-like* or *fantastick*. But see **ELFISH**. Elsewhere, by the father of our poetry, the word is used for *sullen*, *reserved*, *morose*; a sense unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.]

1. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Here no night-ravens lodge, more black than pitch,
Nor elvish ghosts, nor ghastly owls do flee.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

Thou elvish markt, abortive, rioting hog!

The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shakspeare.*

No muse hath been so bold,

Or of the latter or the old,

Those elvish secrets to unfold,

Which lie from others reading.

Drayton.

2. Reserved; coy; disdainful.

He seemeth elvish by his countenance,

For unto no wight doth he dalliance.

Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas.

Thou art too elvish, faith thou art; too elvish, and too coy:
Am I, I pray thee, beggarly, that such a flocke enjoy?

Warner, Albion's England, (1597.)

ELUMBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELUSION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elusion*, Lat. *elusio*.

This is also a very old English word, though Dr. Johnson has produced no other example than the comparatively modern one from Woodward.] An escape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

If our senses be daily deceived in this matter, then is the sensible sacrament nothing els but an elusion of our senses.

Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 307.

This place of our Apostle stands for us unshaken by any the impotent blasts of his frivolous elusions, and shall warrant us against Earth and Hell, that a bishop may be the husband of one wife. *Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 108.*

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

ELUSIVE.† *adj.* [from *elude*.]

1. Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives

Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope, Odys.*

2. Tending to deceive; fallacious.

Pleasures, and enjoyments, which their religion continued them were insubstantial, elusive, and transitory.

Student, ii. 364.

ELUSORINESS.* *n. s.* [from *elusory*.] The state of being elusory. *Ash.*

ELUSORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade retreats, and elusory tergiversation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO ELUTE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be eluted by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TO ELUTRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELUTRIATION.* *n. s.* [from *elutrio*.] The act of straining off; in metallurgy, the separating the

E M A

lighter matters, from the mixed ores of metals, by means of great quantities of fair water. *Chambers.*
ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elysus*, Lat.] Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
 Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton, P. L.*

ELYSIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
 So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,
 Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
 And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

'EM. A contraction of *them*.
 For he could coin and counterfeit
 New words with little or no wit;
 And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
 The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

TO EMACERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *emacero*.] Our old word for *emaciate*. Thus Bullokar: "To emacerate, or emaciate; to wax lean; to pine away with sorrow, envy, toil, or the like." We now use *macerate* and *maceration*.

EMACERATION.* *n. s.* [from *emacerate*.] Leanness, or falling away in flesh. *Bullokar.*

TO EMACIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

TO EMACIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *emaciatus*.] Sunk; wasted; deprived of flesh.

The vivid vermeil fled his fady cheek,
 And his big paunch, distended with the spoils
 Of half his flock, *emaciate*, groan'd beneath
 Superiour pride, and nightier lust of power. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

EMACIATION. *n. s.* [*emaciatius*, Lat.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectic fever. *Graunt.*

TO EMACULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emaculo*.] To make clean; to take out spots. *Cockeram.*

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him, [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, &c. *Hales, Rep. p. 273.*

EMACULATION. *n. s.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots of foulness. *Dict.*

E'MANANT.† *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat. South writes our word *emanent*, unless it be an error of the press, which is not agreeable to its etymon *emano*, *emanas*, &c. *emanans*. In a modern periodical publication I have seen *emane* for *emanate*, to which, if it could be tolerated, South's *emanent*, supposing it not a corruption, might then be added.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Evidence brings a property *emanant* from the essence and being of knowledge. *South, Sermon ix. 322.*

E M A

TO E'MANATE.† *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else.

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power. *Burke.*

EMANATION. *n. s.* [*emanatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. *Bp. Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
 Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;
 So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
 Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *epanation* of his fires
 That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;
 Each art he prompts, each charm he can create:
 What'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

E'MANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Lat.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

TO EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession, of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependance. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPATION.† *n. s.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanville, Scerpius.*

A certain freedom and activity of mind which immediately followed the national *emancipation* from superstition, contributed also to produce innumerable compositions in poetry. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 1.*

EMANCIPATOR.* *n. s.* [from *emancipate*.] One who releases from any confinement or restriction.

Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the *emancipators*. *The Merits of the Catholics, &c. p. 358.*

TO EMARGINATE.† *v. a.* [Lat. *emargino*, to take away the scurf about the edge of a wound, In this sense also it stands in the old English vocabulary of Cockeram. At present it furnishes the sense of *indent*; as in botany, "an *emarginated* leaf."] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

TO EMASCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;
 Women *emaculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated.

E M B

The harassed, degenerate, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission; servitude is his sensuality; he will not go out free.

Hammond, Works, iv. 515.
Store enough of such *emasculate* theology as this!
Hammond, Works, iv. 571.

EMASCULATION.† *n. s.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

About the time that author came out purged, a reverend doctor had the book, and singularly commended it, as it stood now corrected and amended; for it had passed the stool of repentance, and I believe the *emasculations* were some Scotchman's.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to enclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were embul'd
In golden buskins of costly cordwain.

Spenser, F. Q.

To EMBA'LM.† *v. a.* [*embalmer*, French; *embalsamar*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalme me,

Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

Shakespeare.

I would shew future times

What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and toms on thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as such,
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch.

Donne.

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead.

Pope.

2. To fill with sweet scent.

The buxom air *embalm'd*

With odours.

Milton, P. L.

EMBA'LMER. *n. s.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians,
so the body was utterly consumed.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight:
Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years belleged to make them thrall.

Spenser, F. Q.

In form of airy members fair *embarr'd*
His spirits pure were subject to our sight.

Fairfax.

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embarr'd* all further trade
for the future.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
embarr'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us.

Donne.

EMBARCATION. *n. s.* [from *embark*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solitious for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet.

Clarendon.

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGÓ. *n. s.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez.

Wotton.

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it.

Dryden.

E M B

To EMBA'RGÓ.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay an embargo upon. This word is not modern, as it may seem; for Coles, in his Lat. Dict. 1679. has "to *imbargue*, or lay an *imbargo* upon."

To EMBA'RK.† *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late,

All left, in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a boily of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships *Aeneas* took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skimm'd along the sea. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

All the propositions he could make to Spain, could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might *embark* them against France. *Ed. Clarendon, Life, iii. 956.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,

And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

EMBARCATION.* See EMBARCATION.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away.

Spectator.

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole.

Watts, Logic.

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no servile or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgement.

Wotton.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend.

King Charles.

A pleasure, high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly.

South.

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd:

But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*

Spenser.

EMBA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *embase*.] Deterioration; depravation.

What shall we think of the pleasures of sin, which receive a farther *embasement*, and diminution, from the superaddition of a curse.

South, Sermon, viii. S. iv.

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin.

Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. ch. 17.

EMBA'SSADE.* *n. s.* [French, *embassade*.] Used by

Spenser in the sense either of an embassy, or as *embassadors*; but now disused. See AMBASSADE.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet musick that unto them lends.

Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

EMBA'SSADOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *embassadeur*.] *Barbazan* prefers the spelling with *em* to that of *am*, the word, as he thinks, being derived from the Lat. *immittere*, to send out. *V. Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.* But see AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassadeur* appear'd

With the same message.

Myself my king's *embassador* will go.

Denham.

Dryden.

EMB

EMBA'SSADRESS.† *n. s.*

1. A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.

Garth, *Ovid.*

2. The wife of an ambassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch ambassador or *embassadress*?

Ld. Chesterfield.

E'MBASSAGE.† } *n. s.* [It may be observed, that though E'MBASSY. } our authors write almost indiscrimi-

nately *ambassador* or *ambussador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*, Dr. Johnson says. This is not, universally, however, the case. The Cyclopædia of Chambers presents *EMBASSY* with the accompaniment of *AMBASSY*; and a writer in the Modern Universal History has followed the spelling of *ambassy*. I mention this to shew the exception, but not to propose a deviation from *embassy*. Spenser has once placed the accent upon the second syllable of *embassage*, *F. Q.* iii. ix. 28. And so on *embassade*. But the accent is now fixed upon the first.]

1. A publick message: a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

When he was at Newcastle, he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threatening *embassy*.

Dryden, Æn.

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees.

Bp. Taylor.

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made?

Sidney.

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;

And am I last that know it?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To EMBA'THE.* See To IMBATHE.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattl'd*;

To horse! you gallant prizes, strait to horse!

Shakspeare.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me.

Shakspeare.

On their *embattled* ranks the waves return
And overwhelm the war!

Milton, P. L.

Embattled nations strive in vain

The hero's glory to restrain:

Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,

In vain against his force conspire.

Prior.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night

Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*.

By the second hour of the morn.

Shakspeare.

EMBA'TTLED.* *adj.* Indented like a battlement; a term still used in heraldry; and of very ancient usage in our poetry.

His comb was redder than the fine corall,

Embattled, as it were a castel wall.

Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.

Wearing a diademe *embattl'd* wide

With hundred turrets, like a turribunt.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 28.

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.*

1. [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.] To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

EMB

In her lap a little babe did play

His cruel sport;

For in her streaming blood he did *embay*

His little hands, and tender joints *embrew*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,

And slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. [from *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock.

If that the Turkish fleet

Be upt inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.

Shakspeare.

EMBE'DDED.* *adj.* [en and bed.] Sunk in another substance.

When we reflect upon the number of muscles, not fewer than four hundred and forty-six, in the human body, known and named, how contiguous they lie to each other, in layers, as it were, over one another, crossing one another, sometimes *embedded* in one another, sometimes perforating one another; an arrangement, which leaves to each its liberty and its full play, must necessarily require meditation and counsel.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 9.

To EMBE'LLISH.† *v. a.* [embellir, French. Our word was formerly without the *h*. "Her tears *embelliss'd* her wisely chastity." Chaucer, Leg. of Lucrece.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

Bayleaves between,

And primroses green,

Embellish the sweet violet.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

The work as of a kingly palace-gate,

With frontispiece of diamond and gold

Embellish'd.

Milton, P. L.

How much more *beauteous* had the fountain been,

Embellish'd with her first created green;

Where crystal streams through living turf had run,

Contented with an urn of native stone.

Dryden, Jun.

The names of the figures that *embellish'd* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well.

Locke.

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellish'd* by emperours, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins.

Addison on Italy.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage

With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,

The *embellishments* of life.

Addison, Cato.

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church.

Atterbury.

EMBERING. *n. s.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,

Keep *emberings* well, and fasting days;

What law commands we ought to obey,

For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday.

Tusser.

EMBERS. *n. s.* without a singular. [æmýpua, Saxon, ashes; *einmyria*, Icelandick, hot ashes or cinders.]

Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopp'd, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If the air will not permit,

Some still removed place will fit,

While glowing *embers* through the room

Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.

Milton, Il Pens.

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low

Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,

He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow

Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.

Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;

He takes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.

Dryden, Virgil.

EMBERWEEK. *n. s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but Nelson decides in favour of Mareschal, who

derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *course* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer*.

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks*. *Ayliffe, Parergon*.

To EMBEZZLE. † *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*, Dr. Johnson says, which is a great mistake. It is derived from the old Fr. *besler*, or *embesler*. See Kelham's Norm. Dict. "embeasiler, to filch." See also *To BEZZLE*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is entrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward*.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden, Pers.*

EMBEZZLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

EMBEZZLER. * *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.] One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.

To EMBIBE. * See *To IMBIBE*. *Embibe*, or *enbibe*, is the spelling of Chaucer.

To EMBLAZE. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton, Comus*.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope*.

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shakespeare*.

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton, P. L.*

To EMBLAZON. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill on Providence*.

EMBLAZONER. * *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.]

1. One who publishes in a pompous manner.

But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title page, (whether it be the same man or no, I leave it in the midst,) and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

2. A herald; a blazoner. See *BLAZONER*.

EMBLAZONRY. *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.] Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton, P. L.*

EMBLEM. † *n. s.* [*εμβλημα*, Gr. *emblem*, Fr.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton, P. I.*

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast. *Peacham on Drawing*.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace. *Denham*.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison, Guardian*.

To EMBLEM. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing a solitary instance from Glauville; but it was apparently very common, and has been well employed by Glauville's contemporaries, or rather his seniors.

Jacob is as man; Laban is the churlish, envious, ungrateful world; Leah is the pleasure it pays us with: blemished in that which is the life of beauty; perished even in the eye; *embled* too by the sex of frailty, Women. *Fellham, Res. i. 81.*

The story of the world doth often afford such a kind of representation: sometimes it presenteth a fair view of glorious monarchs and flourishing nations, symbolized by the magnificence of cities and palaces; high and eminent prosperity in the grandees of the earth, figured by the cedars; plentiful and opulent private estates, *embled* by the pregnancy of the fields. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. p. 362.*

I observe many of these airy forms bearing equal date almost with the evils *embled* in them.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Spencer on Prod. p. 220.*
Glauville, Srepsis.

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematic* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior*.

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison*.

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior*.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift*.

EMBLEMATIST. *n. s.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematis*, and heralds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EMBLEMATIZE. * *v. a.* [from *emblem*.] To represent by an emblem.

Now the senary should *emblematize* the world, you shall understand thus: The world is self-complete, filled and perfected by its own parts: so is the senarius, which has no deno-

E M B

ninated part but a sixth, third, and second, viz. 1, 2, 3. which put together make six; and Euclid defines a perfect number from this property, "a perfect number is that which is equal to its parts."

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653), p. 159.

This garden of Eden may *emblemize*, while Adam is dis-couraged of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit.

Ibid. p. 239.

EMBLEMENTS.* *n. s. plur.* [Fr. *emblaver*, to sow the ground with corn; Gr. *ἐμβάλλειν*.] Profits arising from land sown, or generally from the ground.

If tenant for life sow the land, and afterwards die, the exe-cutor of the tenant for life shall have the *emblemments*, and not he in reversion.

Cowel.

The doctrine of *emblemments* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or other annual artificial profit.

Blackstone.

EMBLEMIZING.* *n. s.* [from *emblem*. Fr. *emblemature*.] A making of emblems.

Cotgrave.

TO EMBO'DY.* See **TO IMBODY**. Dr. Johnson writes *embody* under the word *incorporate*, though he takes no other notice of it in his Dictionary.

EMBO'GUING.* *n. s.* [from the Fr. *emboucheure*.] Though we have *disembogue* in almost all our dic-tionaries, yet *embogue* perhaps will be found in none. Nor have I met with an instance of it in any other shape than that of the following noun. The mouth of a river or fen; the place where it empties itself into the sea.

The frosts are so hard and sharp in the *emboguing* of the Meotis fens, that in the very place where Mithridates' lieuten-ant had delivered a battle to his enemies on hard ground, and dry-footed, and there defeated them, the next summer he there obtained another sea-battle against them.

Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, (1613), p. 113.

TO EMBOIL.* See **TO IMBOIL**.

TO EMBO'LDEN.* See **TO IMBOLDEN**. Yet *em-bolden* seems to be the best authorized method of writing the word. So Milton wrote it; so the translators of our present version of the Bible; and so Chaucer.

EMBOLISM. *n. s.* [ἐμβολισμός, Gr.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different man-ners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could.

Holder on Time.

2. The time inserted: intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS. *n. s.* [ἐμβολος, Gr.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our member is like a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart.

Arbutnot.

TO EMBO'NDER.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border. See **TO IMBORDER**. Dr. Johnson has neither. Milton writes it *imborder*.

TO EMBO'SK.* See **TO IMBOSK**.

TO EMBO'SS.* *v. a* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, Fr.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with some-thing rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion Upon the breached verge of the salt flood; Which once a-day, with his embossed froth, The turbulent surge shall cover.

Shakspeare, Timon.

Thou art while,

A plague sore, or embossed carbuncle, In my corrupted blood.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

E M B

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*, And all his people.

Milton, P. L.

All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm

The bees drive out upon each other's backs,

To *emboss* their hives in clusters.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

On the sides of this (which began the other part) were placed two great statues, feigned of gold, one of Atlas, the other of Hercules, in varied postures, bearing up the clouds, which were of relieve, *embossed*, and tralucet as naturals.

B. Jonson, Masques.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*

Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost.

Dryden, Virg.

3. To enclose; to include; to cover. [from *em-boister*, French, to enclose in a box. See **TO IMBOX**.]

The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd

In his brass-plated body to *emboss*.

Spenser, F. Q.

• And in the way, as she did weep and wail,

A knight her met; in mighty arms *emboss'd*.

Spenser, F. Q.

4. To enclose in a thicket. [*emboscure*, Ital.]

Like that self-begotten bird

In the Arabian woods *embost*.

Milton, S. A.

5. To hunt hard. "When a deer is hard run, and *foams at the mouth*, he is said to be *embost*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, espe-cially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embost*, from *bosse*, Fr. a tumour." Hammer. It is rather, in the present sense, from the Spanish *emboçar*, to cast out of the mouth. And it is thus often applied, by our old writers, to a hunted deer.

As a dismayed deer in chase *embost*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 17.

Oh, he is more mad

Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly

Was never so *embost*.

Shakspeare.

We have almost *embost* him: you shall see his fall to-night.

Shakspeare.

Look as an hart, with sweat and blood imbrued, Chas'd and *embost*, thirsts in the soil to be.

P. Fletcher, Poet. Misc. p. 86.

EMBO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *emboss*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; emi-nence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.

Bacon, Essays.

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word *pendentis*; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo.

Addison on Italy.

TO EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit

Embottled, long as Priamean Troy

Withstood the Greeks, endures.

Philips.

TO EMBO'UND.* See **TO IMBOUND**.

TO EMBO'W.* *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To bend like a bow; to arch; to vault. Dr. Johnson writes this word *imbow*; but his examples from Spenser and Milton are against it, being in the authors' own editions *embow*. Bacon indeed has *imbow*. Our old lexi-cography, on the other hand, gives *embow*; as, "roofs carved and *embowed*," Barret.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure

Embow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament.

Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 19.

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,

With gilden horns *embowed* like the moon.

Spenser, Vis. of World's Vanity.

The gilted roofs embow'd with curious work.

Gascoigne's Jocasta, i. 2.
The inner part is hollow or *embowed*, [i. e. vaulted,] and the outward is bended.

Bruskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 47.

The high embowed roof,

With antick pillars massy proof. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To EMBO'WEL.† v. a. [from *bowel*. Norm. Fr. *embouellecz*, embowelled.]

1. To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

The schools,
Embowed of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakespeare.*

Embowed'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The roar

Embowed'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton, P. L.*

Fossils and minerals that th' embowed'd earth
Displays. *Philips.*

2. To bury within any other substance.

His dreadful mud he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadful instrument of yre
Thought sure have powdered him to powder soft,
Or deepe embowed'd in the earth entyre. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 15.*

He conceals the loss, and counterfeits another ring like it
of silver, embowelling a motto to this purpose, "O perti-
naces, O prenitentes!" from which pattern most mahome-
tans to this day wear rings of silver. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 267.

EMBO'WELLER.* n. s. [from *embowel*.] One who takes out entrails.

We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer,
and of all other inferior officers under him such as the dis-
sector, *emboweller*, pollinator, salter, and other dependant
servants, as dressers of the dead, painters, carvers, and the
like. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

To EMBO'WER.* v. n. [from *bower*.] To lodge; to build; to bower. See To BOWER.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs embouring,
Chaunted their sundry tunes. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

To EMBO'X.* See To IMBOX.

To EMBRA'CE.† v. a. [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kind-
ness.

Embrace again, my sons! he foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
Chaucer uses it in the sense of *take hold of*.

[She] could so the people's heart embrace,
That each her loveth that loketh on her face. *Clerk's Tale.*

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' occasion to depart. *Shakespeare.*

At first, her mother-earth she holdeth dear,
And doth embrace the world, and worldly things. *Davies.*

They who are represented by the wise virgins, embraced the
profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also
had done. *Tillotson.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, natural philoso-
phy embraces many sciences.

4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encom-
pass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd. *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be embraced. *Shakespeare.*

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having exa-
mined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Flance, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must embrace the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

8. To fasten; to fit close. [Ital. *imbracciare*, "porsi
ed avvoltarsi al braccio, cappa, scudo, &c." Vocab.
Della Crusca.]

Who, seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike arms about him gan embrace,
And in the rest his ready spear did sticke. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 26.*

To EMBRA'CE. v. n. To join in an embrace.

Let me embrace with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakespeare.*

EMBRA'CE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs. *Denham.*

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT.† n. s. [from *embrace*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all;
And hopes with foul embracements her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall. *Sidney.*

There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste em-
bracements, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that
Love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their
hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a throw'd
embracement. *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide embracements filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood,
and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable,
as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won
honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would
shew most love. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

6. Admission; reception.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of
the Northumbrians to the embracement of Christian religion. *Weever.*

EMBRA'CE.† n. s. [from *embrace*.] The person
embracing.

Yet are they the greatest embracers of pleasure of any other
upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may
satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howell.*

The error once broached, found many embracers.

Fuller, Holy War. p. 96.

EMBRA'CEMENT.* n. s. [from *embrace*.] An embrace.

Huloet, and Barret.

Such wanton tunes, [and] homely embracements.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 496.

To EMBRA'ID.* v. a. [from *braid*, which, I have
already observed, is the parent of our word *apbraid*.]

To censure in opprobrious terms. Not now in use.

See To BRAID.

[He] embraided him with cowardise.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 167. b.

EMBRA'SURE. n. s. [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture
in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed;
battlement.

To EMBRA'VE.† v. a. [from *brave*.]

1. To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to
adorn. Not now in use.

E M B

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrace*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. To inspire with fortitude.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Chari's generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self.

Beaumont's *Psyche*, (1651.) xvii. Arg.

To EMBROCATÉ. *v. a.* [*εμβρῶχω*.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm.

Wiseman on *Inflammations*.

EMBROCAT'ION † *n. s.* [from *embrocate*. This word is of no great age in our language. When Sir William Petty addressed Hartlib on the Advancement of Learning, it was *embroché*. "Administering—to each patient his physick—*embrochaes*, fomentations, frictions." Advice of Sir W. Petty, &c. 1648. p. 16.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavour to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts.

Wiseman, *Surg.*

To EMBROIDER. † *v. a.* [*broder*, French. Our word at first was *embraid* or *embroud*. "Mantles *embrouded* well," Chaucer's Flower and Leaf; and even so late, as in 1630. "The dew—with pearl *embrouds* each meadow," Drayton's Muses Elysium. It was also *embroder* before *embroider*, as in Barret's Dictionary of 1580.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering* or lifting of one favour upon another.

Wotton.

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,

That it became a garden of a wood.

Waller.

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering*.

Spectator, No. 606.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;

This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.

Pope.

EMBROIDERER. *n. s.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*.

Reclus, xlv. 10.

EMBROIDERY. *n. s.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,

In emerald tufts, flowers purpl'd, blue and white,

Like saphire, pearl in rich *embroidery*,

Buckled below her knighthood's ben'ing knee.

Shakespeare.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely.

Bacon, *Advice to Filiius*.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,

With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.

Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions.

Spectator, No. 474.

To EMBROÏL. *v. a.* [*broûiller*, French.]

1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war.

K. Charles.

Rumour next, and chance,

And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,

And discord with a thousand various mouths.

Milton, *P. L.*

E M B

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.

Dryden.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so *embroiled* with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction.

Addison on *Italy*.

3. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.

Decay of *Piety*.

EMBROÏLEMENT. * *n. s.* [from *embroil*.] Confusion; disturbance.

The cause of this uncertainty was, the *embroilments* and factions that were then amongst the Arabs.

Maunderell's *Journey*, p. 56.

To EMBROÏTEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To enclose in a brothel.

Men, which choose

Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,

Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.

Donne.

To EMBROÏWN. * See To IMBROWN.

To EMBROÏE. * See To IMBUE. The most ancient method of writing this word, which I have found, is, in 1555, with *em*. And so Barret in his Dict. 1580.

EMBRYO. † } *n. s.* [*ἐμβρυον*, Gr. The word *embryon* EMBRYON. } was asserted by Addison to be of Milton's coinage; but it existed, before Milton wrote, both as an adjective and a substantive; though Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice it as an adjective; nor has he any instance of it in the plural number as a substantive.]

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner.

Bacon.

An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryon*.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The reverence I owe to that one womb,

In which we both were *embryons*, makes me suffer

What's past.

Beaumont and FL. Q. of Corinth.

Embryos, and idiots, eremites, and friars.

Milton, *P. L.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet

Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd,

Appear'd not.

Milton, *P. L.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,

See how she works, and how her work proceeds.

Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit

Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd

Within its crimson folds.

Thomson, *Spring*.

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*.

Swift.

EMBRYON. * *adj.* Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production.

The *embryon* blossom of each spray.

W. Browne, *Brit. Past.* (1613.) i. 4.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto speculation; and so give life unto *embryon* truths, and verities yet in their chaos.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* ii. 5.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,

Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring

Their *embryon* atoms.

Milton, *P. L.*

A kind of *embryon*, imperfect, heathen.

Hammond's *Works*, iv. 571.

To EMBURSE. * See To IMBURSE.

To EMBURSY. * *v. a.* [from *busy*.] To employ.

The accustomed and usage

Of ancient poets, ye wote full wele, hath bene

Them selfs to *embury* with all their whole courage.

Skelton's *Poems*, p. 11.

E M E

EME.† *n. s.* [came, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; which is not exactly the case. See EAME.

To EMEND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emendo.*] To amend; to correct.

Have us excused, that we no better do,
An other time to *emende* it if we can.

Mystery of Candlemas-day, (1512.)

EMENDABLE. *adj.* [emendo, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATELY.* *adj.* [Lat. *emendatus.*] Without fault; correct.

The printers were very desirous to have the bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of the time for the recognising of the same would require.

Taverner, Dedication of the Bible to K. Hen. VIII. (1539.)

EMENDATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *emendation.*]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

Nor is the Divine goodness less to be seen, venerated, and praised, in those *emendations*, which follow, to our ease and comfort, the lawful applications of art, and ingenuity.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 57.

The essence and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

Who ever heard either of *ελεειν* or *ελεειν*?—*Παλαια* comes forty times in Homer, and if he [Barnes] had been, as he thinks himself, a *Mæonides*, sextus pavone ex Pythagoræo," he might have found out the *emendation*.

Bentley to Dr. Davies.

E'MENDATOR.† *n. s.* [emendo, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

In the copies, which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, (1672.) p. 123.

EMENDATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *emendatus.*] Contributing correction or emendation.

Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

The high credit in which *emendatory* criticism was held at the beginning of this [the eighteenth] century.

Hurd, Life of Warburton.

To EMENDICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emendico.*] To beg. See To MENDICATE.

Cockcrum.

EMERALD. *n. s.* [emeraude, French; smaragdus, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient *smaragdus*; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness.

Hill on Fossils.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*?

Sidney.

The *emerald* is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ore.

Woodward on Fossils.

Nor deeper verdure dyes the robe of spring,

When first she gives it to the southern gale,

Than the green *emerald* shows.

Thomson, Summer.

E M E

To EMERGE.† *v. n.* [emerge, Lat. Dr. Johnson's earliest authority is that of Boyle. In 1656, the word was enumerated, by Heylin, amongst the uncouth and uncommon.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit.

Boyle.

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired.

Burnet, Theory.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track.

Dryden, Homer.

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more.

Newton, Opticks.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;

And shining suns descend to sable night.

Dryden, Fab.

When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright,

Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,

Let each deplore his dead.

Pope, Odys.

I have often studied, and admired, why their parents would, under such mean encouragements, design their sons for the church; and those chief most towards and capable and select geniuses among their children, who must needs have *emerged* in a secular life.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 40.

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*

A rising world.

Thomson, Summer.

EMERGENCE.† *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which any thing is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.

Boyle on Colours.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours.

Newton, Opticks.

3. Any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.

Granville, Scepis.

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer.

Addison, Freeholder.

EMERGENT.† *adj.* [from *emerge.*]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look

Above the main, which now shall hit the stars.

B. Jonson.

Immediately the mountains huge appear

Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave

Into the clouds.

Milton, P. L.

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

3. Proceeding of issuing from any thing.

Is't not

A perfect act and absolute in law?

Seal'd and deliver'd before witnesses?

The day and date *emergent*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.

South.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

She composed certain prayers, herself, upon *emergent* occasions.

Bacon, Collect. of Q. Elizabeth.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses.

Clarendon.

Christ was of that infinite wisdom and knowledge, as to enact laws of that universal compliance with all the conditions of man, that there can be no new *emergent* inconvenience unforeseen by him, that should at any time make the obligation of them to cease.

South, Serm. vii. 117.

EMERITED.* *adj.* [*emeritus*, Lat.] Allowed to have done sufficient publick service.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen.

Evelyn, iii. vii. § 15.

EMERODS. } *n. s.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids*, ἀιμορροΐδες.]

EMERODS. } Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods*.

1 Sam. v. 6.

EMERSION.† *n. s.* [from *emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid.

They demonstrate or set forth by their baptism, that is, by their immersion into the water, and their *emersion* out of the same, their death and resurrection.

Knafehull, Annot. (1693) p. 207.

2. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

EMERY. *n. s.* [*smiris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

Hill, Mat. Med.

EMETICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐμετικόν*.] Having the quality of

EMETICK. } provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick.

Hale.

EMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls.

Boyle.

EMETICK.* *n. s.* A medicine provoking vomits.

There is a vast deal of propriety, as well as pleasantry, in the weapons Garth [in his *Dispersary*] has given to his warriors. They are armed much in character, with causticks, *emeticks*, &c.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

E'MEU, or E'MEW.* *n. s.* In zoology, a name of the cassowary, a large bird of the ostrich kind; used in our heraldick language.

EMICATION. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fœtid exhalation.

Brown.

EMICTIION. *n. s.* [from *emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*.

Harvey on Consumptions.

EMIGRANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *emigrans*.] One who emigrates. A modern word. See **EMIGRATE**.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the publick expence.

Robertson.

In these expeditions the northern *emigrants* were attended by their poets.

Warton, Hist. R. Poet. i. Diss. 1.

EMIGRATE.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *emigratus*.] This word, a century and a half since, was in use, apparently as a philosophical term; for it is ridiculed as such, by a quaint author, among several Platonical expressions, in the passage which I cite. The accent is there placed on the second syllable. Of the verb *emigrate* the use is probably modern. Dr. Johnson gives no example.] Wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,

And in abstract embraces greet;

(Till that the fates permit) let's live

Intranced by love intuitive. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quir. p. 228.*

To EMIGRATE.† *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

A man who stays at home, gains nothing by his neighbour's *emigrating*. *Conversation in Boswell's Life of Johnson, in 1778.*

They don't *emigrate*, till they could earn their livelihood in some way at home.

Ibid.

The surplus parts of this phletorick body always must *emigrate*.

Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 60.

EMIGRATION. *n. s.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions.

Hale.

EMINENCE.† } *n. s.* [*eminence*, Fr. *eminentia*, Lat.]

EMINENCY. }

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds.

Ray on the Creation.

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satire or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.

Addison, Spectator.

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet

Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest.

Wotton.

He deserv'd no such return

From me, whom he created what I was,

In that bright *eminence*; and with his good

Unbraided none.

Milton, P. L.

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content.

Tillotson.

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety.

Stillington.

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,

And pure thou wert created, we enjoy

In *eminence*.

Milton, P. L.

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;

Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.

Shakspeare.

8. A title given to cardinals, Dr. Johnson says. It should be added, that Cardinal Barberini first caused the title of *eminenza* to be affixed to the ecclesiasticks of this rank; in order to equal the phrase of *excellency* applied to sovereign princes in Italy; but the princes, upon the assumption of *eminency*

E M I

by the cardinals, took that of *highness*, *altezza*; thus leaving the cardinals to toil after them up the hill of title in vain! The grand master of Malta had also the appellation of *eminency*.

The late most grievous cruelties, and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the vallies of Piedmont, within the duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*.
Milton, Lett. of State, to Card. Mazarine.

EMINENT.† *adj.* [*eminent*, old Fr. *eminens*, Lat.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek. xvi. 24.*
Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads, and buries us.
Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion.
Addison, Freeholder.

Eminent the mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Gloucester.*

EMINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton, P. L.*
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely hast shunn'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd
To some great work. *Milton, S. A.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgement of what is *eminently*
best. *Dryden.*
That simplicity, without which no human performance can
arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in
this. *Swift.*

EMIR.* *n. s.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians. "Mortis Ally by the Persians is called *emir el memumim*, i. e. prince of the faithful." Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 268. "Amir or *emir ul onra*, a lord of lords or chief of the nobles." Flowers of Pers. Literature, p. 7. Among the Turks, it is usually applied to the descendants of Mahomet.

We may here bring in the *emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who for distinction sake wear about their heads turbans of a deep sea-green. *Ricaut.*

EMISSARY.† *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has, under the first definition, given the passage from B. Jonson, which I cite to illustrate the word as an adjective.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privacy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

E M M

EMISSARY.* *adj.* [adopted from the Latin *emissarius*, which is applied by Plautus to the eye, as the reverend Mr. Whalley long since observed on the passage in B. Jonson; and which, he might have added, is literally adopted by a better writer than the facetious bard. See EMISSARIOUS.] Looking about; prying.

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

EMISSION. *n. s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*
Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

EMISSARIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *emissarius*.] Prying; narrowly examining.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 184.

TO EMIT.† *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The soil being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judges' authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

By this Act of Uniformity, there was an end put to all the liberty and licence which had been practised in all churches from the time of his majesty's return, and by his declaration that he had *emitted* afterwards. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 296.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *n. s.* [*ἐμμήνια* and *ἄγω*.] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently, such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMMET.† *n. s.* [*æmette*, Saxon. Formerly written *emote*. "The *emote* or *ant*." Barret, Dict. 1580. From the Saxon word, *æmt* is conjectured to have been formed; and then *ænt*, whence *ant*. See ANT.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

First crept

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton, P. L.*

TO EMMET. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

E M P

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settl'd visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmove*,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakespeare.*

To EMMO'VE.† *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing the first of the examples from Spenser. But it was not overlooked in later times by Thomson, who has well employed it.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her humblesse low —
Did much *emmove* his stout heroick heart. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Ten thousand throats that, from the flowering thorn,
Hymn their good God, and carol sweet of love;
Such grateful kindly raptures them *emmove*.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

EMOLLIENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating.

Arbuthnot.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLIENTS. *n. s.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLIMENT.* *n. s.* [*Lat. emollimentum.*] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

EMOLLITION. *n. s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstrua are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMOLUMENT.† *n. s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit gotten properly by grist, *molendini merces*; hence its general application; but the word was, in 1656, reckoned by Heylin as uncouth and unusual.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternally. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tutler.*

EMOLUMENTAL.* *adj.* [from *emolument*.] Useful; yielding profit.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable, and truly *emolumental* of this nature. *Evelyn's Preface.*

EMONGST. *prep.* [So written by Spenser.] Among.

The many birds of every sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quicken'd the dull spirit with musical comfort. *Spenser, F. Q.*

EMOTION. *n. s.* [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville.*

To EMPAIR.* *v. a.* [Fr. *empirer*, to impair, imbase, or make worse." &c. Cotgrave. The orthography, therefore, is *empair*. In fact our old lexicographers so give the word; as Huloet and Barret. And, before them, Chaucer wrote it *empeirc*; by

EMP

whose example Spenser was also guided; for he writes it not *impair*, though Dr. Johnson has cited him to sanction that spelling. However, see To IMPAIR.] To injure; to diminish.

Wend with me, that ye may see and know
How fortune will your ruin'd name repaire,
And knights of maidenhead, whose praise she would *empaire*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 34.*

To EMPAIR.* *v. n.* To become less; to grow worse.

His [land] encreased, but mine did *empaire*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 8.

To EMPA'LE.† *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disforested his mind!

Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;

Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donac.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Raleigh, Essays.*

The English *empal'd* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bar'd off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

Keep yourselves in breath,

And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakespeare.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack

The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake

To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul

And fright him back. *Donac.*

Thank my charms,

I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,

Yet unconsum'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?

His skin flend off, and roasted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;

Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left

To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison, Cato.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging;

they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPALEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *empale*.]

1. The punishment of *empaling*, yet practised in Turkey. See the 4th sense of EMPALE.

2. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, paleways.

Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Cannynge, and of his friends or relations. *Warton, Hist. E. Poet. ii. 154.*

3. In botany, the cup or outmost part of the flower of a plant, or that encompassing the foliation of the attire. *Chambers.*

It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose *empalement* rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod. *Müller, Gard. Dict.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. s.* [from *pannè*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent a panel. *Decay of Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Gos. of the Tongue.*

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To EMPA'RADISE.* So Donne, and others, improperly write the word. It is from the Italian *imparadisare*, and therefore Milton and others write it *imparadise*. See **To IMPARADISE**.

To EMPA'RK.* *v. a.* [old French *emparcher*, "enformer dans un parc," Roquefort; "*emparcher*, to impound," Cotgrave.] To enclose as with a fence or pale; to shut in.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits.

Bp. King, Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 32.

EMPA'RLANCE.† *n. s.* [from *parler*, French.]

1. It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowel.*

2. Parley. *Obsolete.*

That damzell loudly him bespake,
And shew'd that with his lord she would *emparlaunce* make.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 50.

EMPA'SM. *n. s.* [*εμψασω*]. A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION.† *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind *embrac'd*,
That yet those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*

Bring *empassioned* more effectually with the death, blood-shed, and bitter passion of our Saviour, when we see that story fully and lively represented unto us in colours or work by a skilful hand, *Montagu, App. to Cæs. p. 254.*

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began. *Milton, P. I.*

EMPA'SSIONATE.* *adj.* [from *empassion*.] Strongly affected. In some editions of *Spenser*, this expressive word is unwarrantably converted into *compassionate*.

On the contrary part,
Rose many advocates for her to plead:—
And lastly Grief did plead, and many tears fourth pour.
With the near touch whereof in tender heart
The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate*,
And woe inclined much unto her part.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 46.

To EMPA'ST.* See **To IMPAST**.

To EMPEA'CH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *empescher*. *Minshew*, under *impeach*, gives the two senses of *accuse* and *hinder*; and so does Dr. Johnson, who, in the very first example cited by him, has converted *empeach* into *impeach*. It is the first of the following passages in *Spenser*. But some editors have, in several places of that poet, taken this unwarrantable liberty. The word, in the present sense, should perhaps be always written *empeach*. See **To IMPEACH**.] To hinder; to oppose.

That he be not endomaged or *empeached* by his adversaries.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 73.

There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *empeach*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 34.

Such superfluities they would despise,
Which with sad cares *empeach* our native joys.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 15.

EMPE'RAL.* *adj.* See **EMPE'RIC**.

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much and gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were? *Spenser.*

EMP

EMPERESS.† *n. s.* [from *emperour*, now written *empress*, Dr. Johnson says. Our word, however, is the old French *empereis*, *emperix*; thus, at its introduction by Chaucer, "as any lady, *empeice*, or queen," *Wife of Bath's Tale*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *emperess* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*

2. The wife of an *emperour*.

Lavinia will I make my *emperess*,
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Tit. Andron.*

To EMPE'RIL.* *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To endanger.

His person to *emperil* so in fight. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 10.*

EMPE'RISHED.* *part. adj.* [so written by *Spenser*; yet we write *imperishable* from the French *imperissable*.] Decayed; perished; destroyed.

I deem thy brain *emperished* be
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

EMPEROUR. *n. s.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king; as the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,

Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

EMPERY.† *n. s.* [*empere*, old French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. A word out of use.

A lady

So fair, and fasten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the greatest king double. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Take on you the charge

And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shakspeare.*

EMPHASIS. *n. s.* [*ἐμφασις*, Gr.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

O, that brave *Cæsar*!

—Be chok'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shakspeare.*

Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

EMPHATICAL.† } *adj.* [*ἐμφανίζω*, Gr. to appear, *emphastiqué*, old Fr. *emphatique*, modern. Cotgrave renders the word by the English "*emphastical*, spoken or done with an *emphasis*;" but Cockeram, his contemporary, gives *emphatical*, as meaning "that which is uttered with most express signification." The expression is adopted from the term, as applied by the ancient philosophers, to those colours which are apparent in clouds before the rising or after the setting of the sun, or in the rainbow. See the second definition.]

1. Foreible; strong; striking.
When the mind is once drooping, things which before passed away as matters of course and casualty, are now drawn within the compass of passages and *emphatical* evils.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 28.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning!
In proper and *emphastick* terms, thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

2. Striking the sight.
It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle on Colours.*

EMPHATICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! *South.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvy of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSEMA. *n. s.* [*ἔμφυσημα*.]

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman.*

EMPHYSEMATOUS. *adj.* [*ἔμφυσημα*, Gr.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TO EMPIERCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw.

Spenser, F. Q.

EMPI'GHT. *preterite and part. from To pight, or pitch.* [See *PITCH*.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and, ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween.

Spenser, F. Q.

EMPIRE. *n. s.* [*empire*, Sax. *empire*, Fr. *impèrium*, Lat.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit.

Rowe.

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*.

Temple.

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands

The *empire* of the sea. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK. *n. s.* [*ἐμπιρικῆς*, Gr.] This word seems to have been pronounced *empirick* by Milton, and *empirick* by Dryden. Milton's pronunciation is to be preferred. So far Dr. Johnson. It may be added that the word was formerly written, improperly, *emperick*; long before Dryden's time, as in the Proceedings against the Jesuit Garnet, 1606, &c. whence perhaps the accent on the first syllable of the word, which, however, is not peculiar to Dryden; for Shakspeare uses it. But it is not to be defended. The etymon is the Gr. *πειρα*, experiment; whence our word was originally *empeirall*, and the quacks were called "*empeirall* practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcotically, &c." Harmer's Transl. of Beza, 1587, p. 421. Hence also the Fr. *empirique*.]

1. One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians; *Empiricks*, [*Empiricks*], Methodists, and Dogmaticks.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 244.

2. A trier; an experimenter; a quack; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only.

Quincy.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*.

Hooker

To prostitute our past-cure malady

To *empiricks*; or to disserve so

Our great self and our credit.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists.

Brown.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers.

Swift.

The illiterate writer, *emp'rick-like* applies

To each disease unsafe chance remedies;

The learn'd in school, whence science first began,

Studies with care the anatomy of man.

Dryden.

EMPI'RICAL. *n. s.* [*adj.* [from the noun.]]

EMPI'RICK.

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire

Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist

Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,

Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.

Milton, P. L.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative.

Shakspeare.

No popular *empirical* means so probable.

Hammond, Works, iv. 484.

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;

Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,

And by the event condemn'd or justify'd.

Dryden.

EMPI'RICALY. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM. *n. s.* [from *empirick*. Fr. *empiricisme*.]

Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

Paracelsus was the father of *empiricism*.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iv. 21.

More *empiricism* without some foundation in nature.

Pownall on Antiq. p. 152.

EMPLA'STER. *n. s.* [*ἐμπλαστρον*, Gr.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written, *plaster*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See *PLASTER*.

Let us lay on the sovereign *emplasters* of the most precious and meritorious mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 79.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples.

Wiseman, Surgery.

TO EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* [Fr. *emplastrer*; from *ἐμπλαστρον*. One of our oldest verbs.] To cover with a plaster; figuratively, to hide.

Faire as ye his name *emplastre*,

He was a lechour, and an idolastre.

Chaucer, March. Tale.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [*ἐμπλαστικῆς*, Gr.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction.

Wiseman, Surgery.

EMP

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbutnot on Air.*

To EMPLEA'D.† v. a. [old Fr. *emplaidier*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanville, Scepstis.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*, Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden, Juv.*

To EMPLOY. v. a. [*emploier*, Fr.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent; as, the king *employed* the minister; or cause, as, the publick credit *employed* the minister.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year, Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer To turn the glebe. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. In the following quotations it is used with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. To seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ it to*. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, where ever any one was pleased to *employ it upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change, the boy *Employ'd* his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn, Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay, Past.*

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of galleys. *2 Mac. iv. 20.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise; And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra, x. 15.*

Jesus Christ is furnished with superiour powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superiour works, and appointed to be the Sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're destroy'd; All his force on you he tries, Be but watchful and *employ'd*, Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Molleur, Don Quixote.*

To study nature will thy time *employ*; Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale benenth, With want and sorrow, with disease and death, Do they more bless'd perpetual life *employ* In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLOY.† n. s. [Fr. *emploi*.]

1. Business; object of industry.

We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant *employ*. *Guardian, No. 158.*

Present to grasp, and future still to find, The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.

EMP

Least animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLOYABLE. adj. [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle.*

EMPLOYER.† n. s. [from *employ*.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade.*

2. One that sets others to work.

Troilus, the first *employer* of pandars. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

EMPLOYMENT.† n. s. [from *employ*.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

Creatures who have the labours of the mind, as well as those of the body, to furnish them with *employments*. *Guardian, No. 158.*

2. Business; the state of being employed.

They shall sever out men of continual *employment*. *Ezek. xxxix. 14.*

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king, On whose *employment* I was sent to you. *Shakspeare, F. Lear.*

To EMPLUNGE.* v. a. [from *plunge*.] To force suddenly.

When she was thus inshipp'd, and woefully Had cast her eyes about to view that hell Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*, She spies a woman sitting with a child Sucking her breast, which was the captain's wife. *Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.*

To EMPOISON.† v. a. [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison; to evenom. This is the more usual sense.

Empoisoning the beholders with wanton looks, and all manner of wicked examples. *Harmer, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 187.*

One doth not know How much an ill word may *empoison* liking.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Situation of Paradise, &c. (1683,) p. 62.

EMPOISONER. n. s. [*empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

EMPOISONING.* n. s. [from *empoison*.] *Empoisonment*.

They fell in conference touching the *empoisoning* of the queen. *Bacon, Report of Lopez's Treason.*

EMPOISONMENT. n. s. [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

EMPORETICK. adj. [*εμπορητικός*.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM.† *n. s.* [*ἐμπορίον*, Gr. Of much older authority than that of Dryden, the earliest example of the word given by Dr. Johnson; and used also in the plural, which had escaped notice.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

No village shall stand above six, seven, or eight miles from a city, except those *emporiums* which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, &c.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader, p. 61.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. Dryden.

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. Atterbury.

TO EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverish* their clothes to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. Sidney.

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. Waller.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. South.

Fresh roses bring,
To strow my bed, till the *empoverish'd* spring
Confess her want. Prior.

2. To lessen fertility; as, tillage *impoverishes* land.

EMPOVERISHER. *n. s.* [*from impoverish.*]

1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. Mortimer.

EMPOVERISHMENT. *n. s.* [*from impoverish.*] De-pauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. Spenser on Ireland.

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. Swift, *View of Ireland.*

TO EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [*from power.*]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. Dryden, *Juv. Ded.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. Swift.

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? Baker on Learning.

EMPRESS. *n. s.* [*contracted from emperess*, which is retained by Jonson in the following lines.]

1. The wife of an emperor.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtle circles that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *emperess*. B. Jonson.

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! Milton, *P. L.*
Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. Dryden.

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. Prior.

EMPRISE.† *n. s.* [*emprise*, French. This abbreviation of *enterprise* was introduced into our language by Chaucer. The Spanish thus use *empresa*, and the Italians *impresa*.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; *enterprise*.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. Spenser, *F. Q.*

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise*. Fairfax.

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*. Milton, *P. L.*

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*. Pope, *Odyssey*.

TO EMPRI'SON.* *v. a.* [*Fr. emprisonner*, Lacombe.]

To put in prison. Yet our word is almost uniformly written *imprison*. See *TO IMPRISON*.

EMPTIER.† *n. s.* [*from empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. Nahum, ii. 2.

Hail, hail, plump paunch, O the founder of taste,
For fresh meats, or powder'd, or pickle, or paste,
Devourer of broil'd, bak'd, roasted, or sod;
And *emptier* of cups, be they even or odd. B. Jonson, *Masques*.

EMPTINESS. *n. s.* [*from empty*.]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stroll. Philips.

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

3. A void space; vacuity; *vacuum*.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. Dryden.

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. Bentley.

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. Dryden, *Dufrenoy, Pref.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. Dryden.
Form the judgement about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. Atterbury.

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. Pope.

EMPTION.† *n. s.* [*emption*, old French; *emptio*, Lat.]

The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. Arbuthnot on Coins.

EMPTY. *adj.* [*emrig*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. Shakspeare, *Hen. V.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. Gen. xxxvii.
If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty*. Burnet, *Theory*.

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean. Spenser, *F. Q.*

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

EMP

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.
Pleas'd in the silent shade with empty praise. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away empty. *St. Mark, xii. 3.*
When ye go, ye shall not go empty. *Exodus, iii. 21.*

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been empty handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;
And still return'd as empty as I went. *Dryden, Virg.*

6. Hungry.
My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and empty headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satire courtly and severe. *Felton on the Classics.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.
Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind. *Genesis, xli. 27.*

Israel is an empty vine. *Hosea, x. 1.*

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.
The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And empty dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden, Æn.*

To EMPTV.† v. a. [Sax. emptican.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum, ii. 2.*

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and empty them of their blood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPTY.* v. n. To become empty.
The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone
Now, Sun. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To EMPURPLE.† v. a. [Ital. incorporare; and Milton writes our word with im, though Spenser writes it em.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Of from the Forrest wildings he did bring,
Whose sides empurpled were with smiling red. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 17.*

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gushing gore distain'd. *Philips.*

EMPUSE.* n. s. [Lat. empusa; Gr. ἐμψυσα.] A phantom; a spectre.

It were well if the exorcist would rail upon, mock, and jeer at the devil; for he cannot endure a witty and a sharp taunt, and loves jeering and railing no more than he loves holy water; and this was well tried of old against an empuse that met Apollonius Tyanæus at mount Caucasus, against whom he railed, and exhorted his company to do so.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

A painted lady is to be looked upon rather as some spectre, or empusa, than as a handsome woman.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Ilandson. p. 107.

EMP

To EMPURZLE. v. a. [from puzzle.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them into strange conceptions to make out. *Broun.*

EMPYEMA. n. s. [ἐμψύμα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An empyema, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an empyema, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMPYREAL.† adj. [ἐμψυγος, Greek; empyreco, Ital. Dante.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. Tickell accents it on the penult. The word is not wholly poetical, as Dr. Johnson's examples might lead the reader to suppose; nor is Milton, whose authority is the earliest of those cited by him, the coiner of it.

It is easy to say much in exalting this happy state of solitude, all the space between earth and the empyreal heaven, the seat of the blessed, being the scope we have to extend our thoughts upon. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. (1648,) P. i. p. 321.*

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton, P. L.*

Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*
But empyreal forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYREAN.† n. s. [ἐμψυγος, Gr. empyrée, French. Crashaw uses it in the Latin form of empyreum.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Through all the spheres
Of musick's heaven; and seat it there on high
In th' empyreum of pure harmony. *Crashaw, Musick's Duel.*

The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton, P. L.*

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton, P. L.*

The empyrean rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton, P. L.*

EMPYREAN.* adj. Empyrean.
The clouds,
Disparting wide in midway sky, withdrew
Their airy veil, and left a bright expanse
Of empyrean flame. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

EMPYREUM. } n. s. [ἐμψύρευμα.] The burning to
EMPYREUMA. } of any matter in boiling or distil-
lution, which gives a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an empyreum, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or dust about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul empyreuma. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. adj. [from empyreuma.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYREUMATICK.* adj. Having the taste or smell of burnt substances.

EMU

It [the whisky] was strong, but not pungent, and was free from the *emphyreumatick* taste or smell.

Johnson, Journey to the W. Islands.

EMPHYRICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. *ἐμψυρος*.] Containing the combustible principle of coal.

Of these and some other *emphyric* marks, I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 81.

EMPHYROSIS. n. s. [*ἐμψυγός*.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclisms and *emphyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

TO EMULATE.† *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin; from *ἀμιλλα*, Gr. a combat, a dispute.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have

Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow

The better precedent.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,

And *emulate* my great original.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,

Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face.

Pope.

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond.

Shakespeare.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,

No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire.

Pope.

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.

Arbuthnot.

EMULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Ambitious; desirous to rival or excel.

Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

EMULATION.† *n. s.* [*æmulatîo*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine *emulation*

Hath not that honour in't it had; for where

I thought to crush him in an equal force,

True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,

Or wrath or craft may get him.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them.

1 Mac. viii. 16.

Aristotle allows that some *emulation* may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds.

Sprat.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem.

South.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast,

And your own fame now rebs you of your rest:

Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,

As bodjes nourish'd with resembling food.

Dryden.

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, *emulations*, wrath, strife.

Galat. v. 20.

What madness rules in brainsick men,

When for so slight and frivolous a cause,

Such factious *emulations* shall arise!

Shakespeare.

EMULATIVE.† *adj.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

Nor can a fairer kindred title move

His *emulative* age to glory's love

Than Edward, laureate prince.

T. Warton, Verses on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1762.

EMULATOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *émulateur*; Lat. *æmulator*.] A rival; a competitor; "one who envies another."

Huloet.

EMU

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep.

Bacon, Essays.

I'll tell thee, Charles; it is the stubbornest young fellow of France; full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

A youth at first despised and slighted by the experience and haughtiness of his jealous *emulators*; but after bowed and kneeled to, by all that drew breath under the wing of the Roman Eagle.

Fellham, Res. ii. 85.

Shenaar, signifieth, Dens *Æmuli*, the tongue of the envious, or *emulator*, the same with Dens Theoninus.

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 444.

EMULATRESS.* *n. s.* [from *emulator*.] She who is desirous to equal or excel.

Historiographers should be very precise, true, and unpassionate; neither profit or fear, rancour or affection, should make them to tread awry from the truth, whose mother is history; the *emulatrix* of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come,

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. p. 16.

TO EMULE.† *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate.

Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. One of his contemporaries, however, thought it worthy to be revived.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,

Provoked me to play some pleasant fit; —

Yet, *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand

My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,

And plaid thereon; for well that skill he cond.

Spenser, Colin Clout.

Whom *emuling* I deftly learn'd to sing.

Edwards, Sonnet, Canons of Crit. (1758), p. 296.

TO EMULGE. v. a. [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. adj. [*emulgens*, Lat.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys.

Harris.

It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein.

Brown.

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum.

Cheyne.

EMULOUS.† *adj.* [*æmulus*, Lat.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,

Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of spite,

Shall be the work of one.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Like *emulous* courtiers, that gape and vie for the next preferment.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

One of those great controversies which were agitated between the *emulous* schools of Sammai and Hillel.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

May we live so far

From difference, or *emulous* competition,

That all the world may say, although two bodies,

We have one mind.

Beaumont and Fl. The Protheus.

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual *enmity* with her, but always *emulous* and suspectful of her.

Hopwell, Voc. Forest.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: with of before the object of emulation.

By strength

They measure all, of other excellence

Not *emulous*, nor care who then excels.

Milton, P. I.

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise

To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise.

Prior.

Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art.

Prior.

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

EMULOUSLY. † *adv.* [from *emulous*.] With desire
of excell'ing or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

Of friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair
Is virtue kindling at a rival fire,
And, *emulously*, rapid in her race. *Young, Night Th. 2.*

EMULSION. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMUNCTORIES. *n. s.* [*emuntorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emuntories*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emuntories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *More against Atheism.*

Discoursing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emuncory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emuntories* to secrete the humour. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

EMUSCATION.* *n. s.* [from *emuscor*, Lat.] The act of clearing from moss.

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause by dressing with lime. *Evelyn, ii. vii. § 8.*

EN. † An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

The uncertainty, which Dr. Johnson notices, in respect to *en* and *in*, might be removed, if due attention were paid to the derivation. Thus, as *entire* is admitted to be derived from the French *entier*, the form of *intire* should not be observed; thus *enquire*, as being from the French *enquiere*, seems preferable to *inquire* from the Latin *inquiro*; and *enclase*, from the French *enclos*, to the Latin *inclusus*; while, on the other hand, *include* is directly from the Latin *include*.

EN.* The plural number, in our old language, of the verb, *as, I escape, they escapen.*

To ENABLE. † *v. a.* [from *able*; old Fr. *enhabler*.] But see **ABLE**. To make able; to empower; to supply with strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should *enabled* be thy acts to sing. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath *enabled* me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry. *1 Tim. i. 12.*

His great friendship with God might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury.*

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

ENABLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *enable*.] Ability; power to do a thing.

They owe much of these furtherances and *enablenents* to the civil discipline and politick literature of courts.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648.) p. 118.

To ENACT. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.
In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He speaks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakespeare.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakespeare.*

ENACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. † *n. s.* [from *enact*.] In Sherwood's old Dictionary, it is *enacter*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing. Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy. *Shakespeare.*

ENACTURE.* *n. s.* [from *enact*.] Many editions read *enactors* in the following line of Shakespeare.] Purpose; determination; decree.

What to ourselves in passion we propose,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose:
The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

ENALLAGE. † *n. s.* [*ἐναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

Beza is pleased to blame this version, saying it was an harsh *enallage*, forgetting himself, I suppose, that with the Greeks the participle is frequently put for the infinitive with words that signify any affection of the mind.

Anditchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 253.

To ENAMBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enam bush'd* them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To ENAMEL. *v. a.* [from *amel*. See **AMEL**.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Must I, alas!

Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;

Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamelled* silver plates,

to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift's Last Will.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To ENAMEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them

more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

ENAM'EL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,
Upon the bright enamel of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, enamels,
and factitious gems.

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAM'ELLER.† *n. s.* [from enamel.] One that practises the art of enamelling; *encaustes*, Lat.

ENAM'ELLING.* *n. s.* [from enamel.] The art of applying enamels on metals.

The colouring of furs; *enameling*, and *anealing*.

Sir W. Petty, *Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 286.

To ENAM'OUR.† *v. a.* [from *amour*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old French verb *enamourer*; upon the participle of which, *enamouré*, Lacombe makes this observation: "qui est devenu tout-à-coup amoureux d'une femme: *Les Anglois se servent de cette expression*." It is originally from the Latin *amare*.] To inflame with love; to make fond: often with *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd* of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity.

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!

I thought I was *enamour'd* of an ass.

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero.

Or should she, confident,

As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,

Descend with all her winning charms begirt,

To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once

Wrought that effect on Jove, so fables tell.

He, on his side,

Leaning half-raised, with looks of cordial love

Hung over her *enamour'd*.

Your uncle cardinal

Is not so far *enamour'd* of a cloyster,

But he will thank you for the crown.

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he who

is *enamoured* of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own

can please.

ENAMORA'DO.* *n. s.* [from *enamour*. Ital. *innamorato*.]

One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his

delight.

ENARMED.* *adj.* [probably from the old French

enarme, "anse ou courroie d'un bouclier;" Lat.

arma. V. Lacombe, Suppl. and Roq.] A term of

heraldry, signifying that the horns, hoofs, beak,

talons, &c. of any beast or bird of prey, being their

arms or weapons, are of a different colour from that

of the body. It is used, in Scottish writings, simply

for *armed*, wearing armour; but I have not

found it so employed by English authors. "He

beareth this boar azure *enarmyd* with gold." Poem

supposed to be written by Chaucer. See Illustr. of

Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p. 306.

ENARRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation;

exposition.

St. Augustine in his *enarration* upon this psalm, according to

his wont, betakes him to an allegorical exposition.

I might further yet confirm this truth by an anatomical *enar-*

ration of the several compounding parts of these limbs.

ENANTHRO'SIS. *n. s.* [*en* and *aggein*]. The insertion

of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or gleue, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

ENATA'TION. *n. s.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENAT'E.* *adj.* [Lat. *enatis*.] Growing out.

Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the Epiphyses, or the Apophyses of the bones.

Smith, *Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 176.

To ENA'VIGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enavigo*.] To sail over.

Cockram.

ENAU'NTER.† *adv.* [probably from *anent*, which see.]

The contemporary commentator on Spenser's *Shepherds' Calendar* explains this old word by *lest that*.

Anger would let him speak to the tree,

Enaunter his rage might cooled be,

But to the root bent his sturdy stroke.

ENÇÆ'NIA.* See ENCENIA.

To ENCA'GE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *encager*, to imprison; Cotgrave.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,

Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,

Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,

There without ransom to lie forfeited.

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherd's scoff,

Or like slack-sinew'd Sampson, his hair off.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 145.

And more than life I lov'd my liberty,

And much suspected all that would engage

My heart to their own sect, and free-born soul *engage*.

To ENCA'MP.† *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents;

to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of God.

On the foughten field

Michael, and his Angels prevalent,

Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round.

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular

camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* against Gibbethon.

ENCA'MPING.* *n. s.* The place where tents are pitched;

a camp.

In such and such a place shall be my camp, [in the margin,

encamping.]

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not

putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by

long sieges of towns and strong fortified *encampings*.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*,

weapons, or something else.

When a general bids the martial train

Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,

Thick rising tents a canvas city build.

To ENCA'NKER.* *v. a.* [from *cancker*.] To corrode; to

corrupt.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame

With my rude pen *encanker'd* all with rust?

To ENCA'SE.* *v. a.* [from *case*.] To enclose or hide

as in a case or cover.

You would *encase* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compasses from me.

Ben Jon. and Fl. Little Thief.

TO ENCA'VE. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *encaver*.] To hide as in
a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

ENCA'USTICE. * *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστική*.] The art
of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey.*

ENCA'USTICK. * *adj.* [Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, Fr. *encaustique*,
from *καίω*, to burn.] Belonging to the act of
painting with burnt wax; sometimes applied to
enamelling. *Encaustick painting* was practised by
the ancients, and lately revived. Chambers. "C'est
une sorte de peinture, dont le secret a été retrouvé
par M. Requeno, Jésuite Espagnol, et qui consiste
à coucher, avec le pinceau, des cires colorées et
liquéfiées au feu, ou à fixer les couleurs par le moyen
du feu." Morin, Etym. Dict. Fr. et Gr.

ENCEINTE. *n. s.* [French; Lat. *incingo*.]

1. Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. A
military term.

2. With child. A law term.

A died without issue born, but leaving his wife *enceint* [*en-
cinte*,] or big with child. *Blackstone.*

ENCENIA. * *n. s. plur.* [Gr. *ἐγκαίνια*, from *καλὸς*,
new.] Festivals anciently kept on the days, on
which cities were built; by the Jews, on which
their temple was dedicated; by Christians, on
which their churches were consecrated; and, in
later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods,
as at Oxford, where the word signifies the solemn-
ities at the celebrations of founders and bene-
factors.

The *encenia*, and publick collections of the university upon
state subjects, were never in such esteem either for elegy or
congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them.

Oldisworth, in Johnson's Life of Smith.

TO ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*cschauffer*, French.] To enrage;
to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
I never did like molestation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

TO ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind;
to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, speaking pressingly
and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howell.*

TO ENCHANT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hovering round. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for
ever should be *enchanted*. *Sidney.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not
given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like *enchancing* harmony.

Shakspeare, L. Lark. Dost.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchancing* face;
Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace. *Pope, Odyssey.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [*enchanter*, French.] A magi-
cian; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at
his command; one who has the power of charms and
spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men
applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong
imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *en-
chanter* stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and stratagem; put to death tyrants, *en-
chanters*, monsters, and knights. *Spectator.*

Arden, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. † *adv.* [from *enchant*.] With the
force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a
passive sense in the following passage of Shakspeare,
Dr. Johnson says. It was in use, however, for
charmingly, in Shakspeare's time; as Cotgrave illus-
trates *enchancingly* by that word.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble
device; of all sorts *enchancingly* beloved.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. s.* [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by
the charms and *enchancements* of the Persian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal
applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest
enchantment. *Pope, Pref. to Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [*enchanteress*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakspeare.*
I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first
who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Teller.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irre-
sistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come:
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*
Oft with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

TO ENCHA'RGE. * *v. a.* [from *charge*.] To intrust
with; to give in charge to.

We know that the evil Spirits cannot be more full of malice
to work our harm, than the blessed Angels are full of charity,
and well-wishing to mankind; and the evil are only let loose
to tempt us by a permission of the Almighty, whereas the good
are by a gracious delegation from God *encharged* with our
custody. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. § 8.*

TO ENCHA'SE. † *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French; Gr. *ἐν* and
κάψα, a chest or box.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be
held fast, but not concealed.

We *enchase* our discourse with bitter language as with pearls,
and never think we improve except we be contumelious. *Hales, Rem. Serm. p. 8.*

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels
enchased in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set
in lead. *Fritton on the Classics.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's dindem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shakspeare.*

They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work,

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enclas'd* and puri'd. *B. Jonson.*

4. To engrave.

A mazer yrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is *enchased* many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.*

5. To paint strongly.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 23.

ENCHE'ASON.† *n. s.* [old French, *enchaison*; Lat. *occasio*. Gower might be thought to have introduced this word into our language, "If that I had *encheason*," &c. if it did not occur in the stat. 5 Edw. III.] Cause; occasion.

Skinner, Cowel, Bailey.

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The foud *encheason* that me hither led. *Spenser, F. Q.*
ENCHIRIDION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *enchiridium*; Gr. *ἐν, in*, and *χρῆς, the hand*.] A little book, which one may carry in his hand; a manual. *Bullockar.*

As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *enchiridion* of natural philosophy. *Hakevill on Providence, p. 152.*

ENCINDERED.* *adj.* [from *cinder*.] Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*

To ENCIRCLE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *encercier*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Beneath the sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope, Odyssey.*

ENCIRCLET. *n. s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCLITICK.† *n. s.* [ἐγκλιτικός.] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

It is observed too often that men of wit do so much employ their thoughts upon fine speculations, that things useful to mankind are wholly neglected; and they are busy in making commendations upon some *encliticks* in a Greek author, while obvious things, that every man may have use for, are wholly overlooked. *Taller, No. 18.*

When we say, "Give me content," the *me* in this case is a perfect *enclitick*. But when we say, "Give me content, give him his thousands," the *me* and *him* are no *encliticks*, but, as they stand in opposition, assume an accent of their own, and so become the true *ἐξοτονίμια*, i. e. uprightly accented. *Harris, Hermes, i. 5.*

ENCLITICK.* *adj.* The diversity between the contractive pronouns, and the *enclitick*, is not unknown, even to the English tongue. When we say, Give me, &c. *Harris's Herm. i. 5.* See the substantive.

To ENCLOISTER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enclostrer*, Cotgrave.] Our word should therefore be written with *en*, though Dr. Johnson gives it with *in*, without authority or example, however. Yet Lovelace, a poet of the 17th century, might have furnished him with "*inchoyster*," *Lucasta, p. 47.* But a better writer, of the same time, uses *encloister*. To shut up as in a cloister.

The Gentiles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *encloistering* a deity by an idol. *Mede on Churches, (1638,) p. 65.*

To ENCLOSE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to be open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he, by his labour, *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*
For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*. *Ex. xxviii. 20.*

The peer now spreads the glittering forlex wide,
T' *enclose* the lock, now joins it to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSE. *n. s.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath impar'd us, on the contrary,
Mum breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enclosure*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands enclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called *secundines*. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *South.*

To ENCOACH.* *v. a.* [from *coach*.] To carry in a coach.

Like Phaëton *encoach'd* in burnish'd gold.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim, sign. I. 3. b.

To ENCOFFIN.* *v. a.* [from *coffin*.] To enclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water. *Weever, Fuller. Mon.*

To ENCOMBER.* See **TO ENCUMBER.**

ENCOMBERMENT.* *n. s.* [French, *encombrement*, annoyance; Cotgrave.] Disturbance; molestation.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleep out her fill, without *encomberment*.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 38.

ENCOMIAST.† *n. s.* [*encomiaste*, old Fr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, Gr.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke*
Most of the learned and ingenious men of that age, appear
to have courted the favours of this polite and popular *encomiast*.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 392.

ENCOMIASTICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *encomiastique*, "extol-
ling to the skies," *Cotgrave*;
ENCOMIASTICK. } Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*.] Panegyric; laudatory; con-
taining praise; bestowing praise.

When Sixtus quintus began his *encomiastical* oration of the
Jacobine that killed the French king, &c.

Dean King, Sermon. 5. Nov. 1608, p. 15.

Of his [Golding's] original poetry, I recollect nothing more,
than an *encomiastick* copy of verses prefixed to Barret's Al-
vearie published in 1580. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 414.*

ENCOMIASTICK.* *n. s.* Used by Ben Jonson for the
panegyrick itself.

Dia. I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short

Encomiastick.

Rui:

It is much in little, sir.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

ENCOMION.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*. This was the word
in use for praise or panegyrick, before *encomium*;
from which also a verb was formed, viz. to *encomi-
onize*, to praise. V. Cockeram's Vocabulary.]
Panegyrick.

The people (after the manner of their hyperbolical flattering)
applauded him with this blasphemous *encomion*, That he spake
like a god, and not like a man.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1626,) p. 157.

But these puling lovers! I cannot but laugh at them, and
their *encomions* of their mistresses.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657,) ii. 2.

ENCOMIUM. *n. s.* [ἔγκωμιον.] Panegyrick; praise;
clogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium*
their parasites make of them! *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;

There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger;

Ev'n so thy breast *encloseth* my poor heart. *Shakspeare.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Poetick fields *encompass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,

By three-and-twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To go round any place; as, Drake *encompassed* the
world.

ENCOMPASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlo-
cation; remote tendency of talk.

Finding

By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakspeare.*

ENCORE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A
word used at publick shows when a singer, or fid-
dler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the
same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To ENCORE.* *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To call on
the singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or
speech.

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.

Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

ENCOUNTER. *n. s.* [encontre, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters twist thyself and me. *Shakspeare.*

Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method. *Shakspeare.*

Pallas th' encounter seeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows:

O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,

And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each
other.

Two black clouds

With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on

Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,

Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow

To join their dark encounter in mid air. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or
anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our
encounter, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy.

Shakspeare.

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,

Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,

To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

5. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along?

—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose encounters
of lascivious men. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Three parts of Brutus

Is ours already, and the man entire,

Upon the next encounter, yields him ours. *Shakspeare.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely
English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis
further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of
encounters. *Pope, View of Epick Poetry.*

To ENCOUNTER.† *v. a.* [Fr. *contrer*.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I must die,

I will encounter darkness as a bride,

And hug it in mine arms. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you encounter
it. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;

And, while in shades I hear my fainting sight,

Encounter the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in
conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their
enemies. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they encounter thee with their hearts thanks;

Both sides are even. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Our wars

Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,

When ladies crave to be encounter'd with. *Shakspeare.*

Which way soever we turn, we are encountered with clear
evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks
encountered him. *Acts, xvii. 18.*

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the pro-
bability of the fact does reasonably encounter them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to encounter you:

You have ended my business, and I will merrily

Accompany you home. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

Encounter so,

As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakspeare.*

Five times, Marcius,

Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter

As often as we eat. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. To engage; to fight: it has with before the thing.
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to encounter with the Christians. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to encounter with it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. *n. s.* [from encounter.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounterer with it. *Morre against Atheism.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all encounterers. *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these encounterers! so glib of tongue,
They give a coaxing welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

To ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [encourager, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.
They encourage themselves in an evil matter. *Ps. lxxiv. 5.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspire; to embolden.
Kinds of musick encourage men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*
I would neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*
3. To raise confidence; to make confident.
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker encourages me to say. *Locke.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from encourage.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.
2. Encrease of confidence.
Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wise and just. *Philips.*
3. Favour; countenance; support.
For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous encouragement of arts. *Otway, Orphan.*
The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the encouragement of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCOURAGER. *† n. s.* [from encourage.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

He would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and encouragers of noble actions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 537.*
Live then, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

ENCOURAGINGLY. ** adv.* [from encourage.] In a manner that gives encouragement; in a way that raises confidence.

To ENCRADLE. ** v. a.* [from cradle.] To lay in a cradle.

Begin from first, where he encradled was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay. *Spenser, Hygon of Heav. Love.*

To ENCREASE. ** v. a.* [old Fr. *encresser*; yet Dr. Johnson has given all the words of this family with in; although, under the verb *increase*, he refers to *encrease*, of which there is no notice in its place. Our old lexicography gives *encrease*, and

the word is now most frequently written with *en*.]

To augment. See To INCREASE.

ENCRIMSONED. ** adj.* [from crimson.] Having a crimson colour.

Grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the encrimson'd mood.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

ENCRI'SPED. ** adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curling; formed in curls.

Hairs encrisped, yellow as the gold. *Skellon, Poems, p. 18.*

To ENCROACH. *v. a.* [accrocher, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have encroached upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and, by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with on before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do encroach upon death's side. *Herbert.*

Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and afflict;
And every moment rises to the sight,
Aspiring to the skies, encroaching on the light. *Dryden.*

To ENCROACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees minglith itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and encroaching evil. *Hooker.*

Th' encroaching ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Euryome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton, P. I.*

Next, fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

ENCROACH. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] Gradual advance; advance by stealth.

I cannot imagine that those hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took their first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error; but grew into it by insensible encroachments, and gradual insinuations.

South, Sermon. iv. 370.

ENCROACHER. *† n. s.* [from encroach.]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

An encroacher upon the publick liberty.

Dr. Spenser, Sermon. Camb. 28. June, 1660, p. 18.

The bold encroachers on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one general sweep
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

ENCROACHINGLY. ** adv.* [from the part. *encroaching*.] By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

ENCROACHMENT. *n. s.* [from encroach.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers encroached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this usurper his encroachment proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton, P. L.*

It is be a man's known principle to depart from his right, if men will make unjust encroachments upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. An advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of; this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many encroachments on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great encroachments. *Suiff.*

- To ENCRUST.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *encrouster.*] To cover as with a crust. See To INCRUST.

To ENCUMBER.* *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French; *encombrare*, low Latin, from *cimbrus*, as some suppose, which was formerly used to denote trees cut down, and so laid with their branches as to block up the way. See Du Cange in V. COMBR.] Our word was formerly *acomber*, whence also *tomber*, which see; and Spenser wrote *encomberment*. See also To INCUMBER.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not encumbered with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is encumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,

And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the silken string. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts; as, his estate is encumbered with mortgages.

ENCUMBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary encumbrances of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an encumbrance to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Excrescence; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,

The huge encumbrance of horrick woods. *Thomson.*

3. Burthen upon an estate.

In respect of the encumbrances of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayliffe.*

ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [*ἐγκυκλικός*.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPEDE.* *n. s.* [from *encyclopædia*; not so old perhaps in our language as that, but full as convenient, and expressive. So *cyclopede*, which see.] The round of learning.

They are so vigorous for the evidence of sense, that they scarce allow any other, but make the most sublimated knowledge a tumult of phantasms; all thought, local motion; all reason, mechanism; and the whole *encyclopæde* of arts and sciences but a brisker circulation of the blood!

Mannyngham's Disc. (1681.) p. 54.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.* *n. s.* [*encyclopedic*, Fr. *Cot-encyclopedy*.] grave; Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια*,

of *ἐν*, in, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *παίδεια*, instruction, science, of which the root is *παῖς*, a child.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we

are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown, Falsg. Err.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glasville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

ENCYCLOPÆDIAN.* *adj.* [from *encyclopædia*.] Embracing the whole round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch.* p. 131.

ENCYCLOPÆDIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *encyclopediste*.] One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning. Both the French and English words are modern.

It became the only resource of the reader, in many cases where explanation was wanted, to have recourse to Chambers's Dictionary, in four large volumes folio; or to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, now in eighteen large volumes quarto; or to the still more stupendous performance of the French *encyclopedists*. *Hutton's Mathemat. and Phil. Dict.* (1796.) Pref.

ENCYSTED. *adj.* [*ἐκυστός*, Gr.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp, Surgery.*

END.* *n. s.* [end, Saxon; *ende*, Su. Goth. *andei*, M. Goth. from the Icelandick *an*, defect, according to Srenius.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*: the extremity of breadth is *side*.

Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Sam. xiv. 27.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges, xix. 9.*

At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges, xi. 30.*

If the world's age and death be argu'd well

By the sun's fall, which now tow'rd earth doth bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell

So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Dominie.*

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Gen. xlix. 33.*

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no *end*. *Denham.*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Broome of Epic Poetry.*

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to beginning.

Better is the *end* of a thing than the beginning thereof. *Eccles. vii. 8.*

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalms xxxvii. 37.*

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' *end*. *Psalms cxviii. 27.*

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

E N D

- My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakespeare.*
 10. Death; fate; decease.
 I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*
 The soul receives intelligence,
 By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
 And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*
 'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*,
 and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Estrange.*
 Remember Milo's *end*,
 Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*
 My God, my father, and my friend,
 Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*
 Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*
 11. Cessation; period.
 What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the *end* of the world? *St. Matthew, xxiv. 3.*
 Great houses shall have an *end*. *Amos, iii. 15.*
 12. Limit; termination.
 There is none *end* of the store. *Nahum, ii. 9.*
 13. Abolition; total loss.
 There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*
 14. Cause of death; destroyer.
 Take heed you dally not before your king,
 Lest he that is the supreme King of kings,
 Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
 Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 15. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.
 O, that a man might know
 The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
 But it sufficeth that the day will *end*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
 The *end* of these things is death. *Rom. vi. 21.*
 16. Fragment; broken piece.
 Thus I clothe my naked villainy
 With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
 And seem a saint. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 17. Purpose; intention.
 There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*
 I have lov'd!
 What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
 Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*
 Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
 Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*
 Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison, Spect.*
 18. Thing intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.
 Wisdom may have franted one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker.*
 All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker.*
 Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
 Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
 Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
 And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*
 The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Tim. i. 5.*
 Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*
 Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*
 Hear, and mark,
 To what *end* I have brought thee hither!
 Life, with my Indamora, I would choose;
 But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*
 For when success a lover's toil attends,
 Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*
 The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*
 19. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from *on end*, Dr. Johnson says; of which there can be no doubt,

E N D

- as a friend also has observed with me the form of *on end* in our elder translation of the Bible.] "Upright; erect: as, his hair stands an *end*.
 This stone which I have set up on an *end*.
Genesis, xxviii. 22. Transl. of 1571.
 20. An *END* has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, i. e. commonly: perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.
 Stay'st thou to vex me here?
 A slave, that, still an *end*, turns me to shame!
Shakespeare, Two Gent. Ver.
 What will that girl do? — Sure no harm at all, sir,
 For she sleeps *most an end*. *Massinger, Very Woman.*
 To *END*.† v. a. [Sax. *æmbian*.]
 1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
 They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth, ii. 21.*
 He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
 That expensive war under which we have so long groan'd, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*
 2. To destroy; to put to death.
 The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
 Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
 This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
 To *END*.† v. n.
 1. To come to an end; to be finished.
 Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
 And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden, Æn.*
 2. To die. [*τελευτάω*.] See *ENDING*.
 3. To terminate; to conclude.
 Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*
 The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair;
 But *ended* foul in many a scaly fold. *Milton, P. L.*
 His starry helm unbuckled shew'd him prime
 In manhood where youth *ended*. *Milton, P. L.*
 4. To cease; to fail.
 His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*
 5. To conclude action or discourse.
 The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
 So charming left his voice. *Milton, P. L.*
END-ALL.* n. s. [from *end* and *all*.] Complete termination.
 That but this blow
 Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 To *ENDAMAGE*.† v. a. [Fr. *endommager*; and so our own word was formerly written: "that he be not *endamaged* or impeached by his adversaries," Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 73.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.
 Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
 By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right, *Spenser, F. Q.*
 It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*
 Where your good word cannot advantage him,
 Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*
 Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
 And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 The trial hath *indamag'd* thee no way;
 Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton, P. R.*
 When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South.*
 A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

END

ENDA'MAGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *endamage.*] Hurtful; capable of doing hurt. *Huloet.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT.† *n. s.* [French *endommagement.*] Damage; loss.

See that Curius have no *endamage* or hurt. *Huloet.*
These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamage*.

ENDA'MAGING.* *n. s.* [from *endamage.*] Injury; damage. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

That which was the *endaming* only of their estates.
Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

To ENDA'NGER.† *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Whoso removeth stones, shall be hurt therewith; and he
that cleaveth wood, shall be *endangered* thereby. *Eccles. x. 9.*
Then shall ye make me *endanger* my head to the king. *Dan. i. 10.*

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and
therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy
his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden, Æn.*

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat re-
quired to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbutnot.*
The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound
bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

ENDA'NGERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *endanger.*] Hazard; peril.

[He] bade his servant to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 20.

Wherefore serves our happy redemption, and the liberty we
have in Christ, but to deliver us from calamitous yokes, not to
be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls, and to
restore us in some competent measure to a right in every good
thing both of this life, and the other? *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To ENDE'AR.† *v. a.* [from *dear.*]

1. To make dear; to make beloved.
All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each
other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all sig-
nifications of love must be expressed towards children. *Bp. Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears.* *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will
be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

2. To make dear; to raise the price of a thing.

Whereas — the excess of new buildings and erections hath
daily more and more increased, and is still like to do so;
whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither,
our said city [of London] and the places adjoining, are and
daily will be more and more pestered, all victuals and other
provisions *endeared*, &c.
K. Ja. I.'s Proclam. concern. Buildings, 1618, Rym. Fœd. i. 107.

ENDE'ARMENT.† *n. s.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is
endeared.

No kisses; no *endearments.* *Beaum. and Fl. Wom. pleased.*
Her first *endearments* twining round the soul,
With all the witchcraft of ensnaring love. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being
loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its
endearment amongst all mankind? *South.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one
his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between
them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and
frustration. *South.*

END

ENDEA'VOUR.† *n. s.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir*.
See *DEVOIR*.] Formerly we had *endeavourance*,
and *endeavourment*, in use for this word; the former
by Bale, the latter by Spenser. *Endeavour* has
been elegantly and justly termed "the child of
Hope." *Decay of Christian Piety, p. 182.* La-
bour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain
or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Heav'n doth divide

The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later
poet to write like one who has written before him on the same
subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion,
endeavour, and application, and therefore often succeed.

Temple.
She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the pro-
ducing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the
obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more power-
fully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual
beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecu-
tion of true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. v. n. [from the noun.] To labour
to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It
has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endea-
vour after* a handsome elocution. *Addison, Spect.*

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. v. a. To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milton, P. L.*

ENDEA'VOURER. n. s. [from *endeavour.*] One who
labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to
no purpose. *Rymer, Trag. of the last Age.*

ENDE'CAGON. n. s. [*ἐνδεκάγων*.] A plain figure of eleven
sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL.† *adj.* [*ἐνδημιος*, Gr.] Peculiar to a
country; used of any disease pro-

ENDE'MICAL. } ceeding from some cause peculiar
ENDE'MICK. } to the country where it reigns: such as the scurvy
to the northern climes: *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pan-
demick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to Eng-
land. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The place seemed to be healthful; but they speak much of
the Colica Austriaca as an *endemical* and local disease, very
hardly yielding unto good medicines.

Brown, Travels, (1685,) p. 156.
Solander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in
any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants
were subject to. *Ray on the Creation.*

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the
country. *Arbutnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its
invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE. p. a. [from *denizen.*] To make free;
to enfranchise.

It [the English tongue] hath been beautified and enriched
out of other good tongues, by *enfranchising* and *endenizing*
strange words. *Candlen, Rem.*

To ENDE'NIZE.* *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free;
to naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man every
where. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

END

ENDER.* *n. s.* [from *end*. One of our oldest words.]

A finisher.

The maker of faith, and the parfyte *endere*, Jesu, [the author and finisher of our faith. Present Version.]

Wicliffe, *Heb.* xii. 2.

ENDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *enbung*.]

1. Conclusion; consequence.

The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and *endings* in effects and signs.

2 Esdr. ix. 6.

2. Termination of life.

Will. If these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it. —

K. Hen. The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,

If this I could obtain; that, breast to breast,

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright.

Fairfax.

3. Cessation of any action.

The fight was deep imprinted in their hearts,

Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought.

Fairfax.

4. End of words as employed for rhymes.

I can find out no rhyme to *lady* but *baby*, an innocent rhyme; for *scorn*, *horn*, a hard rhyme; for *school*, *fool*, a babbling rhyme; very ominous *endings*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

To **ENDICT.** } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*,
To **ENDITE.** } Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, he was *endited* for felony. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,

When neither I can read nor he can write.

Gay.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,

When to repress, and when indulge our flights!

Pope.

To **ENDITE.** *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,

And draw the image of our Mars in fight.

Waller.

ENDICTMENT. } *n. s.* [from *endite*.] A bill or de-

ENDITEMENT. } claration made in form of law, for

the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation

for some offence exhibited unto jurors, and by

their verdict found to be true, before an officer can

have power to punish the same offence. *Cowell.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be de-

scribed in the libel or articles, which our English

lawyers call an *indictment* or information.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

We never drew any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court

of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of con-

science. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find

In that one place the manners of mankind;

Hear the *endictments*, then return again,

Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain.

Dryden.

ENDITER.* *n. s.* [from *endite*. One of our oldest words.]

1. An accuser.

Hulot.

2. A composer; a writer; an author.

Enditours of the old cronike.

Gower, Conf. Amant.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the

basest and hungriest *enditer*, that could take the boldness to

look abroad. *Milton, Colasterion.*

ENDIVE. *n. s.* [*endive*, French; *intyhum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer, Husb.*

ENDLESS.* *adj.* [Sax. *endelear*.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

END

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss.

Spenser.

All our glory extinct, and happy state,

Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery.

Milton, P. L.

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,

Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise.

Shakespeare.

This worthy Roman

Was such another piece of *endless* honour,

Such a brave soul dwelt in him.

Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,

And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow.

Pope.

ENDLESSLY.* *adv.* [Sax. *endelearlice*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. *endelearnyffe*.]

1. Extension without limit.

It is to be feared — that the *endlessness* and ill fruits of these contentions — tend mainly to the encrease of atheism.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,

Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,

All the same roundness, evenness, and all

The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial. *Donne, Poems, p. 248.*

ENDLONG.* *adv.* [Sax. *anblang*, *onlong*; Su. Goth. *acundalongs*.]

1. Length-ways.

The dore was all of adamant eterne,

Yelencched overthwart and *endelong*

With iron tough.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

[He] gave him then a shielde of silver white,

A crosse *endlong* and overthwart full perfect.

Hardyng's Chronicle.

[He] takes in hond

To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 19.

2. In a strait line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,

Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne.

Dryden.

ENDMOST.* *adj.* [Sax. *enbemeant*.] **Remotest**; furthest; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To **ENDOCTRINE.*** *v. a.* [old French, *endoctriner*, from the Lat. *doctrina*.] To instruct; to teach.

Ptolomeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined*, in the science of good letters, by Strabo. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633), p. 2.*

To **ENDORSE.*** *v. a.* [*endorsser*, old Fr. *Roquef. endosser*, modern; from *dorsum*, Lat.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to super-scribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law *salique*, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law *salique*, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

END

Upon credential letters was endorsed this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howell.*
All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles endorsed. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To write on the back of a bill of exchange. See the second sense of ENDORSEMENT.

Kelly is particularly directed to indorse the bill.

Report of Comm. of H. of Commons on C. Layer, Esq. 1722, p. 63.

3. To cover on the back. This is not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Milton. But Milton had good authority for his usage of it. And the old language of romance used *endoss* for putting on the back; as, "they endossed on their armours." Knight of the Sea, p. 145.

Nay, so your seat his beauties did endorse,
As I began to wish myself a horse. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
Chariots, or elephants endorse'd with towers
Of archers. *Milton, P. R.*

ENDORSEMENT. * n. s. [from endorse.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper endorsements on each particular letter. *Taiter, No. 164.*

2. In commerce, the name of the proprietor or endorser of a bill of exchange. *Chambers.*

His endorsement on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.

Report of Comm. H. of Comm. on Layer, 1722, p. 63.

3. Ratification.

The endorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

ENDORSER. * n. s. The proprietor of a bill of exchange, who transferring it to some other, or rendering it payable to the order of some other, or making it serve as an acquittance or receipt, writes his name on the back of it. See the second sense of ENDORSEMENT.

To ENDOSSE. * v. a. [French, *endosser*.] To engrave; to carve.

He gave me arms in field to fight,
Gave me a shield, in which he did endoss
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 53.

Her name in every tree I will endoss. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

To ENDOW. v. a. [*indoture*, Latin; *endouainer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exodus, xxii. 16.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe.

Milton, P. I.

Among those who are the most richly endowed by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured?

Addison.

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to endow us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

ENDOWER. * n. s. [from *endow*.] One who enriches with a portion. *Fr. dotatur.* *Sherwood.*

END

ENDOWMENT. n. s. [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Compt.*

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large endowment. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great endowments are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several endowments, according to the condition in which they are posted? *Addison.*

To ENDUE. * v. a. [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom endued the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endued* with worthy qualities.

Shakespeare.

With what ease,
Endued with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne.

Milton, P. R.

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson.*

Every Christian is endued with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage of Genesis it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*, Dr. Johnson says. But *endue* was formerly used in the sense also of investing with other powers and advantages than those of the mind; though Dr. Johnson gives the definition only as it applies to mental excellencies. Not such was the opinion of Barret, who, in his dictionary of 1580, renders *indued* by *præditus*, applying it to the ornaments of honour and fortune as well as of wit and virtue. In short, *endue* is to clothe, to invest as with clothes. And Spenser uses it, with the very phrase in question, "to endue with a dowry." Nor is the pretended misprint to be found only in our present Version of the Bible. It is *endued* in other Versions long before it. In Bishop Wilson's Bible, published in 1785, the word, however, is changed into *endowed*. The editors of the Bible, which the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has lately caused to be published with a selection of annotations by those accomplished scholars, have neither regarded the word as incorrect, nor unwarrantably dismissed it from the text.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next, that I the Elfë subdew,
And with Sansfoy's dead dowry you *endew*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 51.

Like a faerie knight himself he drest,
For every shape on him he could *endew*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 40.

Thou losel base,
Thou hast with borrowed plumes thyself *endewed*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 20.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry.

Gen. xix. 20.

To **ENDRU'DGE**. * *v. a.* [from *drudge*.] To make a slave or drudge of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast : such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 29.

ENDURABLE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *endurable*.] Tolerable ; sufferable.

Cotgrave.

ENDURANCE. *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance ; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Patience ; sufferance.

Great things of small

One can create ; and in what place soc'ers
Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*.

Milton, P. L.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable ? *South.*

4. Delay ; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To **ENDURE**. † *v. a.* [*endurer*, French ; *durare* ; Latin. Our word had formerly the sense of the Latin *induro*, to harden, to make hard ; which Wicliffe adopted, and Spenser once has used, *F. Q.* iv. viii. 27. The old French language has *endurir* in the same meaning.]

1. To bear ; to sustain ; to support unbroken.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jeuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure* ; without him, live no life. *Milton, P. L.*
The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must
Endure our law. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. *Knolles, Hist.*

3. To undergo ; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. To continue in. Not used. •

The dear *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **ENDURE**. *v. n.*

1. To last ; to remain ; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life. *St. John, vi. 27.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation.

Proverbs, xxvii. 24.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist. *Locke.*

A charm, that shall to age *endure*,
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook ; to bear ; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people ? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred ? *Ezra, viii. 6.*

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves ; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDURER. † *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure ; sustainer ; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy ; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness.

Spenser on Ireland.

I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners,

Endurers of the time. *Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour.*

2. Continuer ; laster.

ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Directly ; uprightly ; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles set *endwise*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **ENECATE**. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill ; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ENEMY. † *n. s.* [*ennemi*, French ; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All the statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*
The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next Summer. *Addison on the War.*

2. A private opponent ; an antagonist.

I say unto you, love your *enemies*. *St. Matt. v. 44.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence ; not a friend.

Kent, in disguise,

Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him service,
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love ;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war.

Prior.

5. In theology, the fiend, the devil. Dr. Johnson merely notices the word in the Book of Common Prayer. It is an old expression for the great foe to man, founded, most probably, on the passage in St. Luke, x. 19. " Over all the power of the *enemy* ; " — "*vim inimici, id est, diaboli*." Poli Synopsis Crit. in locum. The French long since adopted the same meaning : "*Nos anciens auteurs employoient ce mot [enemi ou ennemi] pour designer le diable*." Roquefort in V. ANEMI. See also Donce's Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 100.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*
O cunning *enemy*, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost bait thy hook. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

ENERGETICAL. * *adj.* [*Gr. ενεργητικός*.]

Cockeram.

1. Forcible ; strong.

2. Operative ; active.

The presence of this Holy Spirit — by *energetical* communion induceth a nature, and condition, apt to quicken and assure devotion. *Gregory, Notes on Pass. in Script. p. 141.*

That *energetical* powerful instrument, the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation, even to every Jew, nay, and Heathen. *Hammond, Works, iv. 563.*

ENERGETICALLY. * *adv.* [from *energetical*.] In an operative manner.

Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energetically* oppose and advance themselves. *Potter on the Number 666, (1647.) p. 140.*

E N E

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*ἐνεργητικόν*.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

ENERGICK.* *adj.* [from *energy*. Fr. *energique*. Both our own, and the French word, modern.] Powerful in effect.

O Musick, sphere-descended maid!—

Arise, as in that elder time,

Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime! *Collins, Ode on the Passions.*

To ENERGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *energy*.] To give energy; to excite action.

As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain *energizing* substances. *Harris, Hermes, i. 9.*

It is less the purpose of our present meeting to feast the ravished ear with the enchanting sounds of harmony, (which afford indeed the purest of the pleasures of the senses,) than to taste those nobler exercises of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven.

Bp. Horsley, Sermon, Sons of the Clergy, 1786.

ENERGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *energize*.] That which occasions or causes.

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives; an *energizer* which is active, and a subject which is passive.

Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

ENERGY.† *n. s.* [*ἐνέργεια*, Gr.] I have not been able to trace our word to any author before Bacon. Sidney, in his Defence of Poesy, written soon after 1580, shews that it was not then in use; for he there introduces, in its stead, "*energia*, as the Greeks call it." Henry More, in his Interpretation General at the end of his Song of the Soul in 1647, calls "*energy* a peculiar Platonical term."

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire

The God of nature did his soul inspire

Or earth, but new divided from the sky,

And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

What but God!

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,

And unremitting *energy*, pervades,

Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see

The comprehensive English *energy*? *Roscommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

E N F

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound. *Swift.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervare*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

ENERVATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Weakened; deprived of force.

On each *enervate* string they taught the note

To pant, or tremble, through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Away, *enervate* bards, away,

Who spin the courtly, silken lay!

Dr. Warton, Ode on West's Pindar.

ENERVATION.† *n. s.* [*enervation*, Fr.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and preheminnence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.

Bacon, Ess. Table of Colours of Good and Evil.

To ENERVATE.† *v. a.* [*enervare*, old Fr. *enervo*, Lat.]

To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame

Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,

Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. *Milton, P. R.*

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFEBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,

The princess of this country; and the air on't

Revengeingly *enfeebles* me. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*. *Shakespeare.*

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain

Enfeeb'd me, to what I was in heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold,

Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,

And sunk me even below my own weak sex. *Addison, Cato.*

ENFE'LORED.* *adj.* [Fr. *enferlounir*, to become fierce, to grow cruel; Cotgrave.] Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty.

With that, like one *enferloun'd* or distraught,

She forth did roam whither her rage her bore,

With frantick passion and with furious fraught. *Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 48.*

To ENFE'OFF.† *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.]

1. To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct. *Hale, Com. Law of England.*

2. To give up entirely; to surrender.

[He] grew a companion to the common streets,

Enfeoff'd himself to popularity. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. s.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Shakspeare.*

To ENFE'VER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enfesorer*, "to drive into a fever;" *Cotgrave*.] To produce fever. Modern in our language.

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfesering* draught with its pellucid waves.
Seward's Sonnets.

To ENFIE'RCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enfesir*.] To make fierce.

Abashed now, not fighting so;
But, more *enfesied* through his curish play,
Him sternly grypt. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 8.*

ENFILADE.† *n. s.* [Fr.] A strait passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn.

The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them,
and destroyed the *enslade*, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. *Swinnburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 38.*

To ENFILADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines,
were *ensladed* by the Spanish cannon.
Expedition to Carthage.

To ENFI'RE.† *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle.

So hard those heavenly beauties he *ensir'd*
As things divine, least passions do impress.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

As for his holy sisters at Bruxelis, the touch of whom hath
so much *ensired* his ghostly zeal, I intended no quarrel to them in particular.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 63.

To ENFO'LD.* See **To INFOLD.**

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Sometimes with lunatick bans, sometimes with prayers
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Skir away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and *age enforced* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Spenser, F. Q.*
If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakspeare.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of
his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to
his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care
to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakspeare.*
A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a
rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce*
her to send over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge. *Little used.*

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antians
Was ne'er distributed. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To ENFO'RCE.† *v. n.*

1. To attempt by force.

He also *ensorsid* [in the present version, hath gone about] to
defoule the temple. *Wicliffe, Acts, xxiv. 6.*

2. To prove; to evince; to shew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be
reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of
reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *n. s.* [from *force*.] Power; strength. Not used.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton, S. A.*

ENFO'RCEABLE.* *adj.* [from *enforce*.] Having power to compel or constrain.

ENFO'RCEBLY. *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou did'st put this sow'r cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou
Do'st it *enforcedly*: thou'dst courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enforce*.]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakspeare.*
He that contendeth against these *enforcements*, may easily
master or resist them. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the
Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of
weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption
of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the
methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

ENFO'RCE.† *n. s.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*;
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid of the Mill.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis
certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion
of it. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

To ENFO'RM.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *enformer*.] To fashion; to direct.

He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the minds of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enforme*, and them reduce aright.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 3.

ENFO'ULDRED.† *adj.* [from *fouldroyer*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. *Obsolete.*

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfoldred* smoke and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some parts of the Irishry, *enfranchised*
by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of
the laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and enfranchised into that name, city, or government. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to enfranchise himself at once, that is the best. *Baron, Fiasco.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless enfranchised by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.
—Belike, that now she hath enfranchis'd them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakspeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been enfranchised amongst us. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *enfranchise*.]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be enfranchised; and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgh of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowel.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd enfranchisement. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
To make me captive, where enfranchisement
Cannot be gotten. *Brodne, Brit. Past. i. 1.*

That false enfranchisement with ease is found:
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden, Persius.*

ENFRANCHISER.* *n. s.* [from *enfranchise*.] One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

To ENFRO'WARD.* *v. a.* [from *forward*.] To make perverse or ungovernable. An old and very useful word, but hitherto unnoticed.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so enfroward men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptance. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast enfrozen her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

To ENGAGE.† *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to stake; [perhaps from the German *wagen*, to hazard.]

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that engag'd their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest engageth them against it. *Tillotson.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we engag'd ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we listed not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I engage myself in giving any answer to this objection of inconsumptible lights, I would see the effect certainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature engages every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds engage,
Provoked their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame engage. *Dryden, Æn.*

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to engage;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had engaged ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply engaged in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did engage. *Dryden.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

Our little fleet was now engag'd. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.*
The army was engaged before the cannon was turned, or the ground made choice of upon which they were to fight. *Clarendon, Hist. Reb. B. ix.*

The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGAGE.† *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden, Persius.*

ENGAGEDLY.* *adv.* [from the *part. engaged*.] In a way bespeaking attachment to a party.

Far better it were for publick good, there were more (deserving the name of Johannes de Indagine) progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found: it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biased to one side or other. *Whillock, Mann. of the English, p. 233.*

ENGAGEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence, exceeded our engagements. *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the press to examine. *Suiff.*

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical, Dr. Johnson says, citing the examples from Dryden and Philips; and certainly very common, it may be added, being the usual phrase for a sea-fight, whether particular or general, between single ships or squadrons.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

He [the French admiral] tacked, and would not venture an engagement. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times.*

Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

ENG

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

7. In the history of this country, the obligation imposed by Oliver Cromwell, after he was declared protector; which required every member of parliament to *engage* himself to be true and faithful to him and the commonwealth, and not to consent to any alteration of the government then settled.

ENG'GER.* *n. s.* [from *engage*.] One who signs a particular engagement. See the seventh sense of **ENGAGEMENT**.

We may safely give leave to the covenanters, the *engager*, and the rest of a schismatical people, to pretend as high as they can, whilst we are sure we are as much as they can pretend to.

Ellis, Sermon. 29. May, 1661, p. 39.

ENG'GINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *engaging*.] In a winning or obliging manner.

To ENG'OL.* *v. a.* [Old French, *enjailier*, "mettre en géole, emprisonner." Lacombe, Suppl. Rendre, by Cotgrave, to encage as well as to engaol. See also **To CAJOLE**.] To imprison; to confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

To ENG'LLANT.* *v. a.* [from *gallant*.] To make a gallant of.

If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To ENG'RBOL.* *v. a.* [from *garboil*.] To disorder; to disturb.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboil* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and your's, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Armenian; calumniated almost in every ordinary, by your means, for a dangerous driver at popery and sedition.

Mpungatu, App. to Cæs. p. 80.

To ENG'RLAND.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enguirlander*, "to crown with a garland." Cotgrave.] To encircle with a garland.

Let us rather plant more laurels for to *engarland* the poets' heads.

Sidney, Def. of Poetry.

To ENG'RRISON.* *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a garrison.

Those strangers were no otherwise engaged, than as they that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens where they were *engarrisoned*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Neptune with a guard doth *engarrison* her strongly. *Hovell.*

Every man has corrupt, sinful habits that have overspread, and, as it were, *engarrisoned* themselves in the most inward parts of his soul.

South, Sermon. vii. 51.

ENG'STRIMUTH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *engastrimythe*, from the Gr. *iv*, in, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *μῦθος*, speech. In Cockeram's old vocabulary, our word is written *engastromich*, (probably an error of the press,) "one who seems to speak in his belly." A ventriloquist. See **VENTRILQUIST**.

To ENG'NDER.* *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget between different sexes.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness.

Sidney.

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engender'st the black and adder blue. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Again, if souls do other souls beget,
Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
by themselves, what doth their working let,
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour?

Davies.

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

ENG

Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence *engenders* maladies.

Shakespeare.

The presence of a king *engenders* love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends.

Shakespeare.

That *engenders* thunder in his breast,

Shakespeare.

And makes him roar these accusations forth.
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue.

Addison.

4. To bring forth.

Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief.

Prior.

To ENG'NDER.* *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.

Dryden.

ENG'NDERER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *engendreur*, "an engenderer, a begetter, breeder, &c." Cotgrave.] One who begets.

The *engenderers* and ingendered.

Davies, Wil's Pilgrim. sign. O. i.

To ENG'LD.* *v. a.* [from *gild*.] To brighten; to illuminate.

Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
Than all you fiery o's and eyes of light.

Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.

ENGINE.* *n. s.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno*, *inganno*, Italian; *engano*, Spanish; *ingenium*, Lat.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight every beam is to carry.

Adams.

2. A military machine.

This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;

Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes.

Fairfax.

3. An instrument of torture; the rack.

O most small fault,

How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!

Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature

From the fix'd place.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines*.

Beaumont and Fl. Night-Walker.

4. Any instrument.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed.

Raleigh, Essays.

He takes the scissors, and extends

The little *engine* on his fingers ends.

Pope.

5. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;

And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

Dryden.

6. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect.

Usually in an ill sense.

Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth.

Duppa, Rules for Devotion.

Nor did he 'scape

By all his *engines*, but was headlong sent

With his industrious crew to build in hell.

Milton, P. L.

7. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear

His fortunes up into the state they were.

Daniel.

ENGINE'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *enginier*, "an engineer;"]

Cotgrave; so our word was formerly written, by others also, as well as *engineer*. So Sherwood; so, in Parthenia Sacra published in 1633, p. 70. he [the bee] is a great *engineer* in that mould, working his subtle mincs fill he be all in a sweat. But the word, thus anglicised, has not obtained.]

1. One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*

Hoist with his own petard.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Him thus enrag'd,
Deserving from afar, some engineer,
Dextrous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd
By one nice shot to terminate the war.

An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice.

Philips.

Addison.

Bullockar.

2. A maker of engines.

ENGINEERY.† n. s. [from engine.]

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, engineery, or navigation.

Milton on Education.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We saw the foe

Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilish engineery.

Milton, P. I.

3. Any device, or contrivance.

The fraudulent engineery of Rome.

Shenstone, Economy.

To ENGI'RD.† v. a. part. engirt. [from gird. Dr. Johnson has hastily placed, as an example of this word, the verb *engirt* from Shakspeare's King Henry the Sixth; of which verb, however, he takes no other notice, though it is certainly not uncommon. He made a similar mistake in *begirt*. See To BEGIRT.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

Let cruel Discord bear thee company,
Engirt with snakes.

Gascoigne, Jocasta, (1577.)

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent?

Shakspeare.

To ENGI'RT.* v. a. To encircle; to surround; to engird.

That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine.

Shakspeare, I. Hen. VI. P. II.

A lilly prison'd in a gnol of snow;—
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.

Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.

He who call'd with thought to birth
Yon tented sky, this laughing earth,
And dress'd with springs and forests tall,
And pour'd the main *engirting* all.

Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

To ENGLA'D.* v. a. [from glad.] To make glad.

The lark upon the somer's day, —
Mounteth on high, with hir melodious lay,
Of the sun shine *engladde*d with the light.

Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

ENGLA'IMED.* adj. [from the Sax. *clamian*.] Nauseated, according to Coles; but it is rather furred, claminy. Obsolete.

His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.

Lab. Festiv. fol. 16. b.

ENGLAND.* n. s. [Sax. *Engla-land*, i. e. *Anglorum terra*, Angles' land.] The southern division of Great Britain.

Egbert [ann. 819.] caused all the south of the Island to be called *England*, after the Angles, of whom himself came.

Speed, Hist. of Gr. Brit.

Whence this name of *England*, and consequently of *English*, should come, is to be considered. — Very apparent it is, that many countries have aptly taken their names from the very nature of their soil, or from the manner of their situation; — and most manifest it is, that in the ancient Teutonic, as well as the modern, either high or low, the word *eng* signifieth narrow or straight, and sometimes a nook; and if a man at this present should ask any Dutchman in some language, besides his own, that he understandeth, how he would in his own language call a narrow country or region, he would straightways answer and say, *Engeland* or *England*. Not unfitly then may old *England*, [between

Ivitaland and *Holsatia*,] by the little or narrow situation thereof in a very nook of land bordering upon *Mare Balticum*, have had at the first, in the ancient Teutonic language, that denomination. And not only this old *England* whereof we speak, but OUR PRESENT COUNTRY OF ENGLAND, also growing to a narrowness or straightness both towards the north and towards the west, doth not disagree from this reason; though perhaps another reason might also move king Egbert to cause it to be called *England*.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 5.

England hath bred more princes renowned for sanctity than any Christian nation whatsoever. It doth also redound to the eternal honour of *England*, that our countrymen have twice been schoolmasters to France: first, when they taught the Gauls the discipline of the Druids; and after, when they and the Scottishmen first taught the French the liberal arts, and persuaded Carolus Magnus to found the university of Paris.

Camden, Remains.

ENGLISH.† adj. [Sax. *enghr*. The old Fr. *englesche* was in use in 1300. V. Lacombe.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

Most foreign writers who have given any character of the *English* nation, whatever vices they ascribe to it, allow in general, that the people are naturally modest.

Addison, Spect. No. 407.

Of *English* tale, the coarser sort is called *plaster*, or *parget*; the finer, *spoad*.

Woodward.

ENGLISH.* n. s.

1. The people of England.

The Angles, Englishmen, or Saxons, by God's wonderful providence, were transplanted hither out of Germany. — They made themselves by conquest absolute lords of all the better soil as far as Orkney; which cannot be doubted of, when their English tongue reacheth so far along the east coast unto the farthest parts of Scotland; and the people thereof are called by the Highlanders, which are the true Scots, by no other name than Saxons, by which they also call us the *English*.

Camden, Rem.

The world stands in admiration of the capacity and docibleness of the *English*, that persons of ordinary breeding, extraction, and callings, should become statesmen and soldiers, commanders and counsellors, both in the art of war and mysteries of state.

Howell, Lett. iv. 47.

2. The language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *English*.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

I can speak *English*, my lord, as well as you.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Chaucer was a great mingler of *English* with French.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

To ENGLISH. v. a. [from the noun.] To translate into English.

The hollow instrument *terebra*, we may *english* piercer.

Bacon.

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *englished* dill.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ENGLISHRY.* n. s. The state or privilege of being an Englishman. An old law expression. Cowel. *Irishry* was thus used for being Irish, in queen Elizabeth's time.

To ENGLU'T. v. a. [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business.
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me, for my particular grief

Engluts and swallows other sorrows.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Certainly, thou art so near the gull,

Thou needs must be *englutted*.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants

This right *englutted*!

Shakspeare, Timon.

2. To fill.

Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight. *Spenser.*
3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath
all learning. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gorc.*] To pierce; to prick.
Not used.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastives bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser, F. Q.*
To ENGO'RGE. *† v. a.* [old Fr. *engonger*, from *gorge*,
a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.
Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Spenser, F. Q.*
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenser, F. Q.*
With pleasures cloy'd, *engorged* with the fill.
Mir. for Mag. p. 425.

To ENGO'RGE. *† v. n.* To devour; to feed with eager-
ness and voracity; to riot.
Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorg'd* and drunken was with Hell.

Beaumont's Psyche, (1651.) xv. 293.
Greedily she *engorg'd* without restraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton, P. L.*
To ENGRAFF.* *v. a.* [from *graff.* Fr. *graffir.*]
To fix deeply; to attach. See To INGRAFF.
You have been so much *engraffed* to Falstaff.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.
ENGRAFFMENT.* *n. s.* [from *engraff.*] Root; that
which is engrafted.

Thus the relations between men and men are changed, we
may be obliged to act against those very instincts, which, from
their deep *engraffment*, have (though improperly) been called
the laws of nature. *Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things, p. 425.*

ENGRAFTED.* *part. adj.* Planted; inserted into a
body to which it does not belong.

Receive with meekness the *engrafted* word, which is able to
save your souls. *James, i. 21.*
All filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness must be first laid
aside, that we may be fitted to receive with meekness this *en-*
grafted word; which shews it cannot import any thing, which is
by nature always in us. *Whitby.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To
variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used
only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Æacides then shows
A long lance, and a caldron new, *engraill'd* with twenty hues.
Chapman's Iliads.

Polwheel beareth a saultier *engrailed*.
To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to
die in grain.

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spread,
Dyed in lillie white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in dusty grain? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with;
to contend with hold on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold
fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now gan Pyrocles wax as wood & he,
And him affronted with impatient night;
And both together fierce *engrasped* he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'VE. *† v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass.
engraved or *engraven*, [engraver. Fr.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraven* signs. *Addison, Ossid.*
Names fresh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engrave the two stones with the names. *Ex. xxviii. 11.*

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* princi-
ples in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the
hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with the beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inhumate; to inter.

The sixth had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their courses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser, F. Q.*
So both agree their bodies to *engrave*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
[They] did end their honest life,
And lye here *engraved* under the marble stone. *Ashmole's Berksh. ii. 348.*

ENGRA'VEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *engrave.*] The work of
an engraver.

We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the
Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engraving*
of art and man's device. *Barrow on the Devalogue.*

ENGRA'VE. *† n. s.* [from *engrave*, Fr. *engraver.*]
A cutter in stone or other matter.

All manner of work of the *engraver*. *Exod. xxxv. 35.*
Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a
painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are im-
printed in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

ENGRA'VERY.* *n. s.* [from *engraver.*] The work of
an engraver.

Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 210.

ENGRA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *engrave.*]

1. The work of an engraver; the picture or mark
engraved.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings*
of a signet, shalt thou *engrave* the two stones with the names
of the children of Israel. *Exod. xxviii. 11.*

2. The art of engraving, as a modern invention,
either in wood or in copper.

To ENGRIE'VE. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex;
to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infix'd in my breast,
Raukled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain,
or towards frost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ENGROSS. *v. a.* [from *grossir*, Fr.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not advise;
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agrieze,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To encrease in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our
sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any
thing.

If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou rob'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*

Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs
of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found
in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair.

Swift.

5. To purchase any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross. *Pope.*

ENGROSSER.† *n. s.* [from *engross*.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

Ye engrossers and regraters, ye sellers with false weights and with false measures, — will ye never leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful gain?

Harmer, Transl. of Beza's Sermon. (1587), p. 176.
Should ye set an oligarchy of twenty engrossers over it, to bring a famine upon our minds again, when we shall know nothing but what is measured to us by their bushel?

Milton, Arcopaglica.

A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGROSSING.* *n. s.* [from *engross*.]

1. In commerce, the buying up of any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the market.

2. In law, the copying of any written instrument. See the second sense of ENGROSSMENT.

ENGROSSMENT.† *n. s.* [from *engross*.]

1. Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his engrossments to the dying father.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Those held their immoderate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

2. Copy of a written instrument.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and, being afterwards added to the engrossment, it was again thus reformed. *Ld. Clarendon's Life, ii. 495.*

TO ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

TO ENGULF.* *v. a.* [Milton and others write this word *ingulf*. Some have preferred *engulf*; and it should be so written, being from the French *engolfer*, "to engulf." Cotgrave.] To cast into a gulf.

They might suffice to make us advised to keep rather the known, and beaten way with safety, than upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulf ourselves in those passages, wherein so many have perished before us.

Hayward, Answer to Doleman, (1603), ch. 8.

Seeing myself engaged, yea and engulfed in so many anguishes and perplexities. *Transl. of Boccacini, (1626), p. 36.*

My thoughts shall be

Almost engulf'd in an infinity. *J. Hall's Poems, (1646), p. 35.*

Luxury engulphs the soul in such base pleasures, and makes it like the worst of devils. *Hewley's Sermon, (1658), p. 206.*

TO ENHA'NCE.† *v. a.* [*hausser, enhausser, Fr.*]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. This, it may be added, was the primary usage of the word; for Wicliffe and Chaucer so employ it. It is still an heraldick term in this sense.

Both of them high at once their hands enhanc'd,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that enhances the value of plenty. *L' Etrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHANCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; encrease of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ENHANCER.* *n. s.* [from *enhance*.] One who raises the price of a thing.

In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of enhancers. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

TO ENHA'ROUR.* *v. a.* [from *harbour*.] To dwell in; to inhabit.

O true delight, enharbousing the breasts
Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests. *W. Browne.*

TO ENHA'RDEN.* *v. a.* [Fr. *ehardir*, "to hearten, to embolden;" Cotgrave.] To encourage.

France useth — to eharden one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness, &c. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642), p. 192.*

ENHARMO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *harmony*; Fr. *enharmónique*.] A term applied to the last of the three divisions of musick by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting. Dr. Ash has inconsiderately defined this word *inharmonious*, which is the very reverse of its meaning.

In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmónick* and chromatick species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing. *Warton, from M. Maugars, Notes on Milton.*

ENIGMA. *n. s.* [*énigma*, Lat. *énigma*.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrifice will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma*.]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*
Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Whilst they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes. *Boyle.*

E N J

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma*.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Broome.*

ENIGMA'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *enigmatique*.] Obscure; ambiguously described.

An *enigmatick* foe, whose ammunition
Is nothing else but want of all provision.

Beaumont's Psyche, ix. 53.

ENIGMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison, Whig Exam.*

To ENIGMATIZE.* *v. n.* [from *enigma*.] To deal in enigmas.

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight

That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakspeare, Much ado.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ENJOY. *v. a.* [*jouir, enjouir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, to whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker.*

He, who to *enjoy*
Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Clombrotus. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir*.

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More against Atheism.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature? *South.*

To ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton, P. L.*

ENJOYABLE.* *adj.* [from *enjoy*.] Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.

E N L

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope, Lett.*

ENJOYER.* *n. s.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession.

It [the beatifical vision] relates to an intrinsic worth, and some proportionateness in the *enjoyer*.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Res. P. ii. (1654.) p. 31.

They were the greatest *enjoyers*, and the greatest abusers of mercy that ever lived. *South, Sermon. viii. 365.*

ENJOYMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyment*. *Tillotson.*

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund *enkindle* all the sparks of nature

To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the throne of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?

— That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To ENLARD.* *v. a.* [from *lard*; old French *enlarder*,

“embrocher,” Roquem.] To grease; to baste.

Both our own and the French word are borrowed from the kitchen. Shakspeare, just before the following passage, speaks of “*basting* arrogance.”

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. *2 Cor. vi. 11.*

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invividious insinuations they could devise. *Clarendon.*

To ENLARGE. v. n.

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out among themselves. *Raleigh, Essays.*

ENLARGEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *enlarged*.] In an enlarged manner.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; "strictè magis, & extensivè;" precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequents upon that, the whole and entire state and quality and condition of man regenerate, changed; by which a sinner, guilty of death, is acquitted, cleansed, made just in himself, reconciled unto God, appointed to walk, and beginning to walk, in holiness and newness of life. *Moulagu, App. to Cæs. p. 172.*

ENLARGEMENT. n. s. [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city, with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds' *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther, iv. 14.*

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGER. n. s. [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier; one that *encreases* or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ENLARGING.* n. s. [from *enlarge*.] Enlargement; extension.

There was an *enlarging* and a winding about still upward to the side chambers. *Ezek. xli. 7.*

To ENLIGHT. v. a. [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
*Enlight*s the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLIGHTEN.† v. a. [Sax. *enlhtan*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*
As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were *enlightened*. *1 Sam. xiv. 21.*

Love never fails to master what he finds,
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once *enlightened*. *Hebrews, vi. 4.*

ENLIGHTENER.† n. s. [from *enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast revealed. *Milton, P. L.*

The two great lights, or luminaries, *enlighteners*, as the word signifies, are the sun, which *enlightens* us by day; and the moon, which *enlightens* us by night. *Patrick on Genesis.*

It represented the sun the great *enlightener* of the universe. *A. Smith, Hist. Astron. § 4.*

2. Instructor.

Is it possible to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by this *enlightener*, when they sat down to the other part of work; to frame a rule for the lasting service of the church?

Warburton, Disc. concern. the Holy Spirit.

To ENLINK. v. a. [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect.

Enlink to waste and desolation. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To ENLIST.* v. a. [from *list*.] To enrol or register.

This word is modern. Dr. Johnson takes no notice of it, but has twice used it in his definitions of *list*. See To LIST.

To ENLIVE.* v. a. [from *life, live*.] To animate; to make alive.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.*

Prince of the orchard, fair as dawning morn,
Fenc'd with the law, and ripe as soon as horn
That apple grew; which this soul did *enlive*,
Till the then climbing serpent, that now creeps
For that offence for which all mankind weeps,
Took it. *Donne, Poems, p. 296.*

See, see! the darts by which we burn'd
Are bright Loysa's pencils turn'd:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroy'd before. *Lovelace, Luc. p. 19.*

To ENLIVEN.† v. a. [from *life, live*.] Our elder word, we see, was *enlive*; which hitherto has passed unnoticed.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

2. To make vigorous or active.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light;
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*
In a glass-house, the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLIVENER. n. s. [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*

ENN

ENLIVENING.* *n. s.* [from *enliven*.] That which makes cheerful.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.

Fellham, Res. i. 84.

To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not now in use.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire.

Spenser.

To ENMABLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose loves before their life they do prefer.

Spenser.

To ENMESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net,
That shall *enmesh* them all.

Shakspeare, Othello.

To ENMEW.† See **To EMMEW.**

ENMITY.† *n. s.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inamity*, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, that our word was formerly written *enimite*, or *enemite*, as in Barret's *Alveary*, 1589; and in Sherwood's old dictionary, where it is translated the Fr. *inimitié*, and in the more ancient French it was *enemistié*; Lat. *inimicitia*.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forged to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books.

Locke.

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
In bitterest *enmity*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel.

Milton, P. I.

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine.

Dryden, Juv. Dedic.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God?

Jam. iv. 4.

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it.

Wake, Prepar. for Death.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all rofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air.

Shakspeare.

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more.

Atterbury.

To ENMOVE.† See **To EMMOVE.**

ENNEAGON. *n. s.* [*ennea* and *gonia*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. *adj.* [*ennea*.] *Enneatical* days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical* years, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNEW.* *v. a.* [from *new*.] To make new.

Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennew'd*
With polish'd termes.

Skeilton, Poems, p. 236.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennobler*, Fr.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

ENO

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble.

Shakspeare.

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host.

South.

What can *ennoble* pots, or slaves, or cowards?

Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.

Pope.

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love.

Walker.

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks.

Bacon.

ENNOBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *ennoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others.

Bacon.

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstrained goodness.

Glaucille.

ENNUI.* *n. s.* [French. In the old French it is the same as *annoy*, or *disgust*. "*Ennuy*, annoy, vexation, wearisomeness, tediousness, &c." Cotgrave. "*Enneu*, *ennuy*, blessure, douleur, offense, incommodité, &c." Roquefort. Some pretend to derive this word from *nuit*, because *night* brings on weariness or heaviness. It is more probably from the Lat. *noxia*, for the ancient French is also *enoy*; and the Spanish use *enojo* in a somewhat similar way. In short, *ennui* may be etymologically rendered into English, a *nuisance*; no improper explanation of the thing!] Wearisomeness; fastidiousness; disgust.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing.

Gray, Lett.

ENODATION. *n. s.* [*enodatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty.

Dict.

To ENODE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enodo*.] To declare.

This verb, as well as the substantive *enodation* which Dr. Johnson notices, is in Cockeram's vocabulary. Dr. Johnson knew no example of the latter, nor do I of either. They are hardly worthy of notice.

ENORM.* *adj.* [old Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis*. A proper word, as we have the adjectives *deform*, *conform*, *uniform*.]

1. Irregular; deviating from rule.

Full lightly it ascends into the clear
And subtle air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, immix'd, — nothing *enorm*.

Merc, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 22.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved.

Sir C. Cornwallis to K. Jam. I. Suppl. to Cabb. p. 99.

ENORMITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enormité*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

Cockeram.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government.

Spenser on Ireland.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant.

Hooker.

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENO'RMIOUS.† *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat. Our word was formerly written *enormious*, as well as *enormous*. It is so in Cockeram's vocabulary; and thus used by Jeremy Taylor, "the *enormious* additions of their artificial heights." *Artif. Hands*. p. 60.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measures.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton, P. L.*

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton, P. L.*

2. Excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure. *Bullockur.*

5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures, always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant-shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A foru *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope, Odyssey.*

ENO'RMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *enormous*.] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH.† *adj.* [*zenoh*, Saxon; *ganah*, Gothick; *genaeg*, Dutch; perhaps from the Icel. *nög*, *nogd*, plenty. The Greek *ixavds*, *sufficient*, must also not be overlooked. Mr. Horne Tooke makes the Saxon word the past participle of the verb *zenogan*, to multiply; but we see that *genoh* evidently belongs, without such deduction, to the elder northern languages. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf*.] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why wou'dst thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hadst gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH, *n. s.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endavour'd the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*
The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the silvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me; in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready *enough* to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough*. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TO ENO'UNCE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enuncio*.] To declare. This word is modern.

Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions. *Bally, Day of Judgement.*
He does not fear to enounce himself with shouts of exultation. *A. Smith.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build: the marbles are polished, the roofs stane with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man hath selfish foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milton, P. L.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on Medals.*

EN PASSANT. *adv.* [French.] By the way.

TO ENPIERCE.* *v. a.* See TO EMPIERCE.

I am too sore *enpierced* with his shaft. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

TO ENQUI'CKEN.* *v. a.* [from *quicken*.] To make alive.

He hath not yet *enquicken'd* men generally with this deiform life; but it hath lyen dead to them, or they to it; that influx being rather suspended than absolutely destroyed, but as the soul to its body, or any part of her body that is numb and dead. *Mare, Notes on Psychologia.*

TO ENQUI'RE.* [Fr. *enquirer*.] This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with *in*.

E N R

But perhaps it ought to be written with *en*. See *To INQUIRE*.

To ENRA'CE. v. a.* [Fr. *enraciner*.] To implant; to enroot. Obsolete.

Who can aread what creature mote she be,
Whether a creature, or a goddess graced
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enrac'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 25.

To ENRA'GE. v. a. [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage
as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their
king, and to *enrage* deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Walsh.*

To ENRA'NGE.† v. a. [from *range*.]

1. To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enrang'd* were. *Spenser, F. Q.*
As fair Diana, in fresh Summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To rove over.

As this day I was *enraunging* it, [the forest,]
I chaunst to meet this knight. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 9.*

To ENRA'NK. v. a. [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRA'PT. v. a. [from *rapt*: the participle preterite seems to be *enrapt*.]

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakespeare.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrapt*, involved; *wrapt* up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the
polite arts of painting and poetry. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To ENRA'PTURE.† v. a. [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

Oft gazing on her shade, the *enraptur'd* fair
Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. *Shenstone.*

To ENRA'VISH.† v. a. [from *ravish*.] To throw into extasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*

They cannot put their blood and spirits into the *enravishing*
emotions of sensitive love and joy. *Scott's Works, ii. 124.*
Which cannot but *enravish* every ingenuous breast.
Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 88.

ENRA'VISHMENT. n. s. [from *enravish*.] Extasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly ob-
scuring veil, which adds to the *enravishments* of her trans-
ported admirers. *Glanville, Scorpis.*

To ENRE'GISTER. v. a.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To enrol; to register.

Him to behold, is on His Works to look,
Which He hath made in beauty excellent;
And in the same, as in a brazen book,
To read *enregistered* in every nook
His goodness, which His beauty doth declare.

Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Beauty.
He hath himself written and *enregistered* his own proper
faults. *Donne, Ill. of the Sept. p. 217.*

All he could do was to *enregister* at length all those privy
seals for the vindication of himself to his successors for ever.
Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, p. 101.

To ENRH'EUM. v. a. [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken
cold or *enrhumed*. *Harvey.*

E N R

To ENRI'CH v. a. [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give
him his daughter. *1 Sam. xvii. 25.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shakespeare.*

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton, P. H.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching*
themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the sleep. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his
own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others
therein. *Raleigh, Hist.*

ENRI'CHMENT. n. s. [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general
language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrich-
ment* thereof. *Baron, Holy War.*

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understand-
ings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among in-
finites and unsearchables. *Watts, Logic.*

To ENRI'DGE. v. a. [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns which'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some fiend. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To ENRI'NG. v. a. [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so
Enrings the barks fingers of the elm. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. v. a. [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were. *Donne.*

To ENRI'VE. v. a. part. enriven.* [from *rive*.] To cleave.

The wicked shaft —
Stay'd not, till through his curat it did glide,
And made a grisly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 34.

To ENRO'BE. v. a. [from *robe*.] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRO'LL. v. a. [*enroller*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list or register.

There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirty
thousand men of the Jews. *1 Mac. x. 36.*
We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ser-
vants, and as sons. *Sprat.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own, *enroll'd*.
Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*. *Dryden.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*. *Pope, Odys.*

Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella *rise*. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Laws, which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave.

Milton, P. L.

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ENRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that registers.

ENRO'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

TO ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion;
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
Now dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

ENS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. *n. s.* [*esempio*, Italian, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old French word *ensample*, the usage of which Lacombe has traced to the tenth century.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might. *Spenser, Sonn.*
Ye have us for an *ensample*. *Phil. iii. 17.*

Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensamples* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to *touch* our practice for their excuse. *Sanderson.*

TO ENSAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to shew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TO ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Latin; *ensanguanter*, French.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the *ensanguin'd* field,
Deserted. *Milton, P. L.*

Ensanguin'd man
Is now become the lion of the plain,
And worse. *Thomson, Spring.*

As the paths of fate we tread,
Wading through the *ensanguin'd* field. *Gray, Ode.*

TO ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule.*] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enscheduled here. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

TO ENSCONCE. *v. a.* [from *sconce*, a kind of fortification.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity,
am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rage, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour. *Shakespeare.*
She shall not see us: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

We make trifles of terrors, *ensconcing* ourselves in seeming knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconced himself. *Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.*

A sort of error to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Ensconced himself as formidable
As could be, underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

TO ENSEA'L.* *v. a.* [from *seal.*] To impress; to mark as with a seal.

Climb'd mountains, where the wanton *cliffing* dallies,
Then with soft steps *enseal'd* the meek'en'd valleys. *Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 1.*

TO ENSEA'M.† *v. a.* [from *seam.*]

1. To sow up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

* A name engraved in the revestary of the temple, one stole away, and *enscamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To fructify; to fatten. [Fr. *ensemencer.*]

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *ensemams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 33.*

ENSEA'MED.* *adj.* [from *seam.*] Greasy. See SEAM.

The rank sweat of an *enscamed* bed. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

TO ENSEA'R, *v. a.* [from *sear.*] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire.

Ensear thy fertile and conception womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENSEA'RCH.* *v. n.* [from *search.*] To try to find.

The property whereof, [the understanding,] is to espy, seek for, *ensearch*, and find out. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 201. b.*

ENSEMBLE.* *n. s.* [French; Latin, *in and simul.*]

One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole; and sometimes work or composition, considered together; and not in parts. It has been adopted by us, of late years, more particularly in respect to statuary, painting, and architecture; as, "all those pieces of building make a fine *ensemble*; the picture is good, taking the parts separately, but the *tout ensemble* is bad."

We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. *Pownall on Antig. (1782.) p. 81.*

TO ENSHIELD.† *v. a.* [from *shield.*] To shield; to cover; to protect. In the following instance *enshield* is a contraction of the participle *enshielded*.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *shrine.*] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems
A phoenix, gaz'd by all as that sole bird,
When, to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton, P. L.*

The sots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd*. *Addison.*

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphocides or *ensiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still. *Shakespeare.*
The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defenders. *Kneller, Hist.*

ENS

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns*. *Locke*.

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Isa. v. 26.*

3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller*.

The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or sacrifices. *Dryden*.

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]

To ENSIGN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *ensigner*, to shew; Lat. *insignire*.] To mark with some sign; to distinguish by an ornament, as in heraldry; which expression is still in use.

Henry but join'd the roses, that *ensign'd*
Particular families; but this hath join'd
The rose and thistle. *B. Jonson, Marques*.

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. s.* [*ensign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the *ensign*.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. *Sidney*.

ENSIGNCY.* *n. s.* [from *ensign*.] The place and quality of the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSKIED.* *part. adj.* [from *sky*.] Placed in heaven; made immortal.

I hold you as a thing *enski'd*, and sainted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit;
And to be talk'd with in sincerity,
As with a saint. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To ENSLAVE. *v. a.* [from *slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose. *Milton, P. L.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To sell my country, and my king *enslave*! *Dryden*.

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave*;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden, Æn.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslav'd*, who is so in his understanding. *Locke*.

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift*.

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslav'd* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Partian king. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslav'd* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson*.

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. *Locke*.

ENSLAVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *South*.

ENSLAVER. *n. s.* [from *enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift*.

To ENSNARE.* *v. a.* [from *snare*.] To entrap.

Dr. Johnson admits *ensnare* to be more frequent than *insnare*, in his notice of the latter. See *To*

ENS

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared*. *Job, xxxiv. 30.*

To ENSNARE.* *v. a.*

1. To entangle. [from the verb *snarl*, in the same sense, which *Spenser* uses; though Dr. Johnson, citing only the Decay of Piety under that word, unjustly doubts the authority of it. See *To SNARL*.] They in awayt would closely him *ensnare*, Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 9.*

2. To snarl; to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram*.

To ENSPHERE.* *v. a.* [from *sphere*.]

1. To place in a sphere.
In thy little chaos all's *enspher'd*,
And though abridg'd, yet in full greatness rear'd. *J. Hall, Poem, (1646) p. 54.*

2. To form into roundness.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, &c. *Carew's Poem, p. 95.*

To ENSTAMP.* *v. a.* [from *stamp*.] To fix a mark by impressing it.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Hewyt, Sermon (1658) p. 194.*
Money *enstamped* upon with the figure of a lamb. *Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 51.*

To ENSTE'EP.* See *To INSTE'EP*.

To ENSTY'LE.* *v. a.* [from *style*.] To name; to call.

Herself to *entile*
The Stonenidge's best-belov'd, first wonder of the isle. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.*

That renowned ile,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*. *Browne, Brit. Past.*

To ENSUE.† *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is the Norman French *ensuer*, to pursue.] To follow; to pursue.

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it. *Psalms xxxiv. 14.*

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue*. *Davies*.

To ENSUE. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker*.

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Bishops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing*. *Hayward*.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*. *Milton, P. L.*

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*! *Dryden*.

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*,
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life. *Rowe, Ambit. Stepmother.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope*.

ENSURABLE.* See *INSURABLE*.

ENSURANCE.† *n. s.* [from *ensure*.] It is now more usually written *insurance*.

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire. *Marq. of Halifax*.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER. *n. s.* [from *ensurance*.] He who under-

The vain *assurers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife. *Dryden.*
To ENSURE.† *v. a.* [from *sure*, *assurer*, French.
Now generally written *insure*.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.
It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to ensure peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant, contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to ensure his sheep for that year. *L'Estrange.*

4. To bind by promise of marriage. Not now in use.

There grew such a secret love between them, that at the length they were insured together, intending to marry.

Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.
I marvel not a little of thy folly, that wouldst thus entangle and ensure thyself with a foolish girl yonder in the court, Anne Bullaine. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

ENSURE.† *n. s.* [from *ensure*.]

1. One who makes contracts of insurance; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

Let it be tried, and I will once set up the *ensurer's* office, that whatever goes out on that voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 481.

2. That which secures, or makes sure.

O Temperance! — thou prolonger of life, thou insurer of pleasure, thou promoter of business, thou guardian of the person, thou preserver of the understanding, thou parent of every intellectual improvement and every moral virtue!

Hay, Ess. on Deformity, p. 25.

To ENSWEEP.* *v. a.* [from *sweep*.] To pass over with swiftness.

Of, in this season, silent from the North
A blaze of meteors shoots; *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson, Autumn.*

ENTABLATURE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *entablature*, and *en-*
ENTABLEMENT. } *tablement*; Cotgrave.] The archi-

trave, frise, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

Must not the whole *entablature*, with its projections, be so proportioned, as to seem great, but not heavy, light, but not little? *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To ENTACKLE.* *v. a.* [from *tackle*.] To supply with instruments of sailing.

Your storm-driven ship I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind so ever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall overthrow. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 26.

ENTAIL.† *n. s.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entailé*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; that is, cut off from being an absolute fee.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and all other persons claiming under such *entail*. *Blackstone.*

3. Engraver's work; inlay. [*intaglio*, Ital. from *intagliare*.] Obsolete.

Well [it] appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ENTAIL.† *v. a.* [*tailler*, *entailier*, Fr. to cut.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here entail

The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,

A king can give no more than is his own:

The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

3. To carve. [Ital. *intagliare*.] Not now in use.

The chapitre house

Corven, and covered, and queyntelyche *entayled*

With semliche sculture. *P. Ploughman's Crede.*

Golden bends, which were *entail'd*

With curious antickes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ENTAIL. *v. n.* To cut. Obsolete.

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,

That a large purple stream adown their giamonds falls.

Spenser, F. Q.

To ENTAME.† *v. a.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

My sonne, if thou thy conscience

Entamed hast in such a wise.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,

Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,

That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTANGLE.† *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the Gothick *tagl*, hair.]

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour,

Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*

Itself with strength.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *St. Matt. xxii. 15.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. *2 Tim. ii. 4.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world. *More, Preexist. of the Soul*, (1647), Pref.

It is a truth both clear from scripture, and ratified by the experience of all believers, that there was never any one, were his *entanglements* in sin never so great, his corruptions never so raging, but, if he was enabled to wait upon mercy in an earnest

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constant use of prayer for the removal of his sin, became in the end a conqueror. *South, Serm. vi. 459.*
The force of temptation, the *entanglements* of the flesh. *South, Serm. vii. 230.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville, Scrypsis.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTANGLER. *n. s.* [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

To ENTENDER. * *v. a.* [from *tender*.] To treat with kindness; to protect.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life;

I wrong her much; *entenders* us for ever. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

To ENTER. † *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I, with the multitude of my redeem'd,

Shall enter heaven, long absent.

Milton, P. L.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him.

Atterbury.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

He is an excellent fish — and he is also excellent to *enter* a young angler, for he is a greedy biter. *Walton, Angler.*

The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,

And know how we proceed.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. To set down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?

— It is *enter'd*.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.

Judges, xviii. 9.

Other creature here,

Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison, Spect.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addison on the War.*
Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!

Milton, P. L.

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies and divisions. *Addison on Italy.*

ENTERDEAL. *n. s.* [*entre* and *deal*.] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,

And therefore doth his cunning most apply;

To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,

To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change

Of states.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

ENTERER. * *n. s.* [from *enter*.] One who is making a beginning or first entrance.

Who dreams of nature free from nature's strife?

Who dreams of perfect happiness below? —

The hope-flush'd *enterer* on the stage of life,

The youth to knowledge unchastis'd by woe.

Seward's Letters, (1786,) i. 185.

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ENTERING. *n. s.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.

Isaiah, xxiii. 1.

To ENTERLA'CE. † *v. a.* [*entreclasser*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

Also in those daunces were *enterlaced* ditties of wanton love, or rillaudrye, with frequent remembrance of the most vile idols.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 63.

This lady walked outright, till she might see her enter into a fine close arbour: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *n. s.* [*enteroccele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enteroccele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp, Surgery.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*έντερον* and *λόγος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *n. s.* [*έντερον* and *ὀμφαλος*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. s.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEA'DER. *n. s.* [*entre* and *plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. s.* [*entreprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith, ii. 5.*

What on Warwick to this *enterprise*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride.

Dryden.

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.

Milton, P. L.

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterpris'd*.

Temple.

An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterpris'd* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens.

Dryden.

Haste then, and lose no time:

The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;

We must surprise the court in its delight.

Dryden.

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*.

Spenser, F. Q.

ENTERPRISER. † *n. s.* [from *enterprise*.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success.

Hayward on Edw. VI.

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Wit makes an *enterpriser*; Sense, a man.

Young, Night Th. 8.

TO ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb. xiii. 2.*

Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shakspeare.*

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*? *Spenser on Ireland.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I'll weep and sigh,

And, leaving so his service, follow you,
So please you *entertain* me. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics. *Addison.*

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is an *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Classics.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'IN.* *n. s.* [*Fr. entretenir*.] Often used by Spenser; now obsolete.] Entertainment.

But need, that answers not to all requests,
Bade them not look for better *entertainme*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 27.

After all her princely *entertainme*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 37.*

Your *entertain* shall be,

As doth befit our honour and your worth.

Shakspeare, Pericles.

ENTERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive or forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Righteousness is immortal, and will immortalize the *entertainers* of it. *Cudworth, Serm. p. 89.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*. *Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace.*

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Snodgrass.*

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that receives sincerely and reverentially.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 89.*

4. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

Then did the third pageant present themselves unto him — but he thought he saw all the forenamed *entertainers* at once — leap, plunge, and drown themselves in puddles. *Nash, Terrors of the Night, (1594.)*

ENTERTA'ININGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *entertaining*.]

In an amusing or diverting manner.

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My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved: In short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees! *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *entertain*, old *Fr. entretenement*.]

1. Conversation.

The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertainments* to Laertes, before you fall to play. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will,
The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With British bounty in his ship he feasts
Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests,
To find that watry wilderness exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

His office was to give *entertainment*,
And lodging unto all that came and went.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 37.

4. Reception; admission.

I am next to consider that simplicity of manners, which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the Gospel. *Sprat, Serm. (1676.)*

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you?

— A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence. *Davies on Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Drawing out the war in Gallia,

For which thou late triumph'st; dissembling long

That Sacerdote to be an enemy,

Only to make thy *entertainment* more. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTA'ISSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue*.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

ENTHEAT.* *adj.* [Greek *ἐνθός*.] Our old word for *enthusiastick*. Ash has *entheal*, "divinely inspired."

His genius justly, in an *entheal* rage,
Oft lash'd the dull-sworn factors for the stage.

Verses by W. Hodgson, Pref. to B. Jonson's Works.

TO ENTHERA'L.* See **TO INTHRAL**. Milton, however, writes it with *en*.

TO ENTHRI'L.* *v. a.* [from *thrill*.] To pierce; to penetrate.

A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and there witha' pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

To ENTHRONE.† v. a. [Fr. *enthroner*.]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this accept'd sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

On a tribunal silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publicly *enthron'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope, Odys.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

Henry III.—in disinherit and seizing on his subjects' possessions, without judicial course, beginning with those two great potentates Richard earl of Cornwall, his brother, and William le Marshal earl of Pembroke, bred most intestine trouble twixt him and his barons, although sometime discontinued, yet not extinguish'd even till his declining days of *enthroned* felicity. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.*

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To ENTHRONIZE.* v. a. To enthrone.

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain.

Davies, Hymns of Astraea, (1622,) H. xxii.

With what grace

Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!

J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 78.

To ENTHUNDER.* v. n. [from *thunder*.] To make a noise like thunder.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten over-board. *Mir. for Mag. p. 850.*

ENTHUSIASM.† n. s. [*ἐνθουσιασμός*, Gr. *enthusiasme*, old Fr. Cotgrave. The earliest example of our word, given by Dr. Johnson, is that from Dryden. About half a century before Dryden's work, the word was written, like its Greek original, "*enthusiasmos*," and defined "*poetical fury*." V. Cockeram's Vocabulary. Fleckno, upon whom Dryden exercised his satire, uses our word in the plural; which is not common. "With thy *enthusiasms* come." Invocation of Silence.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

It [*enthusiasme*] makes us give a stronger assent to the conclusion than the evidence of the premises will warrant, then, reason begins to be betrayed; and then *enthusiasme* properly commences. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 40.*

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, to itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasme*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, snakes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden, Jew. Pref.*

ENTHUSIAST.† n. s. [*ἐνθουσιастα*, Gr. *enthusiasta*, Lat.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Enthusiasts pretend that they have the gift of prophecy by dreams. *Pagitt's Heresiography, (1654,) p. 29.*

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

Her little soul is ravish'd, and so poss'd
Into loose extasies, that she is plac'd
Above herself, Musick's *enthusiast*. *Crashaw, Musick's Duell.*
At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL.† } *adj.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικός*, Gr.]
ENTHUSIASTICK.

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastick* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

Did ever you, or any body else, ever see such a place as Heaven? For God's sake, therefore, leave those *enthusiastick* whimsies, and talk like men.

Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. p. 133.

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.
An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last, sublim'd

To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

ENTHUSIASTICK.* n. s. An enthusiast; one who vainly pretends an intercourse with God.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

ENTHYMEM. n. s. [*ἐνθύμημα*, Gr.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or illustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymems* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What is an *enthymem*, quoth Cornelius? Why, an *enthymem*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To ENTICE.† v. a. [of uncertain etymology, Dr.

Johnson says. The old Fr. *enticer*, "exciter, provoquer," is the parent of our word. V. Roques. Gloss. Lang. Rom.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Ex. xxii. 16.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd.

Granville.

ENTICEMENT.† n. s. [old Fr. *enticement*, "impulsion, instigation." Roq.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, *enticements*, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been seduced by them.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

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ENTI' CER. † *n. s.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.
Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 475.

A mincing gait, a decent and an affected pace, are most powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 477.

These writers—traduce her as the *enticer* of her husband into the basest idolatries.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

ENTI' CING. * *n. s.* [from *entice*.] The act of alluring to evil.

The third and last sign that I shall mention, of a temptation's attaining its full hour or maturity, is a more than usual restlessness and importunity in its *enticings* or instigations.
South, Serm. vi. 269.

ENTI' CINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *enticingly*.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

ENTIERTY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *entiertie*; Lat. *integritas*.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed.
Bacon, Off. of Alienation.

ENTIRE. † *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *intiero*, Ital. *integer*, Lat. Our word was formerly written *cnteer*, as by Lydgate; and, in our old lexicography, "*Entier* or whole: *Entirly*: *Entierness*." Huloet.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*; still in general.
Bacon, Collect. of Good and Evil.

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed.
Addison on Italy.

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning.
Newton, Opticks.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made.
Hooker.

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end.
Spectator, No. 267.

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love is not love,
When it is mingled with respects that stand Aloof from the *entire* point.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile.
Bacon.

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subject's love.
Prior.

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*.
Milton, P. L.

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends.
Clarendon.

They had many persons, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured.
Clarendon.

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q.

9. Impartial.

They were therefore trusted with arbitrary power, because it was foreseen that juries were not like to be *entire*.
Clarendon, Life, ii. 240.

10. Inward.

Casting flakes of lustfull fire,
From his false eyes, into their hearts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 48.

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.]

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1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chalden, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea.
Raleigh.

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd and beheld! all was *entirely* good.
Milton, P. L.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so.
Arbuthnot.

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government.
Swift.

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And gan to highest God *entirely* pray.
Spenser, F. Q.

ENTI'RENESS. † *n. s.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

But I
Should injure nature, virtue, and destiny,
Should I divide and discontinue so
Virtue, which did in one *entireness* grow. *Donne, Poems, p. 246.*
Doting antiquaries—more admire the rust or fragments of coins, than their splendour or *entireness*.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 216.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part.
Boyle.

2. Honesty; integrity.

3. Intimacy; familiarity; friendship.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.

A little friendship with such is enough; the less communion with any of God's enemies, the more safety; and sure I am, that those who affect a familiar *entireness* with such, bewray either too much boldness, or too little conscience.
Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 77.

ENTI'RETY. * *n. s.* [from *entire*.] Completeness. See

ENTIERTY.

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest.
Blackstone.

ENTITATIVE. * *adj.* [from *entity*.] Considered by itself; abstracted from all circumstances.

Metaphysicians have here a noble field for their abstracted flights, whether, according to Durandus, there be any divine concourse in sig? Whether, with others, moral evil has any real essence, or real efficient cause, or only deficient? Whether there be any pure evil? Whether it be a privation of being, or a real positive being? Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c.
Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 340.

ENTITATIVELY. * *adv.* [from *entitative*.] A thing is said to be taken or considered *entitatively*, or "secundum entitatem," when considered nakedly, and precisely, according to what it is in itself, without any thing extrinsick; as, Peter, *entitatively* taken, is Peter as a thing, a substance, a man, &c. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, &c.
Chambers.

TO ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal.
Hooker.

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st,
Far other name deserving.
Milton, P. L.

3. To superscribe; or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit.

Locke.

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

Swift.

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth.

Dryden, *Virg.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.

Addison, *Spect.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer.

Atterbury.

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel.

Rogers.

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please.

Locke.

ENTITY.† *n. s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands *entities* of preordination, and beings yet unbeing; who hath in his intellect the ideal existencies of things, and *entities* before their extances.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 25.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'lest; but surest being.

Crashaw.

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification.

Bentley.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies, fly.

Hudibras.

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into the fire.

Bacon.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanour.

Hammond on *Fundamentals*.

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entailed* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

To ENTO'MB.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *entomber*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*.

Hooker.

The cry went one for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive;
And ease thy reputation in a tent.

Shakespeare.

I think I could, with far less pain and reluctance, suffer my body to be buried alive in the cold earth, than so stark and stupid a conceit to *entomb* my soul.

More, *Notes on Psychathanasia*.

They, within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flower of all their troops *entomb*.

Denham.

ENTO'MBMENT.* *n. s.* [from *entomb*.] Burial; the state of being shut up in a tomb.

The strictest imprisonment is far more tolerable than being shut up by a lazy humour from profitable employment; this enchaineth a man hand and foot; this is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein.

Barrow, *Serms.* vol. iii. S. 19.

ENTOMO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *entomologie*; from the Gr. *έντομον*, an insect, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of natural history, which treats of insects. The

French word, as well as our own, is of recent adoption.

Nothing would recommend *entomology* more than some neat plates, that should well express the generic distinctions of insects, according to Linnæus.

White, *Hist. of Selborne*, p. 91.

ENTORTILATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *entortillement*, from the Lat. *tortilis*.] A turning into a circle or round figure.

Willing that those which should work in the borders [of the table,] raisings, flowries, and wrappings, *entortilations*, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration; and what was to be plain should answer to the measure and dimension; and that in all these things they should be exquisitely careful.

Donne, *Hist. of the Sept.* (1633,) p. 47.

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Italian.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare

With nature, did an arbor green dispreed,

Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,

Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,

His pricking arms *entail'd* with roses red. Spenser, *F. Q.*

A little wicker basket,

Made of fine twigs *entailed* curiously,

In which they gather'd flowers.

Spenser, *Prothal.*

EN'TRAILS. *n. s.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr. *εστερα*, Gr.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*,

That not a tear can fall.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

I fear that harden'd heart from out her breast,

Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast.

Dryden.

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the fagg'd *entrails* of this pit.

Shakespeare.

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America.

Locke.

The earth hath lost

Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now

Wounded no less for marble than for gold.

B. Jonson.

ENTRA'MIELLED.* *adj.* [from *trammel*.] Curled; frizzled; *entrammelled*; as, outdrawn locks of hair.

Shewwood, and Cotgrave, in *V. Passefilé*.

EN'TRANCE. *n. s.* [*entrant*, Fr.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too.

South.

2. The act of entering.

The reason, that I gather, he is mad,

Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,

Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.

Shakespeare.

Better far, I guess,

That we do make our *entrance* several ways.

Shakespeare.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their *entrances*.

Shakespeare.

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea.

Judith, iv. 7.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.

Wotton, *Architecture*.

Many are the ways that lead,

To his grim cave all dismal! yet to sense

More terrible at the *entrance* than within.

Milton, *P. L.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,

At the *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.

Dryden, *Juv.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

ENT

This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and cools them : they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.

Bacon, Essays.

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved.

Hayward, Edw. VI.

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Prov.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

TO ENTRANCE. *v. a.* [from *trance*; *transc.* French, from *transco*, Latin, to pass over, to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

TO ENTRAP. *v. a.* [old Fr. *entraper*.]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapp'd* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble minded Talbot. *Shakespeare.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap. *Spenser, F. Q.*
He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence, *Shakespeare.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccles. viii. 11.*

TO ENTREASURE.* See **TO INTREASURE.**

TO ENTREAT. *v. a.* [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen. xxv. 21.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom, I protest, I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew. *Shakespeare.*
The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Gen. xxv. 21.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Eccles. vii. 20.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?

Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
— God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

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ENT

The garden of Proserpino this night,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO ENTREAT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. *1 Mac. x. 47.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the North pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakespeare.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTREAT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Entreaty. Not now in use.

This is he,
For whom I thwarted Soliman's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented thus.

Trag. of Solim. and Perseda, (1599.)

ENTREATABLE.* *adj.* [from *entreat*.] That may be entreated, or is soon entreated. *Huloet.*

ENTREATANCE. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not used.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTREATER.* *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] One who makes a petition.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us. *Fulke on the Rhemish Test. (1617,) p. 825.*

ENTREATIVE.* *adj.* [from *entreat*.] Treating; pleading.

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words; —
And oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657,) i. 1.

ENTREATY. *v. n.* [from *entreat*.]

1. Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. Reception; entertainment. Obsolete.

If those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty* and good room.

B. Jonson, Epicene.

ENTREMETS. *v. n.* [French, Dr. Johnson says.

He should have added that the French word was anciently used for *delicacies* or *choice dishes served in between the courses of a feast*. In this sense, the father of English poetry uses it. "With wine at feasts — and tables full of *entremets*." Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 6831.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true charard in potages and *entremets*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ENTREPO'T.* *n. s.* [French.] A magazine; a warehouse. Common in military language.

[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepots* and out distant factories. *Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 68.*

To ENTRI'CK.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *intriquer*. This is a forgotten but proper word, and a good substitute for the verb *intricate*, against which Dr. Johnson objects. See **To INTRICATE.**] To deceive; to perplex; to entangle.

That mirror hath me now *entricked*.

Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1642.

You that love most *entrickith*.

Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, 403.

E'NTRY.† *n. s.* [from *enter*; *entry*, French of the eleventh century; *entrée*, later French; from the Latin, *intrare*. Our word has also passed through the forms of *entree* and *entresse*; the former being used by Chaucer, the latter noticed by Coles.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* should offend

The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden, Juv.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollient; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

5. The act of entering publicly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENTU'NE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *entuner*, "to tune, to sing, to chant, &c." Cotgrave. This is also a forgotten but useful word.] To tune; to chant.

Ful wel she sange the service divine
Entuned in hir nose ful swetly. *Chaucer, Prol. C. T.*

They sung hymns and sonnets — *entuned* in a solemn and mournful note. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 429.*

To ENTWI'NE.* See **To INTWINE.** Milton, however, writes it *entwine*.

To ENTWI'ST.* *v. a.* [from *twist*.] To wreath round or together.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [e and *mobile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [enucleo, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

To ENVA'SSAL.* *v. a.* [from *vassal*.] To make over to another as his slave. A serviceable but hitherto unnoticed word.

[They] subject and *envassal* themselves unto a base and new upstart servant of their's. *Transl. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 93.*

But well I wote thou art not *envassal* me. *More, Song of the Soul, li. i. i. 23.*

[He] doth not fondly hug this and that particular created good thing, and *envassal* himself unto it. *Cudworth, Serm. p. 65.*

ENUCLEATION,* *n. s.* [Fr. *enucleation*.] Explanation; plain manifestation. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To ENVEIGLE.* See **To INVEIGLE.**

To ENVELOPE.† *v. a.* [enveloper, French. Our word was at first *envelope*, and is so used by Chaucer in the first definition of the meanings, that is, to wrap up.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

He is most *enveloped* in sin. *Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.*

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'est spirits of the night *envelope* you, good provost. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

A cloud of smoke *envelopes* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:

Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers jousting, men with men. *Dryden.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades

This world *envelope*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ENVELOPE.† *n. s.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

A letter from the king of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish ambassador, and she tore the *envelope*, and let it fall. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1671.*

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

ENVELOPEMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *envelopement*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopements*. *Search's Freewill, &c. (1763,) Pref.*

To ENVE'NOM.† *v. a.* [from *venom*, old Fr. *envenimer*, to poison. And so Chaucer: "Age that all will *envenime*."]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt the *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines. *Milton, P. L.*

One of that order, which *envenoms* even poison itself, and makes the Roman religion much more malignant and turbulent than otherwise it would be.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Dedic.

He would very frequently let fly an *envenomed* arrow.

Tatler, No. 260.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age. *Dryden.*

To ENVE'RMEIL.* *v. a.* [Fr. *vermeil*. Chaucer uses *envermailed*.] To dye red.

That lovely dye

That did thy cheek *envermeil*. *Milton, Ode on the Death of a Fair Infant.*

E'NVIALE. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

ENV

ENVIER. *n. s.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon, Essays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud.

Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton, P. L.*
All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. *† adj.* [old *fr. envieux*.]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Sometimes with *against*.

Be not thou *envious against* evil men. *Prov. xxiv. 19.*

3. Sometimes with *at*.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov. xxiv. 19.*

4. Commonly with *of*.

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be. *Dryden.*

ENVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spite. *Swift.*

TO ENVIRON. *† v. a.* [*environner*, French, Dr. Johnson says. It should be added that the original is Greek, *ἐν*, in, and *γύρος*, a circle, whence the Latin *gyrus*; and thus the French used the adverb *environ* for *about*; in which way Chaucer also employs it. "About the king ystondin *environ* Attendance, Diligence, &c." Court of Love, ver. 1031. He uses also the verb *environ* to surround. Barret calls *environ* "a French word made of the Latin, *quasi in gyro*." Alv. 1580. And Cotgrave gives us the old French verb *engyronner*, the same, he says, as *environner*.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.
The Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall *environ* us round. *Joshua, vii. 9.*
I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Tit. Andron.*
The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains. *Kneller, Hist.*
The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, *environed* the same site and temple. *Bacon.*
Within the *environing* rocks stood the city. *Sandys.*
Thought following thought, and step by step led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton, P. R.*
God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Since she must go, and I must mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

ENU

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege, to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. *Shakespeare.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me. *Milton, Sonnet.*

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*. *Cleveland.*

ENVIRONS. *† n. s.* [*environs*, French, Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable; some choose, in modern times, affectedly to adopt the French pronunciation. This word is somewhere used by Evelyn.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Hitherto Mr. Shenstone had no conception of an whole, or of disposing his *environs* on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and picturesque appearance. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 51.*

TO ENUMERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. *n. s.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat, Serm.*

The chymists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts, Logick.*

ENUMERATIVE. ** adj.* [from *enumerate*.] Rockoning up singly; counting over.

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 5.*

TO ENUNCIATE. *† v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express. This word is given by Dr. Johnson without authority or example; but it is in the Old Vocabulary of Cockram, and I have also found it in a very valuable writer of the seventeenth century. I have noticed this, because some have thought the word quite modern.

I know that there is such a man as Plato, though in the mean time I cannot tell what he is, nor what are all the truths that may be *enuniated* concerning him. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 553.*

ENUNCIATION. *† n. s.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enun*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Expression, in writing.

A few changes have been made in the *enunciations* of this book, chiefly in those of the subsidiary propositions which Euclid introduced for the sake of the rest; they are expressed here in the manner that seemed best adapted to the new notation. *Playfair, Elements of Geometry, Pref.*

ENV

4. Manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ENUNCIATIVE. † *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive.

Esdra, Nehemiah, Ezechial, and Daniel, although they were prophets; yet be their works compact in form of narrations, which by orators be called *enunciative*, and only pertaineth to histories; wherein is expressed a thing done, and persons named.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 205.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof.

Ayliffe.

ENUNCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

ENVOY. † *n. s.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire

With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbutnot on Cons.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

A gentleman, who was *envoy* from some German prince, whose dead father had been a companion to the knights of the most noble order of the garter, made an address to his majesty, with a letter and return of the George and Garter.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. p. 29.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,

At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;

Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,

And their impressions to the brain convey;

Where their report the vital *envoys* make,

And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackmore.*

4. Formerly, a kind of postscript, sent with poetical compositions, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, noticing the concluding stanzas of Chaucer's poems, to which the title of *l'envoy* is prefixed. But the term was not confined to poetical compositions. It was employed to enforce or recommend what had been previously written, whether in prose or rhyme. Not now in use.

Tragical tales, [in prose,] translated by Turbenville in time of his troubles out of sundrie Italians, with the argument and *l'envoy* to each tale. *Lond. 1587.*

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 475.

ENVOYSHIP. * *n. s.* [from *envoy.*] The office of an envoy.

Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship*.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

To ENURE. * See **To INURE.** Our old writers, however, usually write this word *enure*; but Dr. Johnson is well supported by authorities for *inure*.

To ENVY. † *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin, from *nimis video*, to look too much upon what belongs to others. The old French *envier* (au jeu) is *to vie*; in which sense Chaucer and Spenser employ our word. But it is no longer so used. The word was also formerly accented on the last syllable, as might be shewn from the poetry of Spenser and B. Jonson. But now one will now imitate it.]

1. To hate another's excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways.

Prov. iii. 31.

A woman does not envy a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

ENW

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have seen the fight,

When I have *envied* thy behaviour.

Shakspeare.

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To ENVY. † *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity: with *at*, Dr. Johnson says; but not exclusively so, as the examples which he gives might seem to argue; since they all have *at*. I therefore give the following without it.

And Moses said, *enviest* thou for my sake. *Numbers, xi. 29.*

In seeking tales and informations

Against this man, whose honesty the devil

And his disciples only *envy at*,

Ye blew the fire that burns ye.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts he bestows. *Bp. Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

ENVY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,

Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

Pope.

2. It is used sometimes with *of*.

All the conspirators, save only he,

Did that they did in *envy of* great Caesar.

Shakspeare.

3. Sometimes with *to*.

Many suffer'd death merely in *envy to* their virtues and superiour genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies of* them to one another. *Dryden on Dram. Poetry.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

Shakspeare.

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy of* that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

ENVYING. * *n. s.* [from *envy.*] Ill will; malice.

Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like.

Galat. v. 21.

ENWALLOWED. * *part. adj.* [*en* and *wallow.*] Wallowing.

Enwallow'd in his owne black bloody gore.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 14.

To ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to Shakspeare.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n;

Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand

Enwheel thee round.

Shakspeare, Othello.

To ENWIDEN. * *v. a.* [*en* and *widen.*] To make larger.

Cockeram.

To ENWOMB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,

This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.

Spenser, F. Q.

I'm your mother;

And put you in the catalogue of those

That were *enwomb'd* mine.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

E P A

Or as the Africk Niger stream *enwombs* itself into the earth, and after comes, Having first made a natural bridge to pass For many leagues, far greater than it was; May't not be said, that her grave shall restore Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne, Poems, p. 218.*

ENWRA'P.* *v. a.* See **To INWRAP.** Dr. Johnson there admits the spelling of *enwrap* by Shakespeare and Milton; and other good writers are in favour also of the same. To involve.

For another man to yield such unlawful aid, is no better than a foul affront of publick justice, and *enwraps* the agent in a partnership of crime. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Neither can it [the sun] ever see more than half the world at once; darkness the while *enwraps* the other.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 38.

In thy fear, my God, is hope, and love, and confidence, and peace, and every limb and ingredient of happiness *enwrapped*.

Donne, Devot. p. 145.

ENWRA'PMENT.* *n. s.* [from *enwrap*.] A covering; a wrapper.

The whole paragraph should be thus translated: they wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrappings*, i. e. they wrapped themselves up in them.

Shuckford on the Creation, p. 203.

EO'LIAN.* } *adj.* [from *Æolia*.] Denoting one of
EO'LIK. } the five dialects of the Greek tongue.

It denotes also a particular kind of verse; and in musick, one of the modes of the ancients, which is said to have possessed particular sweetness mixed with gravity.

Various-measur'd verse,
Æolian charms, and Dorian lyric odes. *Milton, P. R.*

Mark in this strain the power of the Ionian; in that you see the effect of the *Æolian*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

EO'LIAN Harp.* An instrument, so called from *Æolus*, the heathen deity of winds; as it produces its wild and often exquisite strains merely by the action of the wind. Thomson has admirably described the effect of the instrument, and the manner by which it is acted upon.

A certain musick, never known before,
Here hush'd the pensive melancholy mind;
Full easily obtain'd: behoves no more
But sidelong to the gently-waving wind
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which with airy-flying fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
The god of winds drew sounds of deep delight,
Whence with just cause the harp of *Æolus* it hight.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 40.

EO'LIPILE.† *n. s.* [*colipyle*, old Fr. from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *colipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarifies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet, Theory on the Earth.*

EPACT.† *n. s.* [*epacte*, old Fr. from the Gr. *ἐπακτός*, of *ἐπάρω*, to bring on.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the

E P H

sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holler on Time.*

EPENETICK.* *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπαινητικός*.] Laudatory; panegyric.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, — the *epenetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram.

Phillips, Theatr. Poet. Præf.

EP'AULEMENT. *n. s.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.]

In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate. *Harris.*

ESPAULE'T.* *n. s.* [Fr. *epaulette*; which formerly signified "the wing of a gown, doublet, &c." Cotgrave in V. **ESPAULETTE**.] An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot: chiefly now a military word.

Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke.*

EPEN'THESIS. *n. s.* [*ἐπεπένθεσις*.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

EP'HA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel, xlv. 11.*

EPHE'MERA. *n. s.* [*ἐφήμερον*.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL.† } *n. s.* [*ἐφημέριος*] Diurnal; begin-
EPHE'MERICK. } ning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blast; and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

He was far from the conceit of a deambulatory, hebdomatical, or peradventure *ephemeral*, office.

Bp. Morton, Episc. Asserl. p. 142.

EPHEME'RIDES.* *n. s.* [from *ephemeris*, being in fact the plural of it; though formerly *ephemerides* was used as a noun of the singular number.] Astronomical tables, shewing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon. Our old lexicography defines *ephemerides* "a book of astronomy."

Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger de emendatione temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them.

Bp. n. Anal. of Mel. p. 281.

EPHE'MERIS. *n. s.* [*ἐφημερίς*.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miss.

Dryden, Nun's Tale.

EPHEMERIST. *n. s.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of natiivities.

Howell.

EPHEMERON-WORM. *n. s.* [from *ἐφήμερον* and *worm*.]

A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammordam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same.

Derham.

EPHEMEROUS.* *adj.* [*ἐφήμερος*.] Beginning and ending in a day. An old word revived by Burke.

"An *ephemeros* monster" occurs in Annotations on Glauville, &c. in 1682. p. 12.

The *ephemeros* tale that does its business, and dies in a day.

Burke, on the Fr. Revol.

EPHESIAN.* *n. s.* [from *Ephesus*.]

1. One of those in Ephesus, and adjacent countries, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle.

An epistle to the *Ephesians* was, in effect, an epistle to the other churches of Asia at the same time.

Rp. Percy, Key to the New Test.

2. In the time of Shakspeare, a vulgar appellation, or familiar phrase, for which the commentators have not been able to assign any reason. It may probably have been derived, in old time, like Corinthian, from the dissolute manners of the Ephesians, especially from their gross language; and so have passed into modern tongues. See CORINTHIAN.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine

Ephesian, calls. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

EPHIALTES.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *ephiâlte*; Gr. *ἐφιάλης*, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἀλλομαι*, to leap.] The disease usually called the night-mare. The word is in our old lexicography. See NIGHT-MARE.

The *ephiâltes*, or night-mare, is called by the common people witch-riding.

Brand, Popular Antiq.

EPHOD. *n. s.* [עֹפֹד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were of plain linen.

Calmct.

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen.

Exod. xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few

As are those pearls of morning dew,

Which hang on herbs and flowers.

Saunders.

EPICEDE.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιχθιδος*, *ἐπι*, upon, and *χθιδος*, funeral solemnity; Fr. *epicede*. Dr. Johnson notices the Latin form of *epicedium*, but has overpassed *epicede*, which was in-use, in our language, long before *epicedium*. Our old lexicography also has *epicede*.] A funeral discourse or song.

We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the inistymable glory of the land, namely, his worthy works de Antiquitate Britannica, et de illustribus viris, with hys epigrams and epicedes. *Bale, Dedic. of Leland's Itin. (1549.)*

Epicedes and obsequies upon the deaths of sundry personages. *Donne, Poems, p. 240.*

EPICEDIAN.* *adj.* [from *epicede*.] Elegiack; mournful.

[The] *epicedian* song, [is] a song sung ere the corps be buried.

Cockeram.

EPICEDIUM. *n. s.* [*ἐπιχθιδος*.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day

One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;

These, your own anthems, shall become

Your lasting *epicedium*.

Saunders Paraphrase of Psalms.

EPICENE.* *adj.* [*epicene*, Fr. *epicenus*, Lat. from the Gr. *κοινός*, common.] Common; of both kinds: the term, in grammar, of one of the Latin genders.

Of the *epicene* gender, bees, and shees,

Amphibion Archy is the chief. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all inamoratoes, or persons of the *epicene* gender, who gaze at one another in the presence of ladies.

Tatler, No. 27.

EPICK. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; *ἑρκος*.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epick* song,

While musick numbers, or while verse has feet.

Dryden.

The *epick* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.

Dryden.

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epick*.

Broome, View of Epick Poesy.

EPICK.* *n. s.* An *epick* poem.

He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit *epicks*, [the alleged poems of Ossian,] whose manifold defects and deformities were not so much pardoned for the beauties, thinly scattered, which they contained, as from the persuasion that they were the works of an ancient artist.

Campbell on the Eccl. and Lit. Hist. of Ireland, p. 170.

EPICURE. *n. s.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,

And mingle with the English *epicures*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge.

Locke.

EPICUREAN.* *n. s.* [from *Epicurus*.] One of the sect of Epicurus.

Certain philosophers of the *Epicureans* and of the *Stoicks* encountered him.

Acts, xvii. 18.

EPICUREAN.* *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus.

Academicks old and new, with those

Surnam'd Peripateticks, and the sect

Epicurean.

Milton, P. R.

2. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,

Keep his brain fanning; *epicurean* cooks,

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this!

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

How would our Democritus have been affected,—to see a withered face, a disensed, deformed, cankered complexion, a rotten carcass, a viperous mind, and *epicurean* soul set out with orient pearls, jewels, diadems, perfumes, curious elaborate works, as proud of his clothes, as a child of his new coat.

Burton, Anal. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 34.

E'PICURISM.† *n. s.* [from *epicure*.]

1. Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

The darts of devoutness, *epicurism*, and unmercifulness.

Bp. of Chichester, Two Serms. (1576), sign. B. viii.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,

That this our court, infected with their manners,

Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust,

Make it a tavern or a brothel.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*.

Calamy, Serm.

2. The doctrine of Epicurus. The learned Waterland, to distinguish this more pointedly, writes the word *epicureism*; and the accent on *epicurism*, in this sense, should be on the third syllable. This usage of the word is modern. Dr. Johnson takes no notice whatever of it.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicurism*, Sadducism, and Zendicism.

Waterland, Charge, (1732), p. 75.

The first book of the Enquiry ends with a sentence far remote from irreligion and *Epicurism*.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

To E'PICURIZE.† *v. n.* [from *Epicurus*.]

1. To devour like an epicure. A word not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the feeble authority of Flatman. But better writers use it; and a forcible word it is.

He thriftily improves the objects of his cruelty, spending them by degrees, and *epicurizing* on their pain.

Fuller, Holy State, (1648), p. 446.

These evil demons did, as it were, delicate and *epicurize* in them.

Hallywell's Melampyr, p. 101.

2. To profess the doctrine of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life—*Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.

Cudworth, Serm. p. 87.

While I could see thee full of eager pain

My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine.

Flatman.

EPICY'CLE. *n. s.* [ἐὼ and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre.

Harris.

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal.

Brown.

Gird the sphere

With centric and eccentric, scribbli'd o'er;

Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb.

Milton, P. L.

EPICY'CLOID. *n. s.* [ἐπικυκλωειδής.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Harris.

EPIDE'MICAL.† } *adj.* [ἐπί and δῆμος, Gr. *epide-*
EPIDE'MICK. } *mique*, Fr.]

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* disease, put to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

As the proportion of acute and *epidemical* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shews the ordinary temper of the place.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions.

South.

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemick* among persons of honour.

Swift.

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Cleaveland. It is however used by a better writer.

That great *epidemical* council, wherein every one from the peer to the plebeian hath an inclusive vote.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642), p. 219.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;

Scotland's a nation *epidemical*.

Cleaveland.

EPIDE'RMIS. *n. s.* [ἐπιδερμῖς.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGA'STRICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *epigastrique*, from the Gr. ἐπί and γαστήρ, the belly.] The *epigastrick* region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen:—there are also two *epigastrick* veins, and as many arteries.

Chambers's.

EPIGE'UM.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and γῆ, the earth.] That part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth. See APOGEUM.

EPIGLOTTIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιγλωττῖς, from ἐπί, upon, and γλῶττις, the tongue.] The thin movable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

Ash.

EPIGRAM.† *n. s.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] The word originally means *inscription*, from ἐπί, upon, and γράφω, to write. So, in our old lexicography, "*epigram* or *superscription*," Huloet. Cotgrave, nearly a century afterwards, retained, in his translation of the French *epigramme*, this classical meaning; calling it "a short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault; also a title, inscription, or superscription." A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witerackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'st thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*?

Shakespeare.

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?

Peacock of Poetry.

I writ

An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit.

Gay.

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.

Camden.

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and gross hyperboles; he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without ambition.

Addison.

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso.

Addison.

EPIGRA'MMATIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *epigrammatiste*, Cotgrave.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets, withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest streets twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish.

Peacock.

The *epigrammatist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.

Dr. Taylor, Holy Dying, li. § 1.

EPI

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector. *Pope.*

EPIGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, Fr. *epigraphe*. Dr. Johnson gives the Greek unaltered in *epigraphe*, a word of four syllables, as he places the accent on the second. But I take *epigraph* to be an old English word, merely with the superfluous final *e*, as was formerly common, and intended, like *paragraph* or *autograph*, to be pronounced in three syllables.] A title; an inscription. *Bullockar.*

EPIGRAPHER *n. s.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription on a statue. *Dict.*

EPILEPSY. *n. s.* [ἐπιληψία.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence, that the mind cannot restrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from choleric spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

EPILEPTICAL.* *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; disordered as by an *epilepsy*.

In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantick and *epileptical*.

Spencer on Vulg. Proph. (1665.) p. 36.

EPILEPTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an *epilepsy*.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any strains, even such as are very fragrant. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EPILOGISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*.] Computation; enumeration.

Some reckon the *epilogism* from Cyrus; some from the seventh, others from the twentieth of Artaxerxes Longimanus; accordingly ending the weeks, some at the profanation of the temple by Antiochus, &c.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650.) p. 156.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years — this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew, or superadded to the Greek. *Ibid. p. 171.*

EPILOGISTICK.* *adj.* [from *epilogue*.] Having the nature of an *epilogue*.

These lines are an *epilogistick* palinode to the last elegy.

Warton on Milton's Smaller Poems.

To **EPILOGISE.*** See To **EPILOGUIZE.**

EPILOGUE. *†* *n. s.* [epilogus, Latin; *epilogue*, French; *ἐπιλόγιον*, Gr.] The word in our language, originally signified the conclusion of a discourse. "The conclusion or *epylloge*." Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, 1543, fol. 95. b.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*. *Dryden, Tyrant. Love.*

To **EPILOGUIZE.*** *v. n.* [old Fr. *epiloguer*; Lat. *epilogo*. Some have pretended that Milton coined this word; but it is in our old lexicography.]

1. To make conclusion or end. [See the etym. of *epilogue*.] *Cockeram.*

2. To speak an *epilogue*.

EPI

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises*.

Stage-Direction in Milton's Comus.

To **EPILOGUIZE.*** *v. a.* To add to, in the manner of an *epilogue*.

I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty raillery. *Student, (1750.) i. 143.*

EPINICION.* *n. s.* [Greek, *ἐπινίκιον*, from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *νίκη*, victory.] A song of triumph.

They distinguish between the trisagion and *epinicion*, or triumphal hymn. *Christian Antiq. ii. 118.*

I certainly did not mean, that the Saxon minstrels had ever sung a triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.

T. Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 69.

EPINYCTIS. *n. s.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. *Wiceman, Surg.*

EPIPHANY. *†* *n. s.* [ἐπιφάνεια, Gr. manifestation.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

And through thy poor birth, where first thou
Glorified'st poverty,

And yet soon after riches didst allow,
By accepting kings' gifts in the *Epiphany*.

Deliver, and make us to both ways free. *Donne, Poems, p. 343.*

From Christmas to *Epiphany*, the church's design, in all her proper services, is to set forth the humanity of our Saviour, and to manifest him in the flesh; but from the *Epiphany* to Septuagesima Sunday, especially in the four following Sundays, she endeavours to manifest his divinity, by recounting to us in the Gospels some of his first miracles and manifestations of his deity.

Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.

EPIPHONEMA. *n. s.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the aisles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the sound.

Swift.

EPIPHORA. *n. s.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLORRHINOUS. *adj.* [from *ἐπὶ*, *φύλλον*, and *σπίγμα*.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPIPHYSIS. *n. s.* [ἐπιφύσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiceman.*

EPIPOCE. *n. s.* [ἐπιποχή.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPISCOPACY. *n. s.* [episcopatus, Lat.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Erelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Asyl.*

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

EPISCOPALIANS.* *n. s.* plur. [Lat. *episcopalis*.]

1. In England, those who adhere to the established church of England.

2. In Scotland, persons who dissent from the established church of Scotland.

EPISCOPALLY.* *adv.* [from *episcopal*.] In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

The necessity of the sacrament, and the invalidity of ecclesiastical functions when performed by persons who were not *episcopally* ordained, were entertained by many with great applause. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times.*

EPISCOPATE.† *n. s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the *episcopate*.

Arnold to Abp. Herring, (1744.) Dedic. of Wisdom.

EPISCOPY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *episcopius*, Gr. *ἐπισκοπία*, exploring, looking about.] Survey; search.

If the censor, in his moral *episcopacy*, being to judge most in matters not answerable by writ or action, could not use an instrument so gross and bodily as jurisdiction is, how can the minister of the gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual?

Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.

EPISODE. *n. s.* [*ἐπίσωδη*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison, Spect.*

EPISODICAL. } *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an

EPISODICK. } episode; pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryden.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of *episodes*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EPISPASTICK. *n. s.* [*ἐπί* and *σπάω*.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering. *Arbutnot.*

EPISTLE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *epystol*; old French, *epistle*; Gr. *ἐπιστολή*.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

EPISTOLARY.† *adj.* [from *epistle*.] This adjective was at first *epistolar*. "This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them." More on the Seven Churches, 1669. p. 7. Again, "this *epistolar* way is still retained," p. 8. But *epistolary* was in use in 1681.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

Scarce allowing the author one *epistolary* compliment.

Mannyngham's Disc. (1681.) p. 63.

The first of our countrymen, however, who published a set of his own letters, though not in English, was Roger Ascham, who flourished about the time of the Reformation; and, when that mode of writing had been cultivated by the best scholars

in various parts of Europe, was celebrated for the terseness of his *epistolary* style. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 54.*

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison.*

EPISTOLICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, Lat. *epistolicus*.]

Having the form and manner of an epistle.

I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malela (for so he should be called, not Malela) in Dr. Mill's hands.

Bentley's Letters, p. 154.

EPISTLER.† *n. s.* [from *epistle*; old Fr. *epistolier*, in both senses which follow; of which, however, Dr. Johnson has noticed only the first, and that in a contemptuous manner, without a single example.]

1. A writer of letters.

But what needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*, for saying, that the Apostle's charge (Let every one have his own wife) is general to all.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 272.

The young *epistler* is your's to the antipodes, or at least to the centre of the earth!

Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 37.

2. He who regularly assisted at the communion table in the service of our church, and read the epistle, obtained this name.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeller and *epistler*. *Const. and Can. Eccl. 24.*

TO EPISTOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *epistle*.] To write letters.

There are some, who in lieu of letters, write hemilies; they preach when they should *epistolize*. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 1.*

Whence this proceeds I know not, unless it be from a charming kind of virtue that your letters carry with them to work upon my spirits, which are so full of facetie and familiar friendly strains, and so punctual in answering every part of mine, that you may give the law of *epistolizing* to all mankind.

Howell, Lett. iv. 27.

EPISTROPHE.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*.] In rhetorick, a figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation.

Since concord was *lost*, friendship was *lost*, fidelity was *lost*, liberty was *lost*, all was *lost*. *Chambers.*

EPISTYLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *epistyle*, Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*.] An architrave; a term of architecture.

EPI'TASIS.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. *ἐπιτίνα*, to heighten.] In the ancient drama, the progress of the plot.

Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now. *B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.*

I am sick of the sentiments, of the diction, of the protasis, of the *epitasis*, and the catastrophe!

Pope, Narrative of Dennis's Frenzy.

EPI'TAPH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *epitaphe*, Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *τάφος*, a tomb, q. d. discourse engraven on the tomb.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakespeare.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;
With wit and strength, that only yields to thine. *Smith.*

EPITAPHIAN.* *adj.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*.] Pertaining to an epitaph.

Like that doughty centurion Afranius in Lucian; who to imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus falls into a pitiful condolement to think of those costly suppers and drinking banquets, which he must now taste of no more.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.

EPITHALAM'NIUM.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, from *θάλαμος*, a bed; Fr. *epithalame*; and Ben Jonson writes our word *epithalamion*, as well as *epithalamium*,

which he defines "a poem used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber." Masques at Court.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse.

Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

EPITHALAMY.* *n. s.* [We have the word thus anglicised nearly two centuries since. It is written *epithalmy* in Cockeram's old vocabulary.] A nuptial song.

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh,
And how to sing Christ's *epithalamy*.

Chudleigh on Donne's Death, in Donne's Poems, ed. 1650.

EPITHEM. *n. s.* [*ἐπιθήμα*.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EPITHET.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, Fr. *epithete*. In the old tragedy of Soliman and Perseda, (1599,) our word is *epitheton*, "a feminine *epitheton*; which Shakspeare also uses, perhaps by way of ridicule, in Love's Lab. Lost, "a congruent *epitheton*."] *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 203.*

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head. It is the just *epithete* of the world, which Julius Scaliger gives unjustly to London, "torva peregrinis."

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous and villainous to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression. For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me? — Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will. *Shakspeare.*

To **EPITHET.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to describe the quality of.

Never was a town better *epithetized*. *Wotton, Rem. p. 566.*

EPITOME.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, old Fr. *epitome*.] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of your's, Which, by th' interpretation of full time, May shew like all yourself. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

To be honest in a right line, and virtuous by *epitome*, be firm unto such principles of goodness, as carry in them volumes of instruction and may abridge thy labour.

Brown, Chr. Morals, p. 81.

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome made*, containing the most material heads. *Locke.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

To **EPITOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove
Into the glasses of your eyes;
So made such mirrors and such spies.
That they did all to you *epitomise*. *Donne, Poems, p. 10.*

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomised*, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison, Spect.*

EPITOMISER.† *n. s.* [from *epitomise*.] An abridger; **EPITOMIST.** } an abstracter; a writer of *epitomes*.

When that *epitomiser* of Trogas had to the full described and set out king Ptolemy's riot, as a chief engine and instrument of his overthrow, he adds siddling and dancing.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 496.

Both this Brennus, and another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomis* Florus and others mention.

Milton, Hist. of Eng.

Dion Cassius, or his *epitomizer* Xiphiline, will help you out.

Hales, Rom. p. 272.

EPOCH.† *n. s.* [*ἐποχή*, Gr. from *ἐπείχειν*, to stop, according to Scaliger. Dryden writes our word *epoché*, according to its Greek original; though Dr. Johnson, in the example, has given it *epocha*.] The time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable *æras* and *epochs*, or terms of time. *Brown.*

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles:
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in *epochs* mistakes. *Dryden, Astræa Redux.*

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go
Through scenes of war, and *epochs* of woe. *Prior.*

EPODE.† *n. s.* [*ἑπώδη*, Gr. *epode*, Fr.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

Strophe, antistrophe, or *epode*, — were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music. *Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.*

EPOPEE.† *n. s.* [*ἑποποιία*, Gr. from *ἔπος*, discourse, and *ποιέω*, to make; *epopée*, Fr.] An epic or heroic poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopée*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden, Virgil.*

That kind of satire, which is conveyed in the form of the *epopée*: a pleasing vehicle of satire, seldom, if ever, used by the ancients; for we know so little of the Margites of Homer, that it cannot be produced as an example.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

EPULARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *epularis*.] Belonging to feasts or banquets. *Scott.*

EPULATION. *n. s.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EPULOTICK. *n. s.* [*ἐπουλωτικόν*.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incarnated with common sarcotics, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman on Inflammation.*

EQUABILITY.† *n. s.* [from *equable*.]

1. Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. Evenness of temper.

There is also moderation in toleration of fortune in every sorte, which of Tully is called *equabilitie*.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 128.

EQUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EQUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

EQUAL. *† adj.* [*æqualis*, Lat. Formerly *egal* was our word for *equal*; which is used by Chaucer, and was not obsolete when Shakspeare wrote.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Eccles. xxxii. 9.*

Equal lot

May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton, P. L.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scotts trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden, Fab. Ded.*

5. Impartial; neutral; just.

Is not my way *equal*? are not your ways unequal? *Ezek. xviii. 25.*

Some few,

Whom *equal* Jove hath lov'd. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

It — overturned the *equallest* and best framed government in the world. *South, Serm. vi. 42.*

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. Indifferent.

Can you think
That she, that almost is at war with Heaven
For being barren, will with *equal* eyes
Behold a son of mine? *Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and awoke to all *equal* conditions. *Mac. xiii. 23.*

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spells with themselves. *Mac. viii. 30.*

EQUAL. *† s. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is commoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no *equal* for his birth. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

He would make them all *equal* to the citizens of Rome. *Mac. ix. 15.*

Those who were once his *equal*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superiour; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their *equal*. *Addison, Spect.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equal*s in mine own nation. *Gal. i. 14.*

3. Equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equal* to restore,
Instead of right, me seems, great wrong dost shew,
And far above thy force's pitch to soar. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 34.*

To **EQUAL.** *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

What shall I *equal* to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion? *Lament. ii. 13.*

2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal*'d all her love. *Dryden.*
Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden, Virg.*

To **EQUALISE.** *† v. a.* [old Fr. *equalizer*.]

1. To make even.

To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to: a sense not used, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, frequent in our old writers.

A prince, who, had he not been hindered with domestical discords, would have *equalized* Cæsar himself. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 204.*

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equalise* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

3. To make equal. A sense not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The Virgin they do at least *equalise* to Christ.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 5.

The finest poem that we can boast, and which we *equalise* and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters. *Orrery on Swift, p. 280.*

EQUALISATION. ** n. s.* [from *equalise*.] State of equality.

I have never conceived, or can conceive, that the connexion is strengthened by making the major part of the inhabitants of your country believe, that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connexion. *Burke, Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland.*

EQUALITY. *n. s.* [from *equal*.]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton, P. L.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependence. *Swift.*

3. **Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.**
Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their temper, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EQUALITY. † *adv.* [from *equal*.]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile men's vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended by atheism and immortality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. In just proportion.

What I give, let *equally* be rendered
For my soul's health. *Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

EQUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *equal*.] Equality.

Let me lament
That our stars unreconcilable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

EQUANGULAR. *adj.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. † *n. s.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed. This word is in our old lexicography, though Dr. Johnson gives it neither with authority nor example; and Steele, in the *Tatler*, introduces it with diffidence, as if he had never seen the word in use. But it was in use long before; for the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar give it.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections, &c. I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. It is a virtue which is necessary at every hour, in every place, and in all conversations; and is the effect of a regular and exact prudence. *Tatler, No. 176.*

EQUANIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION. *n. s.* [*æquarc*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. *Newton, Opticks.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3s = 36d$. *Dict.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Dict.*

EQUATOR. *n. s.* [*æquator*, Latin.] The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great

circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the *equator*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

On the other side the *equator*, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUERY, or EQUERRY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *escurie*; low Lat. *scuria*, or *stura*, a stable for horses. V. Du Cange.]

1. A grand lodge or stable for horses.

2. An officer who has the care of horses.

Quick and active as an *equerry*, smooth and eloquent as a master of the ceremonies. *Tatler, No. 19.*

EQUESTRIAN. † *adj.* [*equestris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

It had always been his favourite system, to strengthen the power of the Senate by a close union with the *equestrian* order. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

A sort of *equestrian* order, who by the spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest for preventing things from running to excess. *Burke.*

EQUANGULAR.* *adj.* Equangular: *equiangular* is now the word. See **EQUANGULAR.**

EQUICRURAL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]

EQUICRURE. }

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An *equicrural* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Diogenes on the Soul.*

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EQUIDISTANCE.* *n. s.* [*equidistance*, Fr. Cotgrave; *æquus* and *distantia*, Lat.] Equal distance or remoteness.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin german from the stock whence both descend, hath in it no such appearance of inequality. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, p. 334.*

The Antæci are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor *equidistance* from the horizon, respecting either hemisphere. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 5.*

From the *equidistance* of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. *Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 11.*

EQUIDISTANT. † *adj.* [*equidistant*, Fr. Cotgrave; *æquus* and *distant*, Latin.] At the same distance.

Into our reason flow, and there doe end
All, that this natural world doth comprehend;
Quotidian things, and *equidistant* hence,
Shut in, for man, in one circumference. *Donne, Poem, p. 240.*

The first stars are usually placed in the same concave surface, and receding from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*
EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

A circle drawn *equidistantly* from these describeth the equator.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650) p. 282.

EQUIFORMITY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser.

Bacon.

Trifling fatality appears in their twelve signs of the zodiac and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

EQUILATERAL. *n. s.* A side exactly corresponding to others.

Opposite to this castle is erected the sepulchre of Bahaman's beloved queen, in the high-way as we passed: 'tis of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high, the material stone well squared, and very apparent and comely.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 200.

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affliction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle, Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. s.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIOUS. *adj.* [Lat. *æquilibris*.] Equally poised.

'Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrinous* an order.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 110.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrinous* order, that proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.

Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

EQUILIBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *equilibrinous*.] In equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibrinously* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 3.*

EQUILIBRIST. *n. s.* [Lat. *æquilibris*.] One that balances a thing equally.

A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket in 1763] both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England. *Granger, Biog. Hist. iv. cl. 12.*

EQUILIBRITY. *n. s.* [Lat. *æquilibris*.] Equality of weight. *Cockeram.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrium*

If duties descend or no;

Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [*æquis* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe; the same with *equator*.

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton, P. L.*

Some say the sun

Was bid turn reins from the *equinoctial* road,

Like distant breadth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,

Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal *equinox*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox*. *Ray on the Creation.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,

If March beheld the first created man;

And since the vernal *equinox*, the sun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox*,

The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. Equinoctial wind; a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,

Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,

No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.]

Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, Fr.] This is all the notice which Dr. Johnson takes concerning the origin of *equip*. But the word is too curious to be so dismissed. It is properly a naval term; *equippe* being the old French for a sailor, and so used in the thirteenth century; derived perhaps from the barbarous Latin *eschipare*, to furnish or

adorn vessels; whence *echipper* or *equipper*, as Junius has observed, was easily formed. See also Du Cange in V. *ESCHIPARE*. And thus our own word was also at first written *esquippe*, and used in the naval sense, as by Barret in 1580: "to *esquippe*, or furnish ships with all ablements." Of this primary sense of the word Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. Verstegan, many years after Barret's Dictionary was published, tells a ridiculous story of *equip* being then not generally intelligible: "A principal courtier, writing from London to a personage of authority in the north parts touching the training of men, and providing furniture for war, willed him among other things to *equippe* his horses: the receiver of the letter, with some labour, came at last to the understanding of it all except *equippe*, whereof in no sort he could conceive the meaning: in the end he consulted about it with divers gentlemen in the country therabouts; but none could resolve him. It was among them remembered, that we used in our language the word *quipping*, and the word *whipping*; the first not proper for horses, but sometimes used to men; the latter not fit for gentlemen's horses, but for carters' jades. In fine, none of them all being able to find, in all the English they had, what *equippe* might mean; a messenger was sent on purpose to the Court at London, to learn the meaning thereof of the writer of the letter!" Restit. of Decayed Intelligence, chap. 7.]

1. To fit a ship for sea. The present as well as the old sense. See the etymology.
2. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.
3. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country was led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. Addison, Spect.

EQUIPAGE.† *n. s.* [*equipage*, Fr.] Our word was pronounced, generally, as *savouring of witless affectation* by Davies, the contemporary of Shakspeare, in his Paper's Complaint; who, doubtless, was ignorant of the particular usage of it by Spenser.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

Equipage [is] furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumphs or tournaments. Bullokar.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage*! Milton, P. L.

3. Attendance; retinue.

How could I rear the Muse on stately stage,
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,
With quains Bellona in her *equipage*. Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.
Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he so sound. Spenser, F. Q.
When the spirit of wandering takes him, he is attended by his female and their *equipage* of children.

Swift on giving Badges to the Poor.

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. Pope.

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black pudding fill'd:
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traverses the stage. Prior.

EQUIPAGED.† *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train

Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,

And entertained them right fairly, as befell. Spenser, F. Q.

We shall all be mounted, *equipaged*, and in better order to-morrow. Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1633,) p. 214.

EQUIP'NDENCY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.

South, Sermon, i. 57.

EQUIPMENT. *n. s.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. s.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies as such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalence of some one indisposeth the spirits. Glanville, Scepsis.

EQUIPOLLENCE.† *n. s.* [*equipollence*, old Fr. from *æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat. Chaucer uses our word, in the plural, for equivalents. Rom. R. 7126.] Equality of force or power.

He maketh so proud pretence,

That in his *equipollence*

He judgeth him equivalent

With God Omnipotent:

But yet beware the rod,

And the stroke of God. Skelton, Poems, p. 173.

EQUIPOLLENCY.* *n. s.* The modern word for *equipollence*.

There is no *equipollency* between these.

Paley, Nat. Theology, ch. 11.

EQUIPOLLENT.† *adj.* [*equipollent*, old Fr. *equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. Bacon, Essays.

It may be doubtful yet, whether here be not excepted not only fornication itself, but other causes *equipollent*, and proportional to fornication. Milton, Tetrachordon.

EQUIPOLLENTLY.* *adv.* [from *equipollent*.] Equivalently; of the same force.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. 3, S. 34.

EQUIPONDERANCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.]

EQUIPONDERANCY. } Equality of weight; equipoise. Dict.

EQUIPONDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.]

Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. Ray, on the Creation.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. Locke.

TO EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.]

To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

EQUIPONDIOS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. Glanville, Scepsis.

EQU

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, Fr.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle, Scept. Chymist.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial; as, an *equitable* judge.

EQUITABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *equitable*.] Justness. Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITATION. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *equitation*, "a riding on horseback." Cotgrave. Mr. Boswell's remark, therefore, as to the *making* this word, whether by Lord Pembroke or himself, may now be softened down into an *imitation* of the French.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse.

This day we were to begin our *equitation*, as I said; for I would needs make a word too. It is remarkable, that my noble, and to me most constant friend, the earl of Pembroke, has since hit upon the very same word. The title of the first edition of his lordship's very useful book was, in simple terms, "A method of breaking horses, and teaching soldiers to ride." The title of the second edition is, "Military *equitation*."

Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

EQUITY. † *n. s.* [*équité*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subordination is predominant, And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *equity*. *Blackstone.*

EQUIVALENCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and *valro*, Lat.]

EQUIVALENCY. } Equality of power or worth. Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalence* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

7b EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To *equi-* ponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EQUIVALENT. † *adj.* [*equivalent*, old Fr. *æquis* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well-nigh *equivalent*, and neight'ring value, By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy share, In equal balance laid with earth and hell, Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second! which compell'd Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Equal in force or power.

EQU

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength

Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,

None offering fight.

Milton, S. A.

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity.

Hooker.

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*.

South.

EQUIVALENT. *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;

It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*.

Dryden, Homer.

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be *equivalent* for their breach of another.

Rogers.

EQUIVALENTLY. * *adv.* [from *equivalent*.] In an equal manner; equipollently.

Insufficient aim I

His grace to magnify,

And laude *equivalently*.

Skellon, Poems, p. 88.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others.

Barrow, Sermon on St. Matt. vii. i.

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,

Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained.

Stillington.

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms.

Swift.

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced.

Harris.

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves.

Ray.

Those half-learn'd wittings, num'rous in our isle,

As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;

Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,

Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

EQUIVOCAL. *n. s.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us?

Dennis.

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called.

South.

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal* generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine judgements.

Bentley.

EQUIVOCALNESS. † *n. s.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, *equivocalness*, redundancy, and unnecessary grammatications.

Dalgarno, Didasc. (Oxf. 1680.) p. 52.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or lassitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration.

Norris.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by *Athanasius*.

Waterland, Hist. of the Ath. Creed.

E R A

To EQUIVOCATE.† *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.]

To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

They were allowed, and taught, by the Jesuits, to equivocate upon oath. *Proceedings against Garnet*, (1606,) sign. V. 3.

Not only Jesuits can equivocate. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

My soul disdain'd a promise; —

— But yet your false equivocating tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. *Smith.*

To EQUIVOCATE.* *v. a.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

He equivocated his vow by a mental reservation.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 142.

EQUIVOCATION. *n. s.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through equivocation, wrested. *Hooker.*

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the equivocation of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCATOR.† *n. s.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an equivocator that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven.

Shakespeare.

The second rank is of liars, and equivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 43.*

A secret liar or equivocator is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 390.

EQUIVOQUE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *equivoque*.] Many now write our own word, like the French; but *equivoque* is in our old lexicography, (as in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar,) and so written by our old authors. *Equivoque* should, therefore, be neglected.]

1. Equivocation; double meaning.

I know your *equivoques*;

You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late.

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

2. An expression where a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.

I have by me the following unprinted lines on Miss M.'s dancing, 1743; which, making allowance for the *equivoque* in the last stanza, are not bad:

Accomplish'd maid, my trivial rhyme
Must do thy graces wrong,
Who dost not only dance in time,
But steal, like time, along.

Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 42.

EQUIVOQUE.* See **EQUIVOKE**.

ER. A syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *papa*, dwellers.

Gibson's Camden.

ER.* A syllable at the end of the word, signifying the inhabitants of a place, may be deduced from *papa* also, or from the Goth. *waír*, a man; as, *Lundenwer*, by contraction, *Lundener*, *Londoner*, i. e. a man of London; though the Saxons certainly called the *Londoners* *Lunden-pape*. See *Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and *Greenwood's Grammar*.]

ERA.† *n. s.* [*era*, Latin. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of the etymology. *Era*, in old Latin, signified the same as *number*; and *hera*, in the Spanish tongue, is used for *time*. Thus the Saxon *geap*, and thence our *year*. See *Gregory's*

E R A

Posthuma, 1650, p. 146, where several mistaken and improbable conjectures concerning the origin of this word are noticed.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow

Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:

They govern, and enlighten all below,

As thou dost all above.

Prior.

To ERA'DIATE.* *v. n.* [Latin *e*, from, and *radius*, a ray.] To shoot like a ray.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. *More, Notes on Psychozois.*

ERADIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *eradiare*.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *K. Charles.*

He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. *Hales, Rom. p. 288.*

To ERA'DICATE.† *v. a.* [*eradicare*, Latin. This word is pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, uncouth and unusual.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift, Examina er*

ERADICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

Persecuted both by force and fraud, and that to their utter extinguishment and *eradication* from the face of the earth.

Dean King, Sermon. 5. Nov. 1608, p. 14.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes, and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.

Hallywell, Melampr. p. 105.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE.* *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] Curing radically; driving quite away.

ERA'DICATIVE.* *n. s.* A medicine which cures radically.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, specially to the more noble parts: then, how absurd to rest in lenitives.]

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 88

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*rasar*, Fr.]

1. To destroy; to excise.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peasam on Blazoning.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *erast*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERA'STIAN.* *n. s.* One of a religious sect or faction, which arose in England during the time of the civil wars in 1647, thus called from their leader Thomas *Erastus*, [a physician of Switzerland,] whose distinguishing doctrine it was, that the church had no right to discipline, that is, no regular power to excommunicate, exclude, censure, absolve, decree, or the like. *Chambers.*

ERA'STIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Erastian*.] The doctrine or principles of Erastians.

Kings and states might have come, by this time of day, to think, that their authority had something to do in settling of the church; and that the gospel was beholding to them. At least sycophants and flatterers would so have complimented them; and *Erastianism* would have had a plausible plea. It is a branch of Deism. It stands and falls with that.

Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.

ERASURE. * *n. s.* Rasure; which see.

ERE. † *adv.* [æp, Saxon; æir, Gothick; eer, Dutch.

This word is sometimes vitiously written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, on and æp in Saxon being indiscriminately written. To this remark of Lye, adduced by Dr. Johnson, it may be added that the old English *or* and *ere* were also indiscriminately used. Thus, "No man will put his son to a botcher to learne *or* he binde him prentise to a taylor," i. e. *ere*, before. Sir T. Elyot's Governour. Again, "They were long time full busie about me, *or* I consented to them to be a priest." Fox's Acts and Mon. Thus also in the Version of the Bible of 1578. "He knew all things *or* ever they were made," Ecclesiastic. xxxiii. 20., which, in the present version, is, "*ere* ever they were created." *Ere* was at first, *er*: "Long *er* the bright sunne uprisen was," Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand.

Shakspeare.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or* ever they came to the bottom of the den.

Daniel, vi. 24.

Just trial, *ere* I merit My exaltation without change or end.

Milton, P. L.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please, *Ere* yet the pine descended to the seas; *Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore.

Dryden, Ovid.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song, The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move, And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love.

Pope.

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.

Dryden, All for Love.

ERELONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon.

Sidney.

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him.

Spenser on Ireland.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

They swim in joy, *Erelong* to swim at large, and laugh, for which The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.

Milton, P. L.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong* Will take the nest.

Dryden, Virgil.

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations.

Spectator.

ERENOW. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow; My father has repented him *erenow*.

Dryden, Cong. of Granada.

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

EREWHILE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some-time
EREWHILES. } ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:

Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me.

Shakspeare.

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhile*, we know, were wont to surprise us.

Decay of Piety.

TO ERECT. † *v. a.* [erectus, Latin.]

1. To raise in a strait line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To ERECT a Perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

He erected there an altar.

Gen. xxxiii. 20.

Happier walls expect,

Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt erect.

Dryden, Virg.

There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republick.

Addison on Italy.

4. To establish anew; to settle.

'Great difference there is between their proceedings who erect a new commonwealth, which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate.

Hooker.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governours.

Raleigh.

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to erect myself into a judge.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle.

Locke, on St. Paul's Epistles.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to erect himself into an author with impunity.

Addison.

6. To lift up; without the relative pronoun, as in the three preceding examples given by Dr. Johnson, which denote personal exaltation or honour.

Woe unto me, should sin my soul infect,
Who dare not now, though innocent, erect
My downcast looks.

Sandys, Job, p. 17.

7. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men erect conclusions no way inferrible from the premises.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Men being too hasty to erect to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge.

Locke.

Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin.

Locke.

8. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope

As much erect our thoughts as fear deject them.

Denham.

TO ERECT. † *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do erect, and leaves bow down.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

ERECT. *adj.* [erectus, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost erect; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation.

Brown.

Basil tells us that the serpent went erect like man.

Brown.

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,

And plaints, and suppliant hands, to Heav'n erect.

Philips.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame;
But stand erect, and sound as loud as fame.

Glanville.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled.

Hooker.

ERECTED. * *adj.* [Lat. erectus.] Aspiring; generous; noble: sublime.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.

Sidney, Arcad. b. i.

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell From heaven.

Milton, P. L.

Glory, the reward

That sole excites to high attempts, the flame

E R E

Of most *erected* spirits, most temper'd pure
 Ethereal, who all pleasures else despise.

Milton, P. R.

ERÉCTION. *n. s.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh, Hist.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

ERÉCTIVE. *adj.* [Fr. *erectif*.] Raising; advancing; lifting up. *Cotgrave.*

ERÉCTNESS. *† n. s.* [from *erect*.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh-bone are curied on right lines. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nor do any persons certainly better deserve the name of men, than such as allow their reason a full employment, and think not the *erectness* of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from brutes. *Stillington, Orig. Sac. i. 1.*

ERÉCTOR. *n. s.* [Lat. *erector*.] One who raises or constructs, or causes to be raised or made. *Cotgrave* uses this word under *dresseur*, and defines it "a raiser, framer, fashioner, &c."

Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the *erectors* of Jeroboam's calves.

W. Montagu, Dev. Ex. P. i. (1643), p. 94.

ERÉMIT. *† n. s.* [old French, *ermite*; Lat. *eremita*; from the Gr. *ἐρημος*, a wilderness. *Eremita* is our old word, in use long before *Raleigh* wrote, and continued till towards the close of the seventeenth century.] One who lives in a wilderness: one who lives in solitude: a hermit; a solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Embryos and idiot *eremites* and friars, White, black, and grey, with all their trampery. *Milton, P. L.*

ERÉMITAGE. *n. s.* [from *eremite*; old Fr. *ermitage*.] The residence of a hermit.

But of his end he could find nothing, nor ever should have known aught, if good fortune had not offered to his view an old physician, who had in his custody a leaden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a-repairing. *Shelton, D. Quetele, p. 136.*

ERÉMITICAL. *† adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

The austere and *eremitical* harbingers of Christ, it seems, preached there oft, and was heard gladly.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobetical. *Stillington.*

When we descried him [Dr. Johnson] from above, he had a most *eremitical* appearance. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

ERÉPTATION. *n. s.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

E R M

ERÉPTION. *† n. s.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force. *Cockeram.*

To **ERÉGAT.** *v. n.* [from the Latin *ergo*, therefore.]

To draw conclusions according to the forms of logic. See *ERGO*.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyl, Serm. (1658), p. 178.*

ERGO. ** adv.* [Latin.] Therefore. A term in logic, denoting *consequently*. It is often used in jocular argumentation.

Cornelius told him that he was a lying rascal; that an *universale* was not the object of imagination, and that there was no such thing in reality, or *à parte rei*. But I can prove, quoth Crambe, that there are clysters *à parte rei*, but clysters are *universales*; *ergo*, &c. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise: but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses.

Fortescue, Specimen of Scriblers's Reports.

ERÉGOT. *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

Parmer's Dict.

ERÉGOTISM. ** n. s.* [from *ergo*.] A conclusion logically deduced.

States are not governed by *erégotisms*.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 4.

ERÉACH. ** n. s.* [Irish] A pecuniary fine. *Hume* writes this word *eric*; but *Spenser* *erlach*.

The brehon, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *erlach*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By the brehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary mulct, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*.

Hume, Hist. Gr. Br. i. 43.

ERÉIN. ** n. s.* [Irish; whence the old French also, *Erin*.] Ireland.

The most ancient Irish called their country *Erin*, or Eire, or Iere; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek geographers.

Campbell, on the Eve. and Lit. Hist. of Ireland, p. 14.

ERÉNGO. *† n. s.* Sea-holly. A plant. More correctly, *eryngo*, from the Gr. *ἐρύγγιον*, and Fr. *erynge*. But *Dryden* writes "hot *erengoes*."

ERÉSTICAL. *adj.* [*ἐρίς*.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERÉSTICK. ** adj.* *Eristical*; controversial.

So many *eristick* writings. *Life of Firmin, (1698), p. 20.*

ERÉKE. *† adj.* [Sax *eapz*, slow, slothful; Gr. *ἀργός*, the same. In Scottish, *ergh* is *hesitating*.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

For men therein should hem delite;

And of that dede be not *erke*,

But oft sithe haunt that werke. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 4867.*

ERÉMLIN. *n. s.* [diminutive of *ermin*; *armelin*, Fr.]

An ermine. See *ERMINE*.

Silver skins,

Passing the hate spot *ermelins*.

Sidney.

ERMINE. *n. s.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile; and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fell-mongers and furriers put

upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Dict. Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as *ermine*, will not bear a soil. *Dryden.*
ERMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

• Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there *Pastora* by a fountain's side. *Pope.*
ERNE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon *ern*,
ERON. } *eapn*, a cottage, or place of retirement.

Gibson's Camden.

To ERODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel.

Wiseman.

To EROGATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *erogo*.] To bestow upon; to give.

To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to *erogate* and distribute when opportunity happeneth.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 198.

No man can supererogate, till he have first *erogated*. In plainer terms, no man can have any thing to spare to bestow upon others, (for this they mean by supererogating,) till he hath done all that he is bound to do for himself.

Bp. Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone, p. 119.

EROGATION. *n. s.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 108. b.

Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *erogations* and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised.

Howell, Lett. iv. 47.

EROSION. *n. s.* [*erosion*, old Fr. *erosio*, Lat.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

EROTICAL. *n. s.* [*ἐρωτικός*, Gr. from *ἐρως*, love; *EROTICK.* } *erotique*, French.] Relating to the passion of love.

Jason Pratensis, who writes copiously of this *erotic* love, doth place and reckon it among the affections of the brain.

Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 452.

If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and *erotic* melancholy.

Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640.) p. 150.

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.
A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden, Virg.*
The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To miss the right way; to stray.
We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*
I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.
But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend. *Pope.*

4. To commit errors; to mistake.
It is a judgement main'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Do they not *err* that devise evil?

Prov. xiv. 22.

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgement of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgements have too much contributed to the breach.

Decay of Piety.

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Chryse.*

To ERR. *v. a.* To mislead; to cause to err.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c. *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.

Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 50.

ERRABLE. *adj.* [from *err*.] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *errable*.] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake.

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRAND. *n. s.* *æpend*, Saxon; *arend*, Danish; *erende*, Icelandick, which Lye pronounces to be from the Gothick *airus*, a messenger. Chaucer uses *erande* for a message.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?

— I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakespeare.*

A quean! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakespeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *2 Kings, ix. 3.*

From them I go

This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton, P. L.*

His eyes,

That run through all the heavens, or down to th' earth,
Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton, P. L.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came. *Dryden, Homer.*

ERRANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Chief of domestick knights, and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. From the first application of the word to a vagabond or stroller, as by Chaucer: "An outlaw, or else a thief *errant*," *Manciple's Tale*. The word has also been written *errand*, and in this sense is now usually *arrant*. See **ARRANT**.

Good impertinence:

Thy company, if I slept not very well
Anights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.
Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cres.*

ERR

4. In law, itinerant: applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed; and so is a bailiff at large called a bailiff *errant*. *Butler, Eng. Gram. 1633.*

ERRANTRY. *n. s.* [from *errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison, Frecholder.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *n. s.* [Latin. The singular *erratum*, is sometimes used.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes.

Boyle.

ERRATICAL. *adj.* [erraticus, Latin.] Uncertain; keeping no regular order; wandering.

This man's wit wanders with his *erratical* synod.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 200.

Fifteen days he remained quietly at home, without giving any argument, or seconding his former vanities; in which time past, many pleasant encounters between him and his two gossips, the curate and barber, upon that point which he defended, to wit, that the world needed nothing so much as knights errant, and that the *erratical* knighthood ought to be again renewed therein. *Shelton, Don Quixote, p. 11. b.*

ERRATICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.]

Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shupes. *Brown.*

ERRATICK. *adj.* [erraticus, Latin; *erratique*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course. It is applied by Chaucer to the planets.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compos'd but one extended vast machine.

Blackmore.

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,

Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ERRATICK. *n. s.* A rogue. See the second sense of **ERRANT**. *Cockeram.*

ERRATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *erratio*.] A wandering to and fro. *Cockeram.*

ERRATUM. See **ERRATA**.

ERRHINE. *n. s.* *έρρῖνα*, Gr. *errhine*, old Fr.]

What is snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing.

We see usage or letony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRING. *adj.* [from *err*.] Erratick; uncertain; perplexed with error.

Tongues I'll hang on every tree,

That shall civil sayings shew;

Some, how brief the life of man

Runs his *erring* pilgrimage. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

He all those *erring* parts describ'd so well,
That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell. *Dryden, Æn.*

ERRONEOUS. *adj.* [from *err*, Norm. French; *erroné*, Cotgrave; *erro*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam

Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

ERR

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.

Newton, Opticks.

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,

What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;

Who now, so heaven decrees, is doom'd to mourn,

Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton, Opticks.*

ERRONEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy.

Hooker.

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

ERRONEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

ERROUR. *n. s.* [old French, *errour*; modern, *erreur*; Lat. *error*.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgement, giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!

Why dost thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,

The things that are not? *Shakespeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,

What damned *errour*, but some sober brow

Will bless it? *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mup

And body were not of a piece design'd,

But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

The rest of his journey, his *errour*, by sea, the sack of Troy, are not put as the argument of the work.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

What brought you living to the Stygian stage?

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea;

Or did you Heaven's superiour doom obey. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb. ix. 7.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An error in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *errour*, which lies to redress false judgement given in any court of record. *Counsel.*

ERS, or Bitter Vetch. *n. s.* [*vicia vallis amara.*] A plant.

ERSE, or EARSE.* *n. s.* The language of the Highlands of Scotland. The word is also used adjectively.

After all that has been done for the instruction of the Highlanders, the antipathy between their language and literature still continues; and no man that has learned only *Erse* is, at this time, able to read. The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.

Johnson, *Journey to the Western Islands.*

There are, I believe, no *Erse* manuscripts. None of the old families had a single letter in *Erse* that we heard of

Johnson, *Lett. to Boswell.*

It is very well known, that the *Earse* dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed, until Mr. Macfarlane, late minister of Killinor, Argyleshire, published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.

Shaw on the Authenticity of Ossian, p. 8.

ERSH, or EARSH.* *n. s.* The same as *eddish*; the stubble after corn is cut; grass of the second crop. [Sax. *edisc.*] See **EDDISH.** *Ersh* is the word in Sussex; *errish*, in Devonshire.

ERST.† *adv.* [*erst*, German; *æpsta*, Saxon. The superlative of the Saxon *æp*, old English, *er*, before; now *ere*. See **ERE.**]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise.

Milton, *Arcades.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tale to view.

Gay.

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off.

Prior.

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state,
As *erst* in highest, behold him.
Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erst*: dilated spirits, ampler heart.

Milton, *S. A.*

Milton.

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet
were now overtaken with a sudden mischief.

Kneller.

ERSTWHILE.* *adv.* [*erst* and *while.*] Till then; till now; afortime.

Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended
in such vast measures, and had filled the vault of heaven with
smoke and darkness, must at length obey the laws of their nature
and gravity, and so descend again in abundant showers.

Glanville, *Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 142.

ERUBE'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *erubescence*,
ERUBE'SCENCY. } "blushing," Colgrave,
from *erubescencia*, Latin.] The act of growing red;
redness.

ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddish;
somewhat red; inclining to redness.

To ERUCT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to
break wind from the stomach.

To ERUCTATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *eructo.*] To belch; to
vomit forth.

They would make us believe in Syracuse, now Messina, that
Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire,
that the sparks of them have burnt houses in Malta, above fifty
miles off, transported hither by a direct strong wind.

Hawell, *Lett. l. i. 27.*

ERUCTATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *eructation.*]

1. The act of belching.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by *eructation*, or
expiration, or evomition. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved,
are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, in-
odorous, or fetid. Arbuthnot.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst
forth of the earth during earthquakes. Woodward.

ERUDITE.* *adj.* [Lat. *eruditus.*] Learned. It
sometimes, as Mr. Mason also has observed, conveys
a sneer. The word is modern in our language.

Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the *erudite* Germans
speak or write. Ld. Chatterfield.

ERUDITION. *n. s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] • Learning;
knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;

Shakespeare.

Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*.

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study
in Cambridge very young. Wotton.

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no
vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal;
for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height
to which few of our noblemen have arrived. Dryden.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, fill
their sermons with philosophical terms. Swift.

ERUGINOUS.† *adj.* [*erugineux*, old Fr. *eruginosus*,
Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of
copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out
of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and
copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. Broune.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or
upon an adust stibial or *eruginous* sulphur. Harvey.

ERUPTION. *n. s.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any con-
finement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed
with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give way
to their dilatation and *eruption*. Burnet, *Theory*.

2. Burst; emission; something forcing itself out sud-
denly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire and smoke,
mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their
appearance. Addison, *Guardian*.

3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage.

Milton, *P. L.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Lest he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for
natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence
of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate
eruptions. Wotton, *Life of Buckingham*.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled
the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise.

South.

5. Efflorescence; pustules,

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth

In strange *eruptions*. Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by
outward applications, but by alterative medicines.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ERUPTIVE.† *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.]

1. Bursting forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson, Sum.*

2. Exhibiting diseased eruption.

I mentioned to you the striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, the jail-distemper, and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce on the Mur. Acid, p. 1.*

ERYNGO. *n. s.* [*eryngion*.] A plant. See ERINGO.

ERYSIPELAS. *n. s.* [*ερυσίπελας*, Gr.]

An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another. *Wise man, Surgery.*

ERYSIPELATUS. * *adj.* [from *erysipelas*, Fr. *erysipelatur*.] Having the nature of an *erysipelas*.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatus* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 6.*

ESCALADE. *n. s.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*. *Addison.*

ESCALOP. *n. s.* See SCOLLOP.

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in stone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

ESCAPADE. *n. s.* [French.] Irregular motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground. *Dryden.*

TO ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son? *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blind with ignorance and error: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetical sight *escape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in the tumult and hurry of representing. *Dryden, Don Sebast. Pref.*

TO ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger: to avoid punishment or harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on a horse. *1 Kings, xx. 20.*

They *escaped* all safe to land. *Acts, xxvii. 44.*

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

Whoso plenseth God shall *escape* from her, but the sinner shall be taken by her. *Ecc. vii. 26.*

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so *escape*. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *escape* by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us that the highest were all covered. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Laws are not executed; men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers *escape*. *Watts, Logick.*

ESCAPE. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Psalms, iv. 7.*

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own, as to be instruments of your safety. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a *capias* directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*. *Chanc.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. The example which Dr. Johnson brings from Shakspeare is in point; but that from Milton belongs to *scape* in a vicious sense, which is common in our elder language. See *SCAPE*.

Thousand *escapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fantasies. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Loose *escapes* of love. *Milton, P. R.*

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ESCAPER. * *n. s.* [from *escape*.] One who gets out of danger.

Let none go forth nor *escape* out of the city, [in the margin, let no *escaper* go.] *2 Kings, ix. 15.*

ESCAPING. * *n. s.* [from *escape*.] Avoidance of danger.

None *escaped*, [in the margin, there was not an *escaping*.] *2 Chron. xx. 24.*

That there should be no remnant nor *escaping*. *Ezra, ix. 14.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. s.* [French.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed. *Addison.*

TO ESCARP. * *v. a.* [Fr. *escarper*, from *escarpe*, the outward slope of the rampart.] To slope down. A military word.

The glacier was all *escarped* upon the live rock. *Carleton's Mem. p. 132.*

ESCHALOT. † *n. s.* [Fr. The *eschalot* is affirmed by some to have been originally brought from *Ascalon*.] Pronounced *shallot*.

Eschalots are now from France become an English plant, managed after the same manner as garlic; only they are to be set earlier and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither, lest the winter kills them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ESCHAR. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *escar*; Gr. *εσχάρα*, scab; which some derive from *xala*, to burn; others, from the Latin *scarificare*, or *excidere*.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the *eschar* should be cut out immediately. *Sharp, Surgery.*

ESC

ESCHARO'TICK. † *adj.* [from *eschar.*] Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

Now in respect to the virtues of cedar, besides that it heats and dries powerfully, it has likewise this particular and remarkable quality, that, after the nature of septic and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 272.

ESCHARO'TICK. *n. s.* A caustick application.

An *eschar* was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.

• *Escharoticks* applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster.

Wise man, Surgery.

ESCHE'AT. † *n. s.* [old French *eschent*, from *eschoir*, and that perhaps from the Latin *cadere*, to fall.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has *escheats* of his tenants. Thirdly, *eschent* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superior lord, dies seised, without heir general or especial.

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered.

Cowell.

To ESCH'AT. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *eschented* to her majesty.

Spenser on Ireland.

As the bishops cannot devise by will, all they die possessed of *eschents* to the king.

Swinburn, Trav. through Spain, p. 322.

To ESCH'AT. * *v. a.* To forfeit.

Infidelity cannot forfeit their inheritance to others; no more than enmity professed by Jews to Christian religion can *eschent* their goods to the crown under which they live.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eschented* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion.

Clarendon.

ESCH'ATABLE. * *adj.* [Fr. *eschable.*] Liable to *eschent*.

Cotgrave.

ESCH'ATAGE. * *n. s.* [from *eschent.*] The right of succession to an *eschent*.

Sherwood.

ESCH'ATOR. *n. s.* [from *eschent.*] An officer that observes the *eschents* of the king in the county whereof he is *eschator*, and certifies them into the Exchequer.

Cowell.

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *eschator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods.

Camden, Rem.

To ESCH'w. † *v. a.* [*eschoir*, old French, Dr. Johnson says, which word has not the meaning of *eschew*; it is from the ancient Fr. word *eschiver*, to avoid; which was afterwards written *eschever*, and then *eschuir*. V. Roquef. Gloss. So Chaucer writes our word *eschue*.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed*.

Sidney.

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's sins forepast let us *eschew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.

Spenser.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*;

A wise man knows both when and what to do.

Sandys.

ESC

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one and *eschew* the other.

Atterbury.

ESCO'CHEON. * *n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. See **ESCUTCHEON**.

The addition of the *escucheon* of Edward the Confessor to his own, although used by the family of Norfolk for many years, and justified by the authority of the heralds, was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 9.

ESCORT. *n. s.* [*escort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. † *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convey: to guard from place to place.

They were both *escorted* to the city of Canterbury.

Warton, Hist. E. Poet. i. Diss. 2.

ESCOT. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

ESCO'UT. *n. s.* [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within.

Hayward.

ESCR'PT. * *n. s.* [Fr. *escript.*] A writing; a schedule.

Cockeran, and Bullock.

ESCRITOIRE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *scri-tore*.

ESCU'AGE. *n. s.* [from *escu*, Fr. a shield.] *Escuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *census equestis* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.

Cowell.

ESCU'LIAN. * *adj.* [from *Esculapius*, the ancient physician.] Medical.

For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? Not

For *Esculapian* but for morabaid.

Young, Night Th. 2.

ESCU'LENT. *adj.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he snuffed on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick, Bacon.

ESCU'LENT. *n. s.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make this root: the

greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* The shield of the family; the picture of the *ensigns armorial*.

Escutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon*. *Bacon, Essays.*

We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCU'TCHEONED.* *adj.* [from *escutcheon*.] Having an *escutcheon* or *ensign*.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheon'd* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?

Young, Night Th. 2.

To ESLO'IN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *esloigner*.] To remove; to banish; to withdraw.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger Destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eslougne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne, Poems, p. 23.*

ESO'PIAN.* *adj.* [from *Æsop*.] Applied generally to fables and compilations like those which are attributed to *Æsop*.

He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Esopian* fables, and a system of grammar and rhetoric. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. i. Diss. 2.*

ESOTERICK.* *adj.* [Lat. *esotericus*, inward.] Secret; mysterious. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. The first was that which they openly professed and taught to the world; the latter was confined to a small number of chosen disciples. *Chambers.*

ESOTERY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *esotericus*.] Mystery; secrecy.

The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar. *Note in Search's Freewill, p. 172.*

ESPALIER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *espallier*.] A tree planted and cut so as to join others.

Plant your faire tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbores darken, his *espaliers* meet. *Pope.*

To ESPALIER.* *v. a.* To plant and cut trees so as to form *espaliers*. A term of modern gardening.

ESPA'RCET.. *n. s.* [medica, or *trifolium*, Lat.] A kind of *saint-foin*. A plant. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *adj.* [spécialis, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel, Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly, in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto

matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius?

Shakespeare.

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

ESPERANCE.† *n. s.* [Fr.] Hope. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only *Shakespeare*. It deserves to be noticed, however, that this word was probably common. It is in the vocabularies of *Cockram* and *Bullock*; and has been adopted by the Scottish writer, *Bellenden*.

To be worst,

The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

ESPPAL.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *espier*.]

1. A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not now used, Dr. Johnson says. He means in the present sense; taking no notice of the second. In this meaning the word commenced with *Chaucer*, who writes it *espaille*. *Bacon* very often uses it; and *Raleigh* has employed it. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly introduced *Spenser* as using it for a spy; but he uses it for *discovery*, *observation*, or *detection*. See the second definition.

And in a night when Saul and his army were at rest, and that David, by an *espial*, knew they were all fast on sleepe; [he] took with him a certain of the most assured and valiant personages of his hoste. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 157.*

As he march'd along,

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops.

Shakespeare.

'*Spials* have informed me,

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,

Went through a secret grate.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make *Plantagenets*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There is a kind of followers likewise, which is dangerous, being indeed *espials*; which enquire the secrets of the house, and bear tales of them to others. *Bacon, Ess. 48.*

The intelligences that princes study to attain, are procured by divers means; some are brought by report, some vented by conversation and sounding, some by means of *espials*.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, ch. 25.

2. Observation; detection; discovery.

A man may, as it were, on a mountain or a place of *espial*, behold on every side far off.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 74. b.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times, as they shall have intelligence or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

After the *espial* of this boy [who had stolen several things, and confessed,] my lord revealed the same unto the council.

Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

ESPI'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *espieur*.] One who watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers—ye crafty *espies* of the necessity of your poor brethren to make your gain of their pain, your commodity of their calamity!

Harnar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587), p. 175.

ESPINEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *espinelle*.] A kind of ruby.

Cotgrave.

E S P

Here [at Pegu] is store of gold, silver, lead, and iron; amara, topazes, rubies, sapphires, garnets, emeralds, *espinele*, and cats-eyes. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 359.*

ESPIONAGE.* *n. s.* [French.] In military language, the act of procuring and giving intelligence. It has, of late, been affectedly used by writers on other subjects.

ESPLANADE.† *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

2. In modern gardening, a grass-plot.

ESPOUSAL.* *n. s.* [from *To espouse.*] Adoption; protection.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Ld. Orford.*

ESPOUSAL. adj. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

ESPOUSALS.† *n. s.* without a singular. [*sponsilia*, Lat. *espousailles*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth; the love of thine *espousals*. *Jerem. ii. 2.*

Whether it is necessary or requisite there should be a witnessed contract, or *espousals* of the parties to be married, before the solemnization of the marriage?

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

When we came nearer this appearance who should it be but Monsieur Guardeloop, mine and Ramble's French taylor, attended by others, leading one of Madam Depingle's unids to the church, in order to their *espousals*. *Tatler, No. 7.*

To ESPOUSE. v. a. [*espouser*, Fr.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to*.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me.

2 Sam. iiii. 14.

2. Or *with*.

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman.

Bacon.

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress,

And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.

Tu. Andronicus.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,

Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

Milton, P. L.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd.

Who were before contracted in the mind.

Dryden.

If her sire approves,

Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.

Pope, Odys.

4. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal deacent.

Dryden, Juv. Ded.

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity.

Locke.

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it.

Smalridge.

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it.

Atterbury.

E S Q

ESPOUSER.* *n. s.* [from *espouse.*] One who maintains or defends a point.

The *espousers* of that unauthorised and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.

Allen, Serm. before Univ. of Ox. 19 Jul. 1761, p. 11.

To ESPY'. v. a. [*espier*, Fr.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.

Sidney.

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money.

Gen. xlii. 27.

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again.

Jos. xiv. 7.

***To ESPY'. v. n.** To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that feeth what is done?

Jer. xlvii. 19.

ESPY'.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *espie*.] A scout; a spy. Used by Gawen Douglas; and found in our old dictionaries by Huloet and Sherwood. Not now in use.

ESQUIRE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *escuier*, from *escu*, a shield; Lat. *scutum*; Gr. *σάκος*. See *SQUIRE*.]

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

The hero in this distress was generally in armour, and in a readiness to fight any man he met with.—A lover of this kind had always about him a person of a second value, and subordinate to him.—This trusty companion was styled his *esquire*.

Tatler, No. 19.

It is somewhat difficult to account for the origin of the word *esquire*; which formerly signified a person bearing the arms of a nobleman or knight; and they were therefore called *armigeri*.

Guthrie, England.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgion, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created *esquires* by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription; those that bear any superiour office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *esquires*.

Blount.

What, are our English dead?

Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire*. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The appellation of *esquire* is the most notoriously abused of any class amongst men.—I will undertake, that if you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but *esquires*. I have myself a couple of clerks, and the rogues make nothing of leaving messages upon each other's desk: one directs to

Degory Goosequill, *esquire*; to which the other replies by a note, to Nehemiah Dashwell, *esquire*, with respect! In a word, it is now "populus armigerorum," a people of *esquires*. *Tatler*, No. 19.

To ESQUIRE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend as an *esquire*; a colloquial expression, in the last century, denoting a gentleman attending a lady in publick; and of much the same value as the ridiculous *chaperon* of the present day.

To ESSAY. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial de've, divine assistance bring.
No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Popc.*

Blackmore.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.

Locke.

ESSAY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *essay*, or *essai*; probably from the Latin *examen*.] The accent was formerly on either syllable; and some of our best poets placed it on the last. But it is now placed constantly on the first.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith.*

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current.

Bacon.

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Roscommon.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue.

Shakspeare.

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

5. In metallurgy, the proof of the purity and value of metals. See **SAY**.

ESSAYER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *essayeur*.] One who writes *essays*.

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time.

Addison, Spect. No. 68.

ESSAYIST.* *n. s.* [from *essay*.] A writer of *essays*.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his, [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ.

B. Jonson, Masques.

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

In 1752 he [Johnson] was almost entirely occupied with his Dictionary. The last paper of his Rambler was published March 2, this year; after which, there was a cessation for some time of his talents as an *essayist*.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

ESSENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *essence*; Lat. *essentia*.]

Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also.

Watts, Logick.

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;

Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part.

Davies.

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2: Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were

As happy as my love could fashion him.

Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*

Can perish.

Milton, P. L.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompound'd is their *essence* pure;
Not tied or manacled with joint or limb.

Milton, P. L.

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,

If I be not by her fair influence

Poster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive.

Shakspeare.

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;

To save the powder from too rude a gale,

Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Popc, Rape of the Lock.*

To ESSENCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *essencier*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* sopas and tawdry courtiers. *Addison, Spect.*

There of the fardel fop and *essenc'd* beau,

Ferocious, with a Stoic's frown disclose

Thy manly scorn, averse to tinsel pomp. *Shenstone, Economy.*

ESSENES.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Esseni*.] Of the etymology of this word numerous opinions have been formed. See Chambers in V. **ESSENES**.] Certain religious men, among the Jews, who lived a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women. *Bullockar.*

An eminent critick thinks the first epistle to Timothy, and those to the Ephesians and Corinthians, were levelled against certain errors prevalent among them, which the *Essenes* (a Jewish sect) had borrowed from oriental philosophers.

Bp. Percy, Key to the New Test.

ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Sprat.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

ESS

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall.

Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgement's more *essential* to a general,
Than courage.

Denham, Sophy.

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption.

Arbutnot.

ESSENTIAL.† n. s.

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*.

South.

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

In *essentials* and fundamentals they agree, holding one faith.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 113.

ESSENTIALITY.* n. s. [from *essential*.] Nature; first or constituent principles.

The French [are] a people, whose genius seems wholly turned to singing and dancing and prating, to vanity and impertinence; who lay so much weight upon modes and gestures; whose *essentialities* are generally so very superficial; who usually are so serious upon trifles, and so trifling upon what is serious.

Swift, Examiner, No. 32.

ESSENTIALLY. adv. [essentialiter, Latin.] By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,
The name of valour.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant.

Glanville.

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal.

South.

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another.

Addison, Guardian.

To ESSENTIATE.* v. n. [from *essence*.] To become of the same essence.

'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

ESSOIN. n. s. [of the French *essoin*, or *exonni*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence.

Cowel.

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoin*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise.

Spenser, F. Q.

To ESSOIN.* v. a. [old Fr. *essoiner*, from the Lat. *exonero*.] To excuse; to release.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements I enjoy thee.

Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) sign. G. 3.

ESSOINER.* n. s. [Fr. *exoineur*.] An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

EST

To ESTABLISH. v. a. [établir, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself.

Deut. xxix. 13.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.

Gen. xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom.

Hale, Common Law.

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.

Swift.

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void.

Numbers, xxx. 13.

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith.

Acts, xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*.

Clarendon.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably.

A sense not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods.

Ps. xxiv. 12.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon

Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter

The prince of Cumberland.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

ESTABLISHER.† n. s. [from *establish*; old Fr. *establis seur*.] He who establishes.

Some allow them as the first founders and *establishers* of them.

Hooker, Disc. of Justification, § 12.

The from-ever and for-ever *Establisher* of all estates.

Stafford's Niobe, P. ii. p. 51.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith.

Lord Digby.

ESTABLISHMENT. n. s. [from *establish*; *établissement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment*.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty.

Spenser on Ireland.

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain.

Atterbury.

5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*.

Swift.

6. Settled or final rest.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.

Wake.

ESTAFET.* n. s. [Spanish, *estafeta*; French, *estafier*, which is now converted into *estafette*.] A military courier. Lye observes that our word, in his time, was quite new. So is the French. It is now usually written, in our military accounts,

EST

estafette; and means originally "a running foot-man."

An *estafette* was dispatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march.

Boothby on Burke, p. 84.

ESTA'TE. *n. s.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *statc*.

Many times the things adduced to judgement may be *menm* & *tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.

Bacon, Essays.

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She casts us headlong from our high *estate*.

Dryden.

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them.

Locke.

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*.

Sidney.

Go, miser! go; for loose sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son!

Dryden, Pers.

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties.

Sidney.

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*.

Latimer.

Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee.

St. Mark, vi. 21.

To ESTATE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen

Summon'd me hither?

— A contract of true love to celebrate,

And some donation freely to *estate*

On the blest lovers.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer,

And I will *estate* your daughter, in what I

Have promised.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

2. To establish; to fix.

Some of them thought that Christ descended to that place of Hades, where the souls of all the faithful from the death of the righteous Abel to the death of Christ were detained, and there, dissolving all the power by which they were detained below, translated them into a far more glorious place, and *estate* them in a condition far more happy in the heavens above.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *estimo*, Lat.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing,

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,

And then due praise, or due reproach them yield.

Spenser.

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom; howbeit this wisdom saveth not.

Hooker.

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *estimated* riches nothing in comparison of her.

Wisd. vii. 8.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,

And in her balance doth their values try.

Davies.

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less?

Dryden.

EST

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike.

Rom. xiv. 5.

To ESTEEM. *v. n.* To consider as to value: with of.

Many would little *esteem* of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime.

Spenser.

ESTEEM.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,

Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,

Severe Fabritius, or can cease t' admire

The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?

Dryden, Æn.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders.

Dryden, Pab. Pref.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me.

Pope.

2. Reckoning; estimate; account.

We lost a jewel of her; and our *esteem*

Was made much poorer by it.

Shakespeare, All's well.

ESTE'EMABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *estimable*.] That may be esteemed.

Sherwood.

Homer allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.

Pope, Iliad 6. Note on v. 390.

ESTE'EMER.† *n. s.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

Sherwood.

Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas, a person not unlearned in their law, and one who wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal *esteemers*; to whose free communication I owe many of these remarks.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 14.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.

Locke.

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,

It not so *estimable* or profitable

As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.

Shakespeare.

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good.

Temple.

ESTIMABLE.* *n. s.* That which is worthy of particular notice and regard.

The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 50.

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*estimo*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad; as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand.

Lev. xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them.

Locke.

2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses.

Woodward.

2. Value.

EST

I'd love

My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's encrease,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgement.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison, Spect.*

ESTIMAT'ION.† n. s. [Fr. *estimation*.]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

I speak not this in *estimation*,
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I know the gentleman

To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakspeare.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wind. viii. 10.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

ESTIMATIVE.† adj. [from *estimalc*.]

1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetite or aversation, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

2. Imaginative.

The honour I bear to this excellency in a wife moves me to rank her disposition, in the first place, as a jewel of that unvaluable richness, not *estimative* but intrinsic, that no other foil either of art or nature need be sought out to set this forth.

Sir C. Wandesforde, Instruct. to his Son, (about 1640.) § 83.

E'STIMATOR.† n. s. [Fr. *estimeur*.]

1. A valuer; an esteemer of things.

Cotgrave.

2. A settler of rates; a computist.

E'STIVAL.† adj. [*estival*, Fr. *estival*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

The trees were so placed, that their arms shot into one another, and were so closely interwoven, that the vernal and *estival* sunbeams could not pierce their rare embroidery.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 211.

2. Continuing for the summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 92.

To E'STIVATE.* v. n. [*estiver*, Fr. *estival*, Lat.]

Our word, with its derivatives, is also sometimes written *estival*. To pass the summer in a place.

Cockeram.

ESTIVAT'ION.† n. s. [*estivatio*, Latin.] A place in which to pass the time of summer.

Let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.

Bacon, Ess. 45.

EST

ESTO'PEL. n. s. [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTO'PED.* adj. [law term.] Under an estoppel.

If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead *misnomer*, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name. *Hale, H. P. C. P. ii. ch. 25.*

ESTO'VERS.† n. s. [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.

The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house *bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house.

Blackstone.

ESTRA'DE. n. s. [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE.† v. a. [*estranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer. xix. 4.*

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

They are all *estranged* from me through their idols.

Ezek. xiv. 5.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,

That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?

Thyself I call it, being strange to me.

Shakspeare.

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,

Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd.

Milton, P. L.

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;

But little thought to find a mistress chang'd.

Dryden.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged*

him from me.

Pope.

4. To withdraw or withhold.

They were not *estranged* from their lust. *Psal. lxxviii. 30.*

We must *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville, Seepsie.*

ESTRA'NGEMENT.† n. s. [old Fr. *estrangement*.]

Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, — by a long *estrangement*, from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

One would be apt to suspect, the prevailing contempt of God's word, and *estrangement* from his house, to a degree that was never known in any Christian country, must take its rise from the irreligion and bad example of those who are styled the better sort.

Bp. Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates.

ESTRAPADE. n. s. [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs.

Barrier's Dict.

To ESTRA'Y.* v. n. [old Fr. *estraier*.] To stray; to wander.

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief,
Which commonly (the more the pity) dwell

As inmates both together, walking forth

With other maids to fish upon the shore;

Estrays apart, and leaves her company,

To entertain herself with her own thoughts.

Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

EST

ESTRA'Y.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A creature wandered beyond its limits; a stray.

Estray signifies any beast, not wild, found within any lordship, and not owned by any man; for in this case, it being cried, according to law, in the market towns adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is the lord's of the soil. *Cowel.*

ESTREAT. *n. s.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amer- cements or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

To ESTRE'AT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To extract; to take from, by way of fine.

If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title as well by justice, as by charity, to the amer- cements that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their Lord. *Boyle against Swearing*, p. 112.

2. In law, to extract a copy of a writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. s.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the re- version. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH.† *n. s.* [commonly written *ostrich*; Lat. *struthiocamelus*. Dr. Johnson very justly writes this word *estrich*; though he cites an example from Shakspeare, in which it is *estridge*; where indeed no *cstrich* or *ostrich* is intended, but a *goshawk*. Our *estrich* is the old Fr. *austruche*, rendered "an *austridge* or *ostridge*," by Cotgrave; and thus the corrupt spelling of *estridge*. The *estridge* or *gos- hawk*, according to Mr. Douce, is the barbarous Latin *estricium*; and he notices *estrich-falcons* in the Romance of Guy earl of Warwick. The con- text, in the passage of Shakspeare, evidently dis- claims the meaning of *ostrich*, and clearly alludes to the practice of flying *falcons* at pigeons.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shakspeare.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STRIDGE.* See **ESTRICH.**

E'STUANCE. *n. s.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his nilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalence, and regulated *estuanee* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY.† *n. s.* [*estuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

Among the solitary birds, which frequent the *estuaries* of rivers, the heron and the cormorant are of too much conse- quence to be overlooked. *Gilpin.*

Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in sight forms the Bristol channel. *Shrine, Tour of S. Wales.*

To E'STUATE.† *v. a.* [*astuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Cockeram.*

And thus he often doth with the worst and vilest of men,
whose lusts though they *estuate* and boil within, and are like the raging sea, raging and rolling in their hearts; yet God sets bounds to their proud waves.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 150.

ESTUA'TION *n. s.* [from *astuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

ETC

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible com- motion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. s.* [*astus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion.
The seas retain

Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

E'SURIENT.† *adj.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; vo- racious. *Dict.*

To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genie in an- tiquities. *Life of A. Wood*, (an. 1660,) p. 147.

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead; in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

ET CÆTERA.* [Latin.] A common expression in our language, denoting *others of the like kind*, or *the rest*, or *so on*.

Then a pretty Thomasine,
And then another Catharine,
And then a long *et cætera*. *Cowley, Ballad.*

[It] is indeed the self-same case
With those that swore *et cæteras*. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apostrophe called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors, particularly by the great Littleton, who, as my lord chief justice Coke observes, had a most admirable talent at an &c. *Addison, Teller*, No. 133.

Etc. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*; *and the rest*; *and others of the like kind*.

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a stilt, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate; unless this word be mistaken by Locke for *eke*.

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. To move forwards towards one side. [This word is evidently mistaken by Ray for *edge*.]

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH.† *n. s.* A country word of which I know not the meaning, Dr. Johnson says. It is the same as *eddish*, which *see*; ground from which a crop has been taken.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ETCHING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner described in the verb *to etch*.

E T E

ETE'OSTICK.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἔτος*; and *σῆλος*.] A chronogrammatical composition.

Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks*, or your finer flames
Of eggs and halberds.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge.

Deuter. xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of *eternity*, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*.

Locke.

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fiancee lives.

— But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*.

Shakspeare.

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine.

Dryden.

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed.

Dryden.

ETERNAL.* *n. s.* [*eternel*, Fr.]

1. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Etternal* himself doth work.

Hooker.

By penitence the *Etternal's* wrath's appeas'd.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

The *Etternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,

Hung forth in heaven his golden scales.

Milton, P. L.

2. That which is endless and immortal.

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd.

Young.

ETE'RNALIST. *n. s.* [*æternus*, Lat.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of *eternity* that is found in this?

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To ETE'RNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal.

Dict.

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case.

South.

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, ~~to~~ Bajaz's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride.

Addison.

ETE'RNEL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *eternel*.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The high Almighty purveiance,

In whose *eternel* remembrance

From first was every thing present.

Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

The dore was all of adamant *eternel*.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

We ought in all our haps rejoice,

Because the eye *eternel* all things foreseeth.

Mir. for Mag. p. 384.

The Cyclops' hammers fall

On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eternel*.

Shakspeare.

To ETE'RNIFY.* *v. a.* [*æternus* and *fio*, Lat.] To make famous; to immortalize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.

Mir. for Mag. p. 558.

ETE'RNITY.* *n. s.* [*eternité*, old Fr. *eternitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root

Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out

Into *eternity*, and circular joys

Dancing an endless round, again shall rise.

Crashaw.

Thy immortal rhyme

Makes this one short point of time,

To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*.

Cowley.

E T H

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*.

Locke.

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,

Eternity, whose end no eye can reach!

Milton, P. L.

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!

Through what variety of untried being,

Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!

Addison, Cato.

To ETE'RNIZE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *eternizer*.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts

Created him endow'd; with happiness,

And immortality: that fondly lost,

This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe.

Milton, P. L.

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings.

Sidney.

And well besseems all knights of noble name,

That covet in th' immortal book of fame

To be *eternized*, that same to haunt.

Spenser, F. Q.

I might relate of thousands, and their names

Eternize here on earth; but those elect

Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,

Seek not the praise of men.

Milton, P. L.

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own.

Temple.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. Creech seems to have accented the first syllable, Dr. Johnson says. In this respect he followed the authority of elder times; for so Niccols has accented the word in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, (1610,) p. 369. And Young has followed him. Yet Mr. Nares has asserted, in his *Elements of Orthocopy*, that the accent is regular on the second syllable of this word, and presumes that there is no exception.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove

Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love.

Creech, Manilius.

'Tis thine to raise and *eternize* the song.

Young, Night Th. 4.

ETE'SIAN.* *adj.* [Fr. *etesien*, Gr. *ἔτησιος*, annual.]

Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come; such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds. Cotgrave denominates them "the easterly winds which commonly blow in the dog-days."

ETHE.* *adj.* [Sax. *eað*.] Easy. See EATH.

A fool is *ethe* to beguile.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 3957.

E'THEL.* *adj.* [Sax. *eðel*.] Noble; whence *Ethelbert*, *Ethelward*, &c. See ATHEL.

ETHER. *n. s.* [*æther*, Latin; *ἄῤῥῆρ*.]

1. An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another.

Newton, Opticks.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.

Locke.

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,

Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

E T H

ETHEREAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels inc, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milton, P. L.*
Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton, P. L.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entangle-
ments of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above,
in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature;
a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employ-
ment. *Glanville.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHEREOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether;
heavenly.

Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand. *Milton, P. L.*

ETHICAL.† *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on
morality.

It is no narrow and niggardly encomium to say he [Pope] is
the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the
doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but Christianly
of the faults of the tongue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ETHICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts
of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his
works *Ethick* Epistles.

ETHICKS. *n. s.* without the singular. [ἠθικά.] The
doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

I will never set politicks against *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are
but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

For of all moral virtues, she was all
That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous
amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus him-
self, they would make few or no proselytes from the Christian
religion. *Bentley.*

ETHIOP.* *n. s.* Properly a native of Ethiopia; but
long since adopted by us in the general sense of a
blackamore. So in Latin *æthiops*. It is so given in
Cockeram's old vocabulary. In the plural *Ethiops*.

Sylvia, (witness heaven, that made her fair!)

Shews Julia but a swartly *Ethiop*.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

Since her time are colligrs counted bright;
And *Ethiops* of their sweet complexion crack.

Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

Shall praise —

Earn dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair? *Young, Night Th. 4.*

ETHIOPS-MINERAL.* See **ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.**

ETHMOIDAL.* *adj.* [from *ethmoides*.] The deno-
mination given to one of the sutures of the human
cranium. *Chambers.*

ETHMOIDES.* *n. s.* [Greek, from ἠθμός, a sieve,
and ἴδος, form.] The name of the bone situate in
the middle of the basis of the forehead or os frontis,
and at the top of the root of the nose; filling al-
most the whole cavity of the nostrils. *Chambers.*

ETHNICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἠθικός.] Heathen; Pa-
gan.

Lest I might seem to have no measure in raking up this
ethnical dunghill, I will now leave the theology of the original
of demons. *Made, Apostasy of the Lat. Times, (1641,) p. 19.*

ETHNICISM.* *n. s.* [from *ethnick*.] Heathenism;
paganism.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism* makes his muse a saint. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

E T Y

ETHNICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Heathen; Pagan; not
Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is
the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians.

Gov. of the Tongue.

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish
or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew.*

ETHNICKS.† *n. s.* Heathens; not Jews; not Christ-
ians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the
son of Adam. *Ralegh, Hist.*

First, it is to be observed, that although the Jews and *Eth-
nicks* derided both the Apostles and the rest of the Christians,
for preaching and believing in him who was crucified upon the
cross; yet all, both Apostles and Christians, were so far from
being discouraged from their profession by the ignominy of the
cross, as they rather rejoiced and triumphed in it.

Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.

ETHOLOGICAL.* *adj.* [ἠθολόγος and λόγος.] Treating of
morality.

ETIOLOGY.† *n. s.* [ἠτιολογία.] An account of the
causes of any thing, generally of a distemper,
Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of
Arbuthnot. But it was in use before Arbuthnot
wrote, in a more general sense.

The fourth way of amplification is by frequent *etiologies*, or
giving reasons for what we say.

Instructions for Oratory, (Oxf. 1682,) p. 80.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the
etiology of this distemper. *Arbuthnot on An.*

ETIQUE'TTE.* *n. s.* [French. Originally mean-
ing a ticket or title affixed to papers; "to a law-
yer's book-bag," says Cotgrave, "containing the
titles of the books, and the names of them to whom
they belong." Then it next signified an account
of ceremonies in the courts of princes; and now
the *etiquette* observed at a publick dinner or ball is,
with us, of like importance. A word thus adjust-
ing rank, and place, and dignity, might be sup-
posed to be of great date among the ancient non-
pareils of politeness, the French; but it is modern.
Richelet takes no notice of it, in this sense, in his
Dictionary of 1685. Some derive the word from the
Greek *εἶκος*, order.] Ceremony.

The Infanta Maria Josepha has reason to envy every country
wench she sees roaming at liberty; for confinement, *etiquette*,
and celibacy, are likely to be her lot during life.

Swinburn, Trav. through Spain, p. 358.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the
etiquette of that court requires. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ETUI.* *n. s.* [French.] A case for tweezers and
such instruments.

The gold *etui*

With all its bright inhabitants. *Shenstone.*

ETITLE.* *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To in-
tend. North of England. *Ray, and Grose.*

ETTIN.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; though in
Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary to eat has been
offered, by Dr. Leyden, as the etymon. The word
is adopted from the old romances. Dr. Jamieson
seems not to have been aware that the word is used
by English authors.] A giant.

They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the
giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burn. Pestle.

ETYMOLOGER.* *n. s.* [from *etymology*.] An etymo-
logist; one who points out the derivation of words
from their original.

Laws there must be; and "let à ligando," saith the *etymologer*: it is called a law from binding.

Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660,) p. 82.

ETYMOLOGICAL. † *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*

It is sufficient, in *etymological* inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea. *Johnson.*

ETYMOLOGICALLY. * *adv.* [from *etymological*.] According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST. † *n. s.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

It may be, curious *etymologists* (let them lose their wages who work in difficult trifles) seek to reap what was never sown, whilst they study to make those words speak reason, which are only voces ad placitum, imposed at pleasure.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 168.

I close this section with an apology for Chaucer, Gower, and Oocleve; who are supposed by the severer *etymologists*, to have corrupted the purity of the English language.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 50.

To ETYMOLOGIZE. * *v. a.* [old French *etymologizer*; and our own word also is one of the oldest, though *Dr. Johnson* has taken no notice of it.] To give the etymology of a word.

The first parte of this name we have yfounde,
Let us *etymologize* the secounde.

Chaucer, Rem. of Love, ver. 301.

Pha. Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.

Amo. Most fortunately *etymologized*!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

A house is thus *etymologized* by *Sextus Pompeius*, "Ædes est domicilium in edito loco positum, &c."

Austin's Hec Homo, p. 57.

ETYMOLOGY. *n. s.* [*etymologia*, Lat. *ἔτυμος* and *λόγος*.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptance its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Consumption.*

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and *pelvidera* will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison, Spect.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts, Logick.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. † *n. s.* [*ἔτυμον*, Gr. *etymon*, Fr.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch *blaw*; from whence they call *himmel-blue*, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue. *Beucham on Drawing.*

The *etymologist* therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word *Assyria*, while he forgeth this distinction between it and *Syria*.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 179.

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*evaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To EVA'CUATE. † *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.] Our word was not considered as generally known in

1617; for *Fulke* then places it, among difficult words, in his explanation of terms in the *Rhemish Testament*.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. To throw out as noxious; or offensive.

Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to *evacuate* all spiritual distempers. *South, Sermon ix. 341.*

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to *evacate*; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They rise again indeed to life, and so the first death is *evacuated*. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

The Holy Ghost then is described as a Person distinct from the Person of the Father, whose power he is, and distinct from the Person of the Apostle, in whom he worketh, and consequently neither of the Socinian figures can *evacuate* or enervate the Doctrine of his proper and peculiar Personality. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in *Jesus of Nazareth*, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

To EVA'CUATE. * *v. n.* To let blood; to take away blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 403.*

EVA'CUANT. *n. s.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *evacuation*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Let their treasury should be exhausted by so frequent *evacuations* several means were contrived to supply and replenish them. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. ch. 19.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuating*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

5. A withdrawing from out of a place, sometimes by treaty, sometimes by necessity. A military expression.

EVA'CUATIVE. * *adj.* [Fr. *evacuatif*.] Purgative.

Cotgrave.

EVA'CUATOR. * *n. s.* [from *evacuate*.] One who makes void or annuls.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any Father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the Law. *Hammond, Works, i. 175.*

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people.

Shakespeare.

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be forestall'd.

Milton, P. L.

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he
now gradually endureth.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evad'st*; how did'st thou dare

To break hell bounds?

Dryden, State of Innocence.

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade*
the testimonies of the fathers.

Stillingfleet.

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as
too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's know-
ledge, and *evades* his power.

South.

To EVA'DE. v. n.

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now used with
from.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather
into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a
providence to prevent.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Unarm'd they might

Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift

By quick contraction, offemove.

Milton, P. L.

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any
of these two forementioned ways.

South.

EVAGA'TION.† n. s. [*evagation*, old French; from
evagor, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion;
ramble; deviation.

I shall make a circle hither again; taking perchance both
universities in my line homewards. You married men are de-
prived of these *evagations*.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. (1638), Rem. p. 579.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through
whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of
the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Ray.

E'VAL.* adj. [Lat. *ævum*.] Respecting the duration
of time.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that
αἰών, age, and *αἰώνιος*, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not con-
vey the ideas of a proper eternity.

Letter to the Abp. of Canterbury, (1791,) 4to p. 67.

EVANES'CENT.* n. s. [Lat. *evanescent*.] Dis-
appearance; end of appearance. Dr. Johnson is
fond of this word, though he has taken no notice of
it in his Dictionary.

Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their
strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence*.

Rambler, No. 156.

The image of misery was perhaps originally suggested to
some poet by the conduct of his patron, by the daily contem-
plation of splendour which he never must partake, by fruitless
attempts to catch at interdicted happiness, and by the sudden
evanescence of his reward when he thought his labours almost
at an end.

Ibid. No. 163.

EVANES'CENT. adj. [*evanescent*, Latin.] Vanishing;
imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of
the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the
evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ.

Arbutnot.

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty
cases, is almost *evanescent*.

Wallaston.

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed
Of *evanescent* insects.

Thomson, Summer.

EVA'NGEL.* n. s. [old Fr. *evangile*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*.
This is one of our oldest words.] The Gospel;
good tidings. See EVANGELY.

A Breton book, written with *evangiles*,
Was set, and on this book he swore.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

He charged her, as she would answer it before God's tribu-
nal, to take care of Christ his *evangel*, and of suppressing the
popish prelates who withstood the same.

Hampton Court Conference, (1603,) p. 81.

Surely much rather might the heavenly ministry of the
evangel bind herself about with far more piercing beams of
majesty and awe, by wanting the beggarly help of halings and
ameracements in the use of her powerful keys.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.

EVANGE'LICAL. adj. [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*,
Latin.]

1. Agreeable to Gospel; consonant to the Christian
law revealed in the holy Gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical*
perfection, ought to have been observed.

Atterbury.

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis
by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the inter-
vention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as
the judge of the world.

Atterbury.

2. Contained in the Gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our
liturgy.

Hooker.

EVANGE'LICALLY.* adv. [from *evangelical*.] Accord-
ing to the revelation of the Gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good,
and well-pleasing to God.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 432.

EVANGE'LICK.* adj. [Fr. *evangelique*.] Consonant
to the doctrine of the Gospel.

Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelick* truth.

Milton, Econoclastes.

EVA'NGELISM. n. s. [from *evangely*.] The promul-
gation of the blessed Gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apos-
tolic and miraculous *evangelism*.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

EVA'NGELIST.† n. s. [*evangeliste*, old Fr. *εὐαγγελιστῆς*,
Gr.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by
name their respective histories.

Addison.

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the
gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists*
should show their authority.

Decay of Piety.

EVA'NGELISTARY.* n. s. [old Fr. *evangelistaire*; low
Lat. *evangelistarium*.] A selection from the gospels,
to be read, as a lesson, in divine service.

The Saxons had—kept the day, as it seemeth by their
evangelistary, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the gos-
pel for Childmas or Childermas day.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 119.

The critics complain that the *evangelistaries* and sectiona-
ries have often transfused their readings into the other manu-
scripts.

Porson to Travis, p. 230.

To EVA'NGELIZE.† v. a. [*evangeliser*, Fr. *evangelizo*,
Lat. *εὐαγγελίζω*, Gr. It is placed by Fulke, in
1617, among words not then generally under-
stood. Pref. to Rhem. Test. But it was in use
before that time.] To instruct in the Gospel, or
law of Jesus.

Angels' renowne, and men's *evangeliz'd*.

Davies, Witten Pilgrimage, L. 2.

None can be a better evangelist than the beloved physician,
and none so complete a physician, as he who is frequently
conversant in the Word of God; and able to *evangelize*.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 256.

The spirit

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then, on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wonderous gifts endue.

Milton, P. L.

E V A

EVA'NGELY.† *n. s.* [*εὐαγγέλιον*, that is, good tidings. See **EVANGEL.** *Evangelically* is coeval with *evangel*, being used by Wicliffe.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy Gospel; the Gospel of Jesus.

The whole *evangelize* of Christe.

Confutation of N. Shanton, (1546,) sign. H. iiii.

Good Lucius,

That first receiv'd Christianity,

The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangelically*.

Spenser, F. Q.

EYA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVA'NISH.† *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] Not a verb active, as Dr. Johnson gives it, (without any proof,) but neuter.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

Riches being momentary and *evanishing*.

Drummond, Works, p. 222.

[They] wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparition, tall and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night, or takes his stand
O'er some new-open'd grave; and, strange to tell!

Evanesces at crowing of the cock.

Blair's Grave.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate*.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromattick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*.

Grew.

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly.

Boyle on Saltpetre.

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*.

Temple.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish.

Swift.

To EVA'PORATE.† *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

Hast thou afforded us no means to *evaporate* these smokes, to withdraw these vapours?

Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 304.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams.

Bentley.

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles.

Swift.

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water.

Watts, Logick.

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen.

Wotton.

EVA'PORATE.* *adj.* Dispersed in vapour.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads

Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain. *Thomson, Autumn.*

EVAPORATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *evaporation*.]

E U C

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.

Howell, Voc. Forest.

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, tis superiour in quantity to the rain of colder seasons.

Woodward.

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended.

Raleigh.

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

Quincy.

EVA'SION. *n. s.* [*evasum*, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers;

But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn,

Cannot outfly our apprehensions.

Shakespeare.

Him, after all disputes,

Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,

And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still

But to my own conviction.

Milton, P. L.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;

Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more.

Milton, S. A.

EVA'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *evade*.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest,

Answer'd *evasive* of the sly request.

Pope, Odyssey.

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 107.

EVA'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.

Bryant.

EUCHARIST. *n. s.* [*ευχαριστία*, Gr.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*.

Hooker.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received.

Taylor.

EUCHARISTICAL.† *adj.* [from *eucharist*. Fr. *eucharistique*. See **EUCHARISTICK.**]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

The act of this *eucharistical* supper.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 294.

EUCHARISTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *eucharistique*.] Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

The *eucharistick* bread being neither hypostatically united with the Divinity, nor being the medium through which any such supernatural tendency of the Divine Presence appears to us, adoration directed toward it cannot fail of being palpable idolatry.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

EUCHO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*euchologe*, old Fr. *ευχολόγιον*, Gr. from *ευχη*, prayer, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A formulary of prayers.

E V E

He did not frame an entirely new prayer, in words of his own conception, but took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 556.

EU'CHYMY.* *n. s.* [*εὐχμία*, Gr. of *eu*, good, and *χμός*, juice.] In medicine, a good temper of the blood, and other juices in the body.

EU'CRASY.† *n. s.* [*εὐκρασία*, Gr. from *eu*, good, and *κράσις*, temperature.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

The *eucrasie* or good temperature of the body.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 34.

EUDIO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *eudiometre*; modern in that as well as our own language; from the Gr. *εὐδιος*, serene, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument of modern invention to determine the salubrity of the air. The experiments of Dr. Priestley are said to have suggested the invention, and the Abbé Fontana has been called the inventor.

EVE'CTION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *evectio*. Our word is metaphorically used in the sense of the Lat. *evaho*, to lift up.] Exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evectio* to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

EVE.† } *n. s.* [*even*, Sax. *awend*, or *awond*, Dutch; *E'VEN.* } *ibn*, Goth. all meaning *equal*; and thus denoting what Dr. Johnson terms "the interval," or equal division, "between bright light and darkness." The word *even*, although Dr. Johnson deduces all his illustrations of this sense from the poets, is not exclusively a poetical term.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

At *even* the quails came up, and covered the camp; and in the morning the dew lay round about the host.

Exod. xvi. 13.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument. *Shakspeare.*

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *May, Virgil.*

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On Summer *even* by haunted stream. *Milton, L' Allegro.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*. Dr. Johnson says; which, however, is a mistake. He cites Bishop Duppa, in proof of *eve*; and he might have found repeated usage of *even* in our Common Prayer Book, where the collect for the great vigil of our Saviour's resurrection bears the title of *Easter Even*.

A table of the vigils, &c. The *evens* or vigils before the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification, &c.

Tables, Pref. to the Book of Common Prayer.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa, Rule to Devotion.*

EVEN.† *adj.* [*even*, Sax. *even*, Dutch; *ibn*, Goth. *iafn*, Icel. *equal*; *æquis*, Lat. Our word was originally used to denote the same rank or situation; as by Wicliffe: "his *even* servant fell

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down, and prayed him," i. e. *fellow* servant. St. Matt. xviii. So Chaucer calls a *fellow* Christian "an *even* Christian." The same expression is common in our old books, and was not wholly disused in Shakspeare's time: One of his clowns, in Hamlet, employs it. It is not now, in this sense, used.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,

Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden, Pers.*

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Constancy is natural to persons of *even* tempers and uniform dispositions. *Tatler*, No. 192.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*,

And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exod.*

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *St. Luke*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was

A noble servant to them; but he could not

Carry his honours *even*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand

On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,

And make us *even* with you;

Henceforth be eurs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakspeare.*

I do confess

The blind lad's pow'r, whilst he inhabits there;

But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superiour. *Bacon, Essays.*

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate, to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Do not stain

The *even* virtue of our enterprise. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*.

Tears that delight, and sighs that wait to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO E'VEN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

E V E

With the ships, the number is *even'd*.

Stanhurst, Virg. Æn. b. i. (1582.)

Remove prejudice, *even* the balance, and hold it *even*.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. iii. § 86.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,

Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammome; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

- To *EVEN. v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

EVEN, adv. [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts.

Spenser on Ireland.

Thou wast a soldier

Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible Only in strokes. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,

Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,

Would scatter all the spices on the streain,

And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,

And now worth nothing.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery.

Tillotson.

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterbury.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others.

Holder.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* a their murmurs cease, And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.

Pope.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, the great like the mean.

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,

But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries, which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison, Spect.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier of Friendship.*

- To *EVE, v. n.* [Lat. *evenio*.] To happen; to come to pass.

How often and frequently doth it *even*, that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously; in a small time after, do his lusts and evil concupiscence rally up themselves, and make a fresh assault more violent than the former! *Hewyt, Sermon. (1658,) p. 83.*

- EVENER, n. s.* [from *even*.] One that reconciles or makes even. An ancient and certainly useful word.

Hail, *even*er of old and new,

Hail, builder bold of Christ's hour!

Hymn to the Virgin, MS. cited by Warton, H. E. P. i. 315.

E V E

- EVENHAND, n. s.* [even and hand.] Parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

- EVENHANDED, adj.* [even and hand.] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice

Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice

To our own lips.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

- EVENING, n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall

Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,

And no man see me more.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh, Hist.*

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The latter end of life.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening*.

Ld. Clarendon, of the E. of Northampton.

- EVENING, n. s.* *adj.* Being toward the close of the day.

Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice.

Psalms cxli. 2.

It shall come to pass that at *evening* time it shall be light.

Zech. xiv. 7.

- EVENING-STAR, n. s.* The Vesper, or Hesperus, of the ancients.

The amorous bird of night

Sung spousal, and hid haste the *evening-star*

On his hill top to light the bridal lamp.

Milton, P. L.

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,

And the bright *evening-star* began to rise.

Dryden, Æn.

- EVENLY, adv.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions.

Bentley.

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over-thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

- EVENNESS, n. s.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability, and in her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest. *B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertain.*

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. More imperious and impatient of contradiction than becomes the calmness, and unpassionate *evenness* of the true philosophical spirit. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc. p. 33.*

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any

E V E

man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and evenness of mind. *Atterbury.*

EVENSONG. *n. s.* [*even and song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among,

I woo, to hear thy *evensong*.

Milton, Il Pens.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till *evensong*, and then says his complime an hour before the time.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn.

Dryden.

E'VENTIDE. *n. s.* [*even and tide.*] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,

Out of the fens of Allan do arise,

Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Isaac went out to meditate at *eventide*. *Gen. xxiv. 63.*

EVENT. *n. s.* [*eventus, Latin.*]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked.

Ecc. ix. 2.

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Melcager's hand were sent,

With equal force, but various in th' *event*;

The first was fixt in earth, the second stood

On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood.

Dryden.

TO E'VE'NT.* *v. n.* [old French *eventer*, to burst forth.

This word is perhaps peculiar to Ben Jonson. It is now obsolete.] To break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold

The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented*.

B. Jonson, Case is altered.

TO E'VE'NTERATE.† *v. a.* [*eventrer*, old French; *eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

E'VE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event and full.*], Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange *eventful* history,

Is second childlessness.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

TO E'VE'NTILATE.† *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

Cockeram.

2. To examine; to discuss.

Dict.

E'VE'NTILATION.* *n. s.* [from *eventilate*.] The act of ventilating.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat joined with moisture, it needs it air for *eventilation*.

Howell, Lett. i. 35. p. 273.

It [vital flame] requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body, for the discharge of a fuliginous and excrementitious vapour.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 205.

E'VE'NTUAL.† *adj.* [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

E'VE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual*.] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you, and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

E'VE'N.† *adv.* [æfep, Sax. *æve*, Goth. perpetual; *ævum*, Lat.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

E V E

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times, always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakspeare,*

Riches endless is as poor as Winter;

To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,

Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,

In dark cimmerian desert *ever* dwell. *Milton, L' All.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be

The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden, Ind. Enip.*

Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow

The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,

Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,

As next in place to Mantua, next in fame.

Pope.

3. For ever. Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;

And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Philips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For *ever* and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

I know a lord who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dis sever

From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*.

Pope.

5. For ever. For the term of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul, and he shall serve him for *ever*. *Exod. xxi. 6.*

6. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,

Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;

And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L' Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,

And *ever* and anon a silent tear

Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard.

Dryden.

7. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man:

And all the question, wrangle *er* so long,

Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?

Pope, Essays.

8. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. As soon as *ever* he had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

E V E

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan. iv. 24.*

That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead, Opening again, he lays his claim To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainer of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

9. *Ever a.* Any: [as *ever y*, i. e. *even ich*, or *ever each*, is each one, all. See *EVERY*.] This expression is still retained in the Scottish dialects.

I am old, I am old.

—I love thee better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

10. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

11. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

EVERBUBBLING. adj. [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast, That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

EVERBURNING. adj. [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length, That to the house of heavenly gods it raught; And with extorted power and borrow'd strength, The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Torture without end Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton, P. L.*

EVERDURING. adj. [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound! On golden hinges moving. *Milton, P. L.*

EVERGREEN. adj. [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him A monument, and plant it round with shade Of laurel *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton, S. A.*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EVERGREEN. n. s. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*

I and you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison, Spect.*

EVERHONOURED. adj. [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentea, an *everhonour'd* name, of old High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

EVERLASTING. adj. [*ever* and *lasting*.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not; Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take: For ever, and for ever, farewell Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*

E V E

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLASTING.† n. s.

1. Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future. From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Ps. xc. 2.* We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

2. The Eternal Being.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew! Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

EVERLASTING-PEA. n. s.* [lathyrus.] A flower.

Witness the *everlasting-pease* and scarlet-bean.

Tate's Cowley.

EVERLASTINGLY. adv. [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*, That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.* Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS.† n. s. [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

He hath called us to *everlastingness*.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565) fol. 39. b.

O Lord, Thou that dwellest in *everlastingness*.

2 Esdras, viii. 10.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,

That the world had an *everlastingness*,

Than to consider that a year is run

Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun,

Did set.

Dante, Poems, p. 223.

A perpetuity (as I may so say) that is circumscribed; an *everlastingness* that lasts as long, as the thing of which it is affirmed. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 191.*

EVERLIVING. adj. [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright With burning stars and *everliving* fires? *Spenser, F. Q.*

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh, Hist.*

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* Agent. *Newton, Opticks.*

EVERMORE. adv. [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally.

More seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally from *this time*: as, *evermore*, *always henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,

Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoar. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,

Which makes them now to such a highness flee. *Davies.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

EVEROPEN. adj. [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words. *Hp. Taylor.*

EVERPLEASING. adj. [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forsaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shore,

The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To *EVERSE. v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everseed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

E V E

EVE'RTION.* *n. s.* [old French, *eversion*; Lat. *eversio*.] Overthrow. *Cockeram.*

Supposing overturnings of their old error to be the *eversion* of their well-established governments. *Bp. Taylor, Cases of Con.*

To EVE'RT. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *evertir*; Lat. *everso*.]

Heylin, in 1656, reckons the word as new and uncouth; but it had been used by a good author thirty years before that time, and had appeared in our lexicography of nearly the same date; as in Cockeram's vocabulary.] To destroy; to overthrow.

I shall say nothing so consonant unto reason, which (by the conceit of a strange reason) he will not seek to *evert*; yea, and take a pride too in it. *Fotherby, Atheom. (1626.) p. 5.*

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [ever and watchful.] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his everwatchful eyes. *Pope, Odyssey.*

EVERY. † *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, *ever each*; æpep ealc, Saxon. *Everyche one*, for *every one*, is in the old vocabulary of Huloet; and is common in the elder language of Gower and Chaucer. Wicliffe uses *ever either*, for both, Acts, viii.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He proposeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numbers, xvi.*

The king made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond on Fundam.*

Aristotle has long since observed how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *ev'ry* cloud. *Pope, Statius.*

2. *Every where.* In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed; it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYDAY.* *adj.* Common; occurring on any day.

This was no *everyday* writer. *Pope, of Akenside, in Johnson's Life of Akenside.*

Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no slight impression on *everyday* minds. *Shenstone.*

EVERY'YOUNG. *adj.* [ever and young.] Not subject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To EVESDROP.* *v. n.* To listen. See **EAVES**.

'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber. *Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 155.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. s.* [eaves and dropper.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night, to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out.

Dict.

EVER.* See **EET**

E V I

EUGE.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Commendation; applause; gratulation.

The musick that Pythagoras talks of in the orbs, was that of the minstrels which our Saviour mentions at the return of that prodigal, to solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of Heaven poured out on penitents. *Hammond, Works, iv. 500.*

His actions being such as his best and purest reason approves, have the cheerful *euges* and applauses of his conscience continually echoing and resounding after them. *Scott, Works, ii. 28.*

EUGH. *n. s.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is, Saxon, or Welsh *ywen*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands, he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryden, Aen.*

To EVI'GATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *evibro*.] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram.*

To EVICT. † *v. a.* [*evincto*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James's Declaration.*

I suffered myself to be over-intreated to abate somewhat of that *evicted* composition. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before; but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict*.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *B. Jonson, Discoveries. Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

EVICTI'ON. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *eviction*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

To him it is properly an *eviction* by the just sentence of God, who thus puts him out of a trust that he abused to the hurt of them, for whose sakes it was given him.

Bp. Lloyd on God's Disp. of Kingdoms, P. i. (1691), p. 67.

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

These, these are excellent and irrefragable proofs and *evictions* of your calling and election. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 285.*

A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L' Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah, xxxii. 16.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato Major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of Christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as, *evidences*.

To swear he saw three inches through a door, As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden, Juv.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as

proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

To EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be evidenced by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to evidence them. *Tillotson.*

These things the Christian religion require, as might be evidenced from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To shew; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prosper'd, which thy looks

Now also evidence. *Milton, P. L.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is evident, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is evident to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was evident to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTIAL. *adj.* [from evident.] Affording evidence or proof.

If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and evidential ones: Those should be evidential ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief, and which they know beforehand, they shall work: These are such miracles as Moses and our Saviour wrought, and other prophets, and such as we have all along been speaking of. *Bp. Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles, p. 229.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from evident.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they evidently prove The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it has evidently the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

EVIGILATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *evigilatio.*] A waking.

The evigilation of the animal powers, when Adam awoke. *Biblioth. Biblica, (Oxf. 1720,) i. 157.*

EVIL. *† adj.* [*ȝfel*, Saxon; *ewel*, Dutch; *ubils*, Goth. So the etymologists in general. But "from the Hebrew *gu-v-l* comes the English word *evil*," says Harris, in his Pref. to Remarks on the 53. chapter of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 34.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. *Deut. xxii. 14.*

An evil disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth he shall rise up no more. *Psal. xli. 8.*

The good figs very good, and the evil very evil, that cannot be eaten they are so evil. *Jeremiah, xxiv. 3.*

That hour he cured many of evil spirits. *St. Luke, vii. 21.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye evil, because I am good? *St. Matthew, xx. 15.*

The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. *Gen. viii. 21.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in evil case. *Exodus, v. 19.*

All the days of the afflicted are evil. *Proverbs, xv. 15.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him. *Gen. xxxvii. 20.*

EVIL. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

VOL. II.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd

In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs, xvii. 13.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek evil to my Lord, be as Nabal. *1 Samuel, xxv. 26.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil. *Eccles. ix. 3.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job, ii. 10.*

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself.

Proverbs, xxii. 3.

If we will stand boggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any evil or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as, the king's evil.

What's the disease he means?

—'Tis called the evil. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

EVIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, evil it becoms thee,

To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John, xviii. 22.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went evil with his house. *Deut. vii. 23.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut. xxvi. 6.

5. It is often used in composition, to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFPECTED. *adj.* [evil and affected.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evilaffected against the brethren. *Acts, xiv. 2.*

EVILDOER. *n. s.* [evil and doer.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as evildoers, they may by your good works glorify God. *1 Peter, ii. 12.*

EVILEYED. *adj.* [evil and eye.] Having a malignant look; and figuratively, intention.

Thou shalt not find me, daughter,

After the slander of most step-mothers, Evil'd unto you. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the evil-eyed factions want power to break it.

Dean Pierce, Sermon, 29th May, 1661, p. 35.

EVILFAVOURED. *adj.* [evil and favour.] Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an evilfavoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborate by custom. *Bacon, Essays.*

EVILFAVOUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from evilfavoured.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish or any evilfavouredness.

Deut. xvii. 1.

EVILLY. *† adv.* [from evil.] Not well.

This act, so evilly born, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakespeare.*

It will be an unhandsome injustice — evilly to requite their care by thy too curious and impatient spirit.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. § 1.

EVI

E'VILMINDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *n. s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

E'VILSPEAKING. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings*. *1 Peter, ii. 1.*

E'VILWISHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] * Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

E'VILWORKER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil. iii. 2.*

To E'VINCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *vincer*, "to vince or convince," *Cotgrave*; *vinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to shew; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton, P. L.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

2. To conquer; to subdue. In this more powerful sense of the word, it is found in old French, signifying to overcome in law.

Error by his own arms is best *evinc'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

To E'VINCE.* *v. n.* To prove.

The accuser complains, the witness *evinced*, the judge sentences. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

E'VINCI'BLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

E'VINCI'BL.Y. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE.† *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate. *Cockeram.*

Not to speak of Origen, and some others that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall, Christ. Mod. B. i. § 4.*

E'VIRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *eviratio*.] * Castration. *Cockeram.*

To E'VISCERATE.† *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails. *Bullockar, and Cockeram.*

They did, spider-like, *eviscerate* and spin out themselves and their time. *Dr. Griffiths, Samar. Reviv'd, (1660.) p. 36.*

These take great pains, and *eviscerate* themselves, as it were, to weave a web, which, when it is ended, is fit for no other use but as an unprofitable thing to be swept away.

Citation in Richard's Observ. (1696.) p. 70.

E'VITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker.*

EUN

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

E'VITA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *evitation*.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

To E'VITE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *eviter*, Lat. *evito*.] To avoid.

Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

The terrors are no way to be *evited*, &c.
Ld. President Forbes, Reflex. on Incredulity, (1750.) p. 81.

E'VITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*eviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

E'VITE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*eviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

E'ULO'GICAL.* *adv.* [from *eulogy*.] Commendatory; containing praise.

E'ULO'GICALLY.* *adv.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 387.*

To E'U'LOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *eulogy*.] To commend; to praise. A word of recent introduction into our language.

Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes. *Huddesford, Satir. Poems.*
A young clergyman of the east *self-eulogized* as evangelical rose. *Dean of Middleham (in 1813.) Norris's Pract. Expos.*

E'U'LOGY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *euloge*, from the Gr. *eu*, well, and *lógos*, discourse. Formerly used in the sense of *benediction*; and so *eulogy* is defined in some of our old vocabularies. Thus the French *eulogies* denote consecrated things, as the consecrated bread of the Greek church. See also *ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑΙ* in Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barbarum.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, being stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with *eulogies* given themselves.

Decay of Piety.

E'U'NUCH. *n. s.* [*εὐνεχῶ*, Gr.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also disighted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonsense garg'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

To E'U'NUCH.* *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own. *Creech, Lucretius.*

To E'U'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

E'U'NUCHISM.* *n. s.* [from *eunuch*.] The state of an eunuch.

That *evanescence*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not; but when these two are reduced to their subjects, their value is according to their use.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Mar. Clergy, p. 54.

This voluntary *evanescence* is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen.

Tests of Papists concern. Celibacy exam. P. ii. 782.

EVOCATION. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence *evocation*. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyssey.*

To EVOKE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *evoco*.] To call forth.

This verb is in Cockeram's old vocabulary, but I have not found it in use till a century after it.

I had no sooner *evoked* the name of Shakspeare from the rotten monument of his former editions, than a crew of strange devils, and more grotesque than any of those he laughs at in the old farces, began chattering, mewing, and grinning round about me. *Warburton to Hurd, (1749.) Lett. 6.*

The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 362.*

EVOLATION.† *n. s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

That spiritual substance, which is imprisoned within us, would fain be flying up to that heaven whence it descended; these walls of flesh forbid that *evolution*, (as Socrates called it of old,) and will not let it out, till the God of Spirits (who placed it there) shall unlock the doors and free the prisoner by death. *Bp. Hall, Freer Prisoner, § 7.*

To EVO'LTE.† *v. a.* [*evolver*, old French; *evolvero*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolureth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

With frequent steps I visit yonder seat
Of man, thy offspring; from the tender seeds
Of justice, and of wisdom, to *evolve*
The latent honours of his generous name.

Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

To EVO'LTE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odour
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews.

Prior.

EVOLUTION. *n. s.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a strait line. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. **EVOLUTION of Powers.** [in algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMITION.† *n. s.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

He was — to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomition*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.*

EUONYMUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] In botany, a shrub, common in our hedges, called also spindle-tree.

The *euonymus*, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood. *Monck Mason, Notes on Shakspeare.*

EUPATHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *εὐπαθία*.] A right feeling.

In Laetius we read recorded for a Stoick sentiment, that as the virtuous man had his *εὐαίτια*, or perturbations; so, opposed to these, had the virtuous his *εὐπαθία*, his *eupathies* or well-feelings, translated by Cicero *constantia*. The three chief of these were Will, defined rational desire; Caution, defined rational aversion; and Joy, defined rational exultation. To these three principal *eupathies* belonged many subordinate species. *Harris's Three Treaties, Note on Treat. III.*

EUPATORY. *n. s.* [*eupatorium*.] A plant.

EUPHEMISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, from *εὖ*, well, and *φημι*, to speak.] In rhetoric, a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

EUPHONICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EUPHONY.† *n. s.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

Had the Grecians been as careless of *euphony* and polishing their words in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables, their language had been as much inferior to some others in *euphony*, as now it is esteemed more pleasant and graceful. *Dalgarno, Didascal. (Ox. 1680.) 114.*

In verse there is more care of *euphony* in every part.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Ox. 1682.) p. 138.

EUPHORBBIUM. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Will.*

EUPHRASY. *n. s.* [*euprasia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;

And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

EURIPUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient frith between Boeotia and Euboea, called *Euripus*.

They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *euripus* of funds and actions. *Burke.*

EUROCLYDON. *n. s.* [*ευροκλύδων*.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the

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nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *eurocydon*. *Acts, xxvii. 14.*

EUROPE'AN. *adj.* [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the line the sun approaching saw,
And hop'd their *European* coast to find
Clear'd from our ships by the autumnal wind. *Waller.*

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms? *Dryden, Æn.*
He alone defy'd

The *European* thrones combin'd, and still
Had set at nought their machinations vain. *Philips.*

EURUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The East wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

EURYTHMY. *n. s.* [*εὐρυθμία*.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

From these three ideas or designs, viz. orthography, scenography, and profile, it is that *eurythmy*, "majestica" and "venusta species ædificii," do result. *Evelyn on Architecture.*

EUSEBIAN. *n. s.* An Arian; so called, on account of the favour which Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea, shewed the Arians at their rise.

My good friend Mr. Pierce — heard that I was become an heretical *Eusebian* or Arian; so he wrote me the following letter, in the way of a true friend and a good scholar, but a zealous Athanasian. *Whiston, Mem. p. 139.*

EU'STYLE. *n. s.* [from *εὖ*, well, and *σῦλος*, a column, Gr.] In architecture, the position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and graceful distance, one from another.

EUTHANASIA. *n. s.* [*εὐθανασία*.] An easy death.

Let me prescribe and commend to thee, my son, this true spiritual means of thine happy *euthanasia*, which can be no other than this faithful disposition of the labouring soul, that can truly say, I know whom I have believed.

Bp. Hall, The Comforter.

I ask not to live, O Hebe! give me but gentle death; *euthanasia*, *euthanasia*, that is all I implore. *Tatler, No. 44.*

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbuthnot.*

Our life cannot be pronounced happy, till the last scene is closed with ease and resignation: the mind still continuing to preserve its usual dignity, and falling into the arms of death, as a wearied traveller sinks into rest. This is that *euthanasia* which Augustus often desired, which Antoninus Pius enjoyed, and for which every wise man will pray.

Orrery on Swift, p. 165.

EUTY'CHIAN. *n. s.* One of those ancient hereticks, who denied the two natures of our Lord Christ; so called from *Eutyches*, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the fifth century.

To this an *Eutychian* might have answered.

Burnet on the 39 Articles, Art. 28.

Those very passages — we have urged, from the arguments of the Fathers, against the *Eutychians*. *Ibid.*

EUTY'CHIAN. *adj.* Denoting the ancient hereticks called Eutychians.

The *Eutychian* hereticks fancied the human nature of Christ to be swallowed up of his divinity. *Tillotson, Sermon. xlv.*

TO EVUL'GATE. *v. u.* [Lat. *evulgo*.] To publish; to spread abroad.

EVULGATION. *n. s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging publication. *Dict.*

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EVULSION. *n. s.* [*evulsion*, old French; *evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EWE. *n. s.* [*eoep*, Sax.] The she-sheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bacon.*

Haste the sacrifice;

Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes*. *Dryden, Æn.*

E'WER. *n. s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *ey*, water, Dr. Johnson says. The old French *ewe* is certainly water; so is the Saxon eye. The Norm. Fr. *eyer* is our *ever*.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver bason and *ever* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Let one attend him with a silver bason

Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers;

Another bear the *ever*; a third a diaper;

And say, wilt please your lordship cool your hands?

Shakespeare.

The golden *ever* a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool, translucent springs;

With copious water the bright vase supplies

A silver laver, of capacious size:

They wash.

Pope, Odyssey.

E'WRV. *n. s.* [from *ever*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. *n. s.* A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration. It is also often prefixed to words, in order to imply *out*, i. e. no longer in office or employment; as, an *ex-chancellor*, an *ex-general*, an *ex-minister*.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *exacerbation*.]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

EXACERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*accervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,

Were but in a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us? — With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*.

Ecclus. li. 19.

TO EXA'CT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *exacter*, from *exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,

Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deut. xv. 3.*
Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Bp. Taylor.*
 From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton, P. L.*
 The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven *Exacts* severity from all our thoughts. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,
 From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden,*
 Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon, to enjoin; to enforce.

*Let us descend now therefore from this top
 Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton, P. L.*

Duty,
 And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
 This cruel piety. *Denham, Sophy.*

To EXACT. v. n. To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psaln lxxx. 22.*

EXACTER.† n. s. [from *exact*; old Fr. *exacteur*. Often written *extitor*. See EXACTOR.]

1. An extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon, Essays.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah, lx. 17.*

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXACTION.† n. s. [old Fr. *exaction*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

We would leave the seventh year, and the *exaction* of every debt. *Nehem. x. 31.*

If he should break his day, what should I gain
 By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakspeare.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches
 Most bitterly on you, for putter-on
 Of these *exactions*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgement and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek. xlv. 9.*

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Gerald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXACTITUDE.* n. s. [from *exact*.] Exactness; nicety. *Scott.*

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*. *Grades, Prosp. p. 92.*

EXACTLY. adv. [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXACTNESS.† n. s. [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

Of *exactness* of balance and weights. *Ecclesi. xlii. 4.*
Exactness, even to the partition of a cummin seed. *Hammond, Works, iv. 546.*

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward on Fossils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
 Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
 'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
 But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

EXACTOR.* n. s. [from *exact*.]

1. An extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importunators and *exactors* of their own. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*. *South, Sermon, ii. 27.*

2. He that demands by authority.

As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*. *Fotherby, Altheim, p. 42.*

After which, innumerable forms and shapes of new *exactions* and *exactors* overspread the land. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or demands.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 3.*

He was so severe an *exactor* of gravity and reverence in all mention of religion, that he could never endure any light or profane word, with what sharpness of wit soever it was covered. *I. d. Clarendon of R. Ch. I. b. ii.*

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe *exactor* of pensive looks and solemn faces. *Scott, Christ, Life, i. 4.*

EXACTRESS.* n. s. [from *exactor*.] She who is severe in her injunctions.

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties; ever a tyrannous mistress; and most times a pressing enemy. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To EXACUATE.* v. a. [Lat. *exacuo*.] To whet; to sharpen. *Cockeram.*

He hath done you wrong, in a most high degree;
 And sense of such an injury receiv'd
 Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler,
 As you should count yourself an host of men,
 Compar'd to him. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

EXACUATION.* n. s. [from *exacuate*.] The act of whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram.*To EXAGGERATE. v. a. [*exaggero*, Lat.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of

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of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison, Spect.*

EXAGGERA'TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *exaggeration.*]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

The vulgar sort of people are verie little benefitted by these prolix and long-winded discourses, or expostulations, or *exaggerations*, rather than prayers. *Featley, Dippers dipt.* p. 124.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

EXAGGERATORY.* *adj.* [from *exaggerate.*] Enlarging by hyperbolical expressions.

Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the common errors of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery, which are found in books rather than in the world. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 28.

To EXAGITATE. † *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbutnot.*

2. To reprove; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but a learned prelate of his own time thought it a proper expression, after the example of Hooker; to be retained.

Hence Aristophanes in such a free manner *exagitates* the mysterious solemnities, the horrible secrets attending them, and impudent figures.

Bp. Lavington, Enthus. of Methodists, &c. (1751,) P. iii. p. 330.

This their defect and imperfection, I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *exagitation.*] The act of shaking, or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXALT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *allus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *St. Matt.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.

Ezek. xxi. 26.

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Ezod.* ix. 17.

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Ps.* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden, Æn. Ded.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psal.* xxxiv. 3.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings*, xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let flame *exalt* her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

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7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,

And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Rowcommon.*

EXALTA'TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *exaltation.*]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith*, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change

To this high *exaltation*. *Milton, P. L.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. [In physicks.] The operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts.

The second of these, viz. sanguification, is performed, when the chyle itself is ground over again, and receiving yet farther *exaltations* by a greater solution of the more noble and active principles. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 107.

6. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXALTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *exalted.*]

1. State of dignity or greatness.

That the angels and saints should, upon the account of the *exaltedness* of their natures, see and hear from thence what is done or said from one side of the earth to the other, is extremely incredible. *Morc, Antid. against Idolotry*, ch. 2.

2. Conceited greatness.

The *exaltedness* of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their insipidity and want of feeling and observation, may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray to West*, Lett. 6.

EXAL'TER.* *n. s.* [from *exalt.*]

1. One that raises on high.

Thus her, doubtful of her way,
For game and not for hunger a sea-pie
Spied through this traitorous spectacle, from high,
The seely fish where it disputing lay,
And to end her doubts, and her, bears her away;
Exalted she's, but to the *exalter's* good,
(As are, by great ones, men which lowly stood.)
It's rais'd to be the raiser's instrument and food.

Donne, Poems, p. 303.

2. One that highly praises or extols.

The Jesuits are the great *exalters* of the pope's supremacy. *Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng.* p. 479.

EXA'MEN. † *n. s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

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This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The pure and useful religion needs not fear the most severe *examen*.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1660,) Ep. 4.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated.

Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.

EXAMINABLE.* *adj.* [from *examine*.] Proper to be enquired into.

EXAMINANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *examinans*.] One who is to be examined.

• The examiners shall examine two at a time—the *examinants* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

Dean Prideaux on the Ref. of the Two Univ. (1715,) Life, &c. p. 234.

EXAMINATE. *n. s.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace.

Bacon.

EXAMINATION. *n. s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write.

Acts, xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences.

Locke.

EXAMINATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

All other inferior magistrates to be chosen as the literati in China, or by those exact suffrages of the Venetians, and such again be not eligible, or capable of magistracies, honours, offices, except they be sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

To EXAMINE.† *v. a.* [*examine*, Lat.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly.

Church Catechism.

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man.

Acts, iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things.

Acts, xxiv. 8.

3. To question; to doubt.

All her deserving
Is a reserved honesty, and that
I have not heard *examined*.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

4. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

5. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test
Of being well read over thrice at least,
Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine.

Pope.

6. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words.

Locke.

EXAMINER.† *n. s.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

E X A

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.

Hale, Law of England.

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes.

Hulot.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied.

Newton, Opticks.

Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two *examiners* that examined them, shall be qualified for the said degree.

Dean Prideaux, &c. Life, p. 235.

EXAMPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them.

Hooker.

EXAMPLE. *n. s.* [*example*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity.

Raleigh, Hist.

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,

Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example*.

Shakespeare, K. John.

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an *example* to our brethren.

Judith, viii. 24.

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now

Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest!

Milton, P. L.

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers.

1 Tim. iv. 12.

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

Jude, 7.

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it.

Wisd. iv. 2.

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men.

Rogers.

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them?

Dryden, Virg. Æn. Ded.

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules.

Dryden.

To EXAMPLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exemplified* in these late wars of Munster.

Spenser on Ireland.

Men of blemished persons may contain a wise, valiant, learned, liberal, and religious soul, and be in every part most absolute; *exemplified* to us in many famous men.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 80.

2. To set an example.

Do villany, do, since you profess to do

Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery.

Shakespeare.

Lidian, you are the pattern of fair friendship

Exemplified for your love.

Beaumont and Fl. Lover's Progress.

The constancy there observed, by the natives of both sexes, in keeping to their old fashions *exemplified* to them by their predecessors, and by them still continued, is the great praise of this people.

Terry, Voyage to the E. Indies, p. 218.

EXAMPLER.* *n. s.* [from *example*.] This is a very old word, but now disused, and the Lat. *exemplar* is adopted in its stead. Hooker thus writes *exam-*

plary, according to the English form; not *exemplary*. And from *exemplar* no doubt our present word *sampler* is formed. See *SAMPLER*.] A pattern; an example to be followed.

She was a myrrour and *exemplar* of honoure.

Bp. Fisher, Sermon 13.

EXAMPLELESS.* *adj.* [*example* and *less*.] Having no example or pattern. A word probably coined by Ben Jonson, and awkwardly melted into three syllables.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampleless*, and unblam'd a life,
As that of the renown'd Germanicus,
Will not sit down with that exploit alone:
"He threatens many, that hath injur'd one."

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

EXANGUIOUS.† *adj.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] This word should properly be *exanguious*, the Latin word being more frequently written with the *s*, as derived from *sanguis*, blood. But the old French also is *exangue*.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious*.

Brown.

The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants.

Ray.

To EXANIMATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exanimo*.]

1. To trouble greatly; to amaze; to dishearten; to discourage. See *EXANIMATION*.

Huloet, Cockeram, Bullokar, Sherwood.

2. To deprive of life.

Coles.

EXANIMATE.† *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

And shiver'd ships which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcasses *exanimate*
Of such, as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joys and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards make shipwrack violent
Both of their life and fame for ever sowly blent.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 7.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love.

Thomson, Spring.

EXANIMATION.† *n. s.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life, Dr. Johnson says, citing some dictionary. But the first usage of the word seems to have been for an *amazement*, a *disheartening*, as in the old vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, where the sense of it for *deprivation of life* is not noticed. See *To EXANIMATE*.

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA. *n. s.* [*ἑκάνθηματα*, Gr.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLATE. *v. a.* [*exantla*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those seeds are *wearied* or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer.

Boyle, Serpt. Chymist.

EXANTLATION.† *n. s.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge, the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a

cold thought unto those, who cannot hope to behold this *examination* of truth, or that obscured virgin half out of the pit; which might make some content with a commutation of the time of their lives, and to commend the fancy of the Pythagorean metempsychosis.

Brown, Chr. Morals, li. 5.

The prime productions of our society, which—have darkly and deeply couched under them the most finished and refined systems of all sciences and arts—I do not doubt to lay open by untwisting or unwinding, and either to draw up by *exantlation*, or display by incision.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Intro.

EXARATION. *n. s.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

Dict.

EXARCH.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἑαρχος*, Lat. *exarchus*, Fr. *exarque*; from *ἑ* and *αρχη*, empire, command.] A viceroys; formerly the representative of the emperours, whose residence was at Ravenna.

The popes without admittance either of the emperours themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1606.) sign. Oo. 2. b.

EXARCHATE.* *n. s.* [from *exarch*; Fr. *exarchat*.]

The dignity of an exarch; the department governed by him.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little molehills into provinces and *exarchates*.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. § 1.

Pepin, not unobedient to the pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchate* of Ravenna.

Milton, Of Ref. in England.

EXARTICULATION. *n. s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint.

Dict.

To EXASPERATE.† *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,

Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril.

Shakespeare.

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France.

Addison.

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.

Brown, Christ. Morals, ii. 13.

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labour.

Parnel.

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaister alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

EXASPERATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Provoked; embittered.

Why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk?

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.

Bacon.

EXASPERATE.† *n. s.* [from *exasperate*.] He that exasperates; a provoker.

Sherwood.

EXASPERATION.† *n. s.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could.

King Charles.

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

That which brings thee to that *exasperation* against them, as to say, that thou wouldst break thine own oath.

Donne, Devot. (1625.) p. 613.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his arguments, disposed him to take liberty.

Atterbury.

3. Exacerbation.

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exacerbation* of the fit. *Wotton, Rem. (lett. 1633.) p. 457.*

TO EXAUCTORATE.† *v. a.* [*exauctorato*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

As for the defects, I no way presume to interest your Majesty in them: let them all fall on myself. Though as I have endeavoured to set down the truth impartially, I hope they will not be so great or many, as to *exauctorate* the rest. *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII. Dedication.*

We ought to have more regard to reason, and the true nature of things, than to pronounce him an extraordinary officer, who, for ought appears, is impowered to none but acts of ordinary and continual importance to the Church; and more reverence for the blessed Apostle, than to think he would issue a commission, full fraught with rules of perpetual use, to a temporary delegate, who was perhaps next day to be *exauctorated*, and never to have any exercise of them. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 36.*

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXAUCTORATION.† *n. s.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismissal from service.

No discharge in that war; no weapon against it, no dismissal from it, no vacation, or *exauctoration*. *Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 327.*

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

TO EXAUTHORATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exauthorer*.] To dismiss from service; "to put men of war out of wages." *Cockeram.*

EXAUTHORATION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exauthoration*.] Deprivation of office.

In the *exauthoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 308.*

TO EXAUTHORIZE.* *v. a.* [*ex* and *authorize*.] To deprive of, or put from, authority. *Bullokar.*

Sometimes — *exauthorizing* the prince, then hastening and moving forward his proneness to faithless abrogation. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.*

EXCANDESCENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *excandescence*,
EXCANDESCENCY. } from *excandescere*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION.† *n. s.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

The don — enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting but by the power of a higher *excantation*. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quiz. p. 277.*

TO EXCARNATE.† *v. a.* [*ex* and *carne*, Lat.] To clear from flesh.

The mate [of the surgeon] shall practise anatomy, and manual operations; make skeletons of the sundry rare animals, which he shall have the opportunity to cut up; *excarne* bowels; artificially dry the muscles, &c. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, (1648.) p. 14.*

The spleen is most curiously *excarneated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew, Museum.*

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. s.* [*excarifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE.† *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brims, were of that wonderful smallness, that Fisher put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and numerous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,
Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil,
See the unwearied Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat thecae, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

EXCAVATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *excavation*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Christ was buried after the manner of the Jews, in a vault made by the *excavation* of the rocky, firm part of the earth. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

EXCAVATOR.* *n. s.* [from *excavate*.] A digger.

This sonorous word made its appearance, in a publick advertisement, Jan. 2. 1815, thus offering employment to "formers of a new road!" I know not of its existence elsewhere.

TO EXCAVE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excavo*.] To hollow. See **TO CAVE.** *Cockeram.*

TO EXCECATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excaco*.] To make blind; to put out the eyes. *Cockeram.*

EXCECATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *excacatio*.] Blindness.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excacation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 359.*

TO EXCEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings, x. 23.*

TO EXCEED.† *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*. *Deut. xxv. 3.* Fare you well, sir; these fellows may pray for you, you have made the scholars' commons *exceed* to day. *Braun, and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

EXCEEDABLE.* *adj.* [from *exceed*.] That may surmount or excel. *Sherwood.*

EXCEEDER.* *n. s.* [from *exceed*.] One that passes the bounds of fitness.

That abuse doth not *exceed* the commission; not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much less in them that *exceed* not. *Mountagu, App. to-Cas. p. 317.*

EXCEEDING.* *n. s.* [from *exceed*.] That which passes the usual limits.

It is found that there has been a great *exceeding* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers. *Addison, Spect. No. 21.*

EXCEEDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Halag, Hist.*

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*
The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended
often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*
Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come
out of your mouth. *1 Sam. ii. 3.*

The action of the *Iliad* and that of the *Aeneid* were in
themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and
diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of
the gods. *Addison, Spect.*

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding*
limpid water, neither acid or alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great
degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him.

St. Mark, xv. 14.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*.

Gen. xxvii. 33.

The earl of Surry, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared
of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's
subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in
those places which we would make to come out of the picture.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtle than
the air, and *exceedingly* more elastick and active?

Newton, Opticks.

EXCEEDINGNESS. * *n. s.* [from *exceeding*.] Great-
ness in quantity, extent, or duration. *Sherwood.*

To **EXCEL.** † *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.]

1. To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phoebus has his bays;

Ten both *excels*, which you vouchsafe to praise.

Waller.

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;

Excels others, these were great;

Thou, greater still, must these *excel*.

Prior.

2. To overpower.

He ended, or I heard no more; for now

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd

Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the highth

In that celestial colloquy sublime,

As with an object that *excels* the sense,

Dazzled and spent, sunk down, and sought repair

Of sleep.

Milton, P. L.

3. To exceed, simply.

She open'd;

But to shut, *excell'd* her power.

Milton, P. L.

To **EXCE'L.** *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great
degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,

That Silvia is *excelling*.

Shakspeare.

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*.

Gen. xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is
the more intelligent; but there is no less required courage to
protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from
injury; so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some
men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other.

Bacon, Holy War.

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing;
those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or
other.

Temple.

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel*;

Of love sing better, and of arms as well.

Dryden.

Let those teach others, who themselves *excel*;

And censure freely, who have written well.

Pope.

EXCELLENCE. † *n. s.* [*excellence*, French; *excellencia*,
EXCELLENCY } Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

Sudden mind arose

In Adam, not to let the occasion pass

Given him by this great conference to know

Of things above this world, and of their being

Who dwell in heaven, whose *excellence* he saw

Transcend his own so far; whose radiant forms,

Divine effulgence, whose high power, so far

Exceeded human.

Milton, P. L.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in
men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing
that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal
and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more
excellency than himself, but yet a creature.

Dryden, Juv. Dedic.

3. The state of *excelling* in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard
any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one *excels*.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties
and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellence*,

That angels love good men with.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to
generals of an army, ambassadours, and governors.

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,

To have a goodly peace concluded of.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

EXCELLENT. † *adj.* [*excellent*, old Fr. *excellens*, Lat.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends.

Taylor.

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgement.

Job, xxxvii. 23.

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made
with hands, as he *excellently* declares.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage
in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine.

Swift.

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely
pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour
represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous.

Dryden.

EXCE'NTRICK. * See **ECCENTRICK.**

To **EXCEPT.** † *v. a.* [old Fr. *excepter*, from *excipio*,
Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general
precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is
manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under
him.

1 Cor. xv. 27.

Adam, behold

The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought

In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd

The *excepted* tree.

Milton, P. L.

To **EXCE'PT.** *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against.

Locke.

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long
taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally
the participle passive of the verb; which, like most
others, had for its participle two terminations, *ex-
cept* or *excepted*. All *except one*, is *all, one ex-
cepted*. *Except* may likewise be, according to the
Teutonick idiom, the imperative mood: *all, except
one*; that is, all but *one*, which you must *except*.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow.

Shakspeare.

God and his Son *except*,

Nought valued he nor fear'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for
us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, *except* we know it.

Tylston.

EXCE'PTING. *preposit.* [from *except*. See **EXCEPT.**]

Without inclusion of; with exception of. An im-
proper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden, Pers.*
 People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do
 here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by
 it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCEPTION. † *n. s.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin; *ex-ception*, old French.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free. *Addison.*

2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the *exception* refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.

Pleas, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
 Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
 Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
 That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
 To invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil; with *against* or *to*.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker, Preface.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall show cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to show my father Julia's letter,
 Lest he should take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakspeare.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He first took *exception at* this badge,
 Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
 Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakspeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

9. [In law.] *Exception* is a stop or stay to an action, being used both in the civil and common law, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory.

Cowel.

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPTIONER. † *n. s.* [from *exception*.] One who makes objections.

Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken.

Milton, Antient. Reg. Def.

EXCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so superstitious, sharp, troublesome, froward, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores of society. *South.*

EXCEPTIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *exceptious*.] Peevishness.

A froward, malicious *exceptiousness*. *Barrow, vol. i. S. r.*

EXCEPTIVE. † *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

It is to be inferred either by a conjunction causal, illative, *exceptive*, &c. *Instruct, for Oratory, (Oxf. 1682,) p. 108.*

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts, Logick.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. This is not in use.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,
 Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
 One honest man. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

EXCEPTOR. *n. s.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

TO EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO EXCERP. † *v. a.* [Lat. *excerpo*.] To pick out. *Cockeram.*

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books such things as you like. *Hales, Rem. p. 288.*

TO EXCEPT. † *v. a.* [Lat. *exceptus*.] To select. Not so correct as *excerp*.

Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excepted*. *Barnard, Life of Heylin, (1683,) p. 12.*

EXCEPTION. *n. s.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleanng; selecting.

2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCEPTOR. † *n. s.* [Lat. *exceptor*.] A picker or culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *exceptor*. *Barnard, Life of Heylin, p. 12.*

EXCERPTS. † *n. s. pl.* [Lat. *excerpta*.] Passages selected from authors; extracts.

EXCESS. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *excez*, from *excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is copied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon, Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man,
 That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo excess,

And each man have enough.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

The several rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their excess and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was excess of wine that set him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him.

Shakespeare.

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with excess and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Dugda, Rules for Devotion.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

[He] the full wrath beside

Of vengeful justice bore for our excess.

Milton, Ode on the Circumcision.

A popular way, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extremes; and one excess

Made both, by striving to be greater, less.

Denham.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable excess of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [excessiv, French; from excess.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not excessive toward any.

Eccles. xxxiii. 29.

The people's property it is by excessive favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be excessive in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from excessive.]

1. Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2. In an intemperate way.

Which having swallow'd up excessively,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 3.

EXCESSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from excessive.] Exceeding-
ness. *Sherwood.*

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [exchanger, French; *ex-cambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezek. xlviii. 14.*

Exchange his sheep for sheels, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to exchange them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;

Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,

Nor thine on me.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would exchange thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness,

So pay the guilt of all my broken vows,

My perjuries to thee be all forgotten.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

3. It has with before the person with whom the exchange is made, and for before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new.

Camden.

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to exchange with those abroad.

Locke.

EXCHANGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with exchange of harms;

Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms.

Waller.

They lend their corn, they make exchanges; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by exchange

From Florence, and must here deliver them.

Shakespeare.

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the exchange beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person

Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,

There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.

— There's my exchange; what in the world he is

That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in exchange of it. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign:

O spare her life, and in exchange take mine.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise exchange for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange,

While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.

Denham.

EXCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from exchange.] That may be exchanged.

EXCHANGER. *n. s.* [from exchange.] One who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. *St. Matt. xxv. 27.*

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT. *n. s.* See ESCHEAT.

[He] by my ruins thinks to make them great:

To make one great by other's loss, is bad excheat.

Spenser, F. Q.

EXCHEATOR. *n. s.* See ESCHEATOR.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, excheator, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

EXCHEQUER. *n. s.* [eschequeir, Norman French; *schaccharium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German, which is the Gothick *skatts*.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of

money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures
Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer's* empty. *Deborah, Sophy.*
Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

To **EXCHEQUER**. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. Modern.

Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases.

Perge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

EXCISEABLE. * *adj.* [from *excise*.] Liable to the duty of excise.

The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value. *Act of Parl. 11 Geo. ch. 30.*

EXCISE. † *n. s.* [*accijis*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.]

A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament; and collected by officers appointed for that purpose. It was introduced towards the close of Charles the first's reign. The judicious biographer of Dr. Johnson admits, that prejudice dictated what the great lexicographer has given as the definition of *excise*; and adds, that the late lord Mansfield thought it actionable. See Boswell's Life of Johnson. Instead of rendering what may be distasteful more bitter by aggravated description, I have presumed to give a plain account of the impost, rather than to place opinion "to the account of capricious and humorous indulgence."

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden, Juv.*

To **EXCISE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope, Horace.*

EXCISEMAN. *n. s.* [*excise* and *man*.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. † *n. s.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

O poor and miserable city, what sundry torments, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other evil adventures hath happened unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble court of sapience! *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 197.*

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision*. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerours are the instruments of vengeance on these nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

EXCITABILITY. * *n. s.* [from *excitable*.] Capability of being excited; proneness to be excited.

EXCITABLE. * *adj.* [from *excite*.] Easy to be excited. His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow, Works, i. 475.*

EXCITATION. † *n. s.* [*excitation*, old French; from *excito*, Lat. to excite.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the heat ambient. *Second Part of the*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall, Works, in 193.*

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts, Logic.*

EXCITATIVE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *excitativ*.] Having power to excite.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.

Barrow, Expos. on the Creed.

To **EXCITE**. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT. *n. s.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

EXCITER. *n. s.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITING. * *n. s.* [from *excite*.] Excitation. Wanting many *excitings* of grace.

Herbert, Country Pars. ch. 21.

To **EXCLAIM**. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

EXCLAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood,
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

EXCLAIMER. *n. s.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMATION. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus wilt thou drown your *exclamations*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Maudsoms! Maudsoms! but what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY.† *adj.* [from *exclaim.*]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment in Rom. xi. 33.

"How unsearchable are his judgements, and his ways past finding out!" *South, Sermon. iv. 346.*

TO EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden, Virg.*
Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms.

Dryden, Knight's Tale.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns, where publick laws

Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,

In your tribunal most herself does please;

There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryden.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prurition, antedates their period of exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXCLUSION.† *n. s.* [from *exclude.*]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison, Frecholder.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

He pretended that he preferred limitations to an *exclusion*; because the one kept up the monarchy still, only passing over one person; whereas the other brought us really into a commonwealth as soon as we had a popish king over us. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.*

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and distilled acridity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts, with the *exclusions* of the belly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXCLUSIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *exclusion.*] One who would debar another from any privilege. See the third sense of **EXCLUSION**.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success.

For, Hist. of the Reign of K. James II.

EXCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude.*]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none

Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:

Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,

Total they mix. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or *inclusive* with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive.*]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of*.

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients: much less what primogenial and simple bodies, conveyed together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not *inclusively*.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, *inclusively*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

TO EXCOCT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TO EXCOGITATE.† *v. a.* [*excogitare*, Latin.]

Heylin calls this word, in 1656, strange and unusual. Yet it had then been in use more than a century; though Dr. Johnson produces no example earlier than that of More, who was fond of the word; for I have repeatedly found it in his writings. But I am to shew the word in the service of elder writers.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

He [Jul. Cæsar] did — *excogitate* most excellent policies and devices to vanquish or subdue his enemies.

Sir T. Elgot, Gos. fol. 73. b.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter; then choose his words, and examine the weight of either.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?

More.

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination, *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

TO EXCOGITATE.* *v. n.* To think.

I take it to be my duty — to meditate, and to *excogitate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people.

Bacon to K. James I. on the Laws of Eng.

EXCOGITA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *excogitation*.] Invention.

Wherefore to consideration pertaineth *excogitation*, and advisement; to providence, provision and execution.

When we are alone, we are not always busy; the labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long; the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety.

Johnson, Rameles, ch. 43.

To EXCO'MMUNE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *excommunis*, the same as *excommunicatus*.] To exclude; to dis-com-mun.

Poets, indeed, were *excommunicated* Plato's commonwealth; but yet Augustus, in the zenith of his empire, cherished them, and sate with them.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quis. p. 21.

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast out for notorious improbity.

Hooker.

To EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then?

Hammond, Pract. Calcechism.

The office is performed by the parish priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

EXCOMMUNICATE.* *adj.* [*Lat. excommunicatus*.] Excluded from the fellowship of the church.

Thou shalt stand *excommunicate* and *excommunicate*;

And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt

From his allegiance to an heretic.

Shakespeare, K. John.

And when I

Am the recusant, in that resolute state

What hurts it me to be *excommunicate*.

Dryden, Poems, p. 77.

EXCOMMUNICATE.* *n. s.*

1. One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church.

They [the druids] sate as judges, and determined all causes emergent, civil and criminal; subjecting the disobedient, and such as made default, to interdicts, and censures; prohibiting them from sacred assemblies; taking away their capacities in honourable offices; and so disabling them, that (as our now outlaws, *excommunicates*, and attainted persons,) they might not commence suit against any man.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

2. One cut off from any advantage.

When thou, poor *excommunicate*

From all the joys of love, shalt see

The full reward, &c.

Carew's Poems, p. 19.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor ~~from~~ from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.

Hooker.

To EXCORIATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *excorier*, Lat. *excorio*, considered by Heylin, in 1656, as an uncouth and unusual word. It is, in the enlarged vocabulary of Bullokar of that year, with a definition similar to the present.] To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hypercarconis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward.

Wisenan, Surg.

A loosened *prossa* often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels.

Arbuthnot.

EXCORIA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *excoriation*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

Some four years after the contention betwixt Apollo and Pan, and a little before the *excoriation* of Marjane.

Brewer, Gen. of Lingua, iii. 5.

Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seen'd to lash ye, ev'n to *excoriation*.

Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albani.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an *excrementitious*, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*.

Arbuthnot.

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort.

Howel.

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.]

Pulling the bark off any thing.

Quincy.

EXCREABLE.* *adj.* [*Lat. excreabilis*. This word should be written with an *s*, being derived from *ex* and *serco*.] Which may be spit out.

Bullokar.

To EXCREATE.* *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

Cockeram.

EXCREA'TION.* *n. s.* [*Lat. excreatio*.] A retching; a spitting out.

Cockeram.

EXCREMENT.* *n. s.* [*excrement*, Fr. *excrementum*, Latin.]

1. That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly.

Bacon.

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed.

Rulegh, Essays.

Their sordid avarice makes

In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes.

Dryden, Jun.

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;

But the gain smells not of the *excrement*.

Dryden.

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*.

Bentley.

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Hair.

Why is Time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement*!

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

The very hairs of your head are all numbered: God keeps an account even of that stringy *excrement*.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 167.

EXCREMENTAL.* *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as *excrement*.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures.

Rulegh.

Full of filthy flegm, stinking, putrid, *excremental* stuff.

Barton, Anal. of Mel. p. 166.

That virtue therefore which is but youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure; her whiteness is but an *excremental* whiteness.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

EXCREMENT'IOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing *excrements*; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts.

Bacon.

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood.

Woodward.

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To EXCREMENTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *excrement*.] To void *excrement*.

They [Sir C. Sedley, Ld. Buckhurst, &c.] being all infected with strong liquors, — *excrementized* in the streets.

Life of A. Wood, (an. 1663.) p. 109.

EXCRESCENCE. † *n. s.* [*excresecere*, old Fr.; *EXCRESCENCY*.] from *excreco*, Lat.] Something growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the War.*

They are the *excrecences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tutler.*

Tumours and *excrecences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrecent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. † *n. s.* [*excretion*, old Fr. *excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called *excremeft*. *Quincy.*

Upon the use of aloe both in hawks and cormorants, I have sometimes observed bloody *excretions*.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 113.

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard faces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The thing excremented.

The moss from apple trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *n. s.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyue.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*,
Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCRUCIATION.* *n. s.* [from *excruciate*.] Torment; vexation.

He that by the oracle was approved for the wisest, confessed, though he knew before he married her, that his Zantippe was a soul insufferable; yet he wittingly did marry her to exercise his patience, that by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Fellham, Rev. ii. 37.*

EXCUBATION. *n. s.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCULPATE. † *v. a.* [*ex and culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* himself at the expense of the most revered characters. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

After these several petitions, manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the misadministration in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign upon the same set of men who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves *exculpated* in the succeeding parliament. *Louth, Life of Wykeham, p. 144.*

EXCULPATION.* *n. s.* [from *exculpate*.] The act of clearing from alleged blame.

Abellard entered on a tedious *exculpation* of himself.

Berington, Hist. of Ab. p. 199.

EXCULPATORY.* *adj.* [from *exculpate*.] Clearing from imputed fault.

By this fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment, Pope testified that whatever might be the seeming or real import of the principles which he had received from Bolingbroke, he had not intentionally attacked religion.

Johnson, Life of Pope.

To EXCUR. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. A word not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnea; the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCURSION. *n. s.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. † *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*, when at hand
Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace? *Thomson, Spring.*

Pensive I stray, or with the rising dawn

On fancy's eagle-wing *excursive* soar. *Thomson, Summer.*

The first is miscellaneous and *excursive*, but the subjects often lead to an unbecoming licentiousness of language and images. *Watson, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 31.*

EXCURSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *excursive*.] In a wandering, unsettled manner.

The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively*, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are couped up.

Boswell, Life of Johnson, i. 35.

EXCURSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *excursive*.] The act of passing beyond usual bounds.

With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind. *Brit. Crit. 1798, Jan.*

EXCUSABLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *excusable*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Stdney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh, History.*

Not only that;

That were *excusable*, that and thousands more
Of scannable import. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more excusable, because many others of his sort are companions. *Howell.*

Before the Gospel, impiety was much more excusable because men were ignorant. *Whitlock.*

EXCUSABLE. † *n. s.* [from *excusable*.] Pardoning; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the excusableness of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA-TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *excusation*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon, Essay of Dispatch.*

Excusations, cessions, modesty itself well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon, Essay of Vain-Glory.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*. *Brown.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

TO EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the first. *B. Jonson.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. *St. Luke, xiv. 19.*

I had attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, to *excuse* a forfeiture.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoever thou art, *excuse* the force These men have us'd; and O befriend our course! *Addison.*

Excuse some courtly strains, No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you. *2 Cor. xii. 19.*

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.

Excusing or else *excusing* one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*

EXCUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuse*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*, But, as thou lovest thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakespeare.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse* how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading to win in *excuse* of it. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce; Foreign ill humours are *excuses*. *Reveries.*

Nothing but love's passionate would produce; And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

EXCUSABLE. † *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

Excusable is the idle man's *excuse*, sleeping out his lamp, or as vainly burning it. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 301.*

You are are likely to come to *excuse* of your servants, so unpitied, and so scorned. *Hammond, Works, v. p. 22.*

The voluntary enslaving myself is *excusable*. *Bacon, Essays.*

EXCUSE. † *n. s.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuser* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

Love is a sufficient *excuse* and *excuser* of greater errors than are mine. *Shelton, Don Quixote, p. 90.*

TO EXCURS. † *v. a.* [*excursus*, Latin.]

1. To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excused*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To shake off. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

They could not totally *excuse* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. *Stillington, Orig. Sac. i. 1.*

EXCURSION. *n. s.* [*excursio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excursion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXECRABLE. † *adj.* [*execrable*, old Fr. *execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hooker.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch, That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Tit. Andronicus.*

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay, Through fires, and swords, and seas they forc'd their way. *Dryden, Æn.*

EXECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad; But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden, Pers.*

TO EXECRATE. † *v. a.* [*execrator*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

As if mere plebeian noise, dust, clamour, credulity, and confidence were enough to make a goddess; or sufficient either to consecrate or *execrate* any thing as divine, or devilish. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handson, p. 156.*

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *execration*.]

1. Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you, And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! — Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks Shall be the *execration*. *Milton, P. L.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillington.*

2. The object of execration.

They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment. *Jer. xlv. 12.*

EXECRATORY. † *n. s.* [from *execrate*.] A formulary of execrations.

The notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians. *L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.*

TO EXECUTE. † *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an *execution*, the liver might not only be *executed*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumption.*

EXECUTION. † *n. s.* [from *execo*.] The act of cutting out. See **EXECUT**; in the example to which, *exec-*

tion occurs; but the words should be properly *execut* and *execution*.

TO EXECUTE. † *v. a.* [*executer*, old French; from *exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the Gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgement.

Exod. xii. 12.

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission.

South.

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered.

Hooker.

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself.

Swift.

Abalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too.

Locke.

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement.

Wotton, Char. of Kings of England.

Sir William Bretingham was *executed* for treason.

Davies.

O Tyburn, cou'dst thou reason and dispute,

Cou'dst thou but judge as well as *execute*,

How often wou'dst thou change the felon's doom,

And truss some stern chief justice in his room!

Dryden.

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,

Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,

If I now had him.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

TO EXECUTE. † *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city.

Sir J. Hayward.

EXECUTOR. † *n. s.* [from *execute*. This word is usually written *executor*, though Dr. Johnson has chosen to write it *executer*. Lat. *executor*. And so *executorship*, as in the example from Bacon.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness

Had ne'er like *executor*.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executors* of poetick justice.

Dennis.

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's choose *executors*, and talk of wills;

And yet not so; for what can we bequeath?

Shakspeare.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death.

Disused.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,

Delivers o'er to *executors* pale

The lazy yawning drone.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

EXECUTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *executor*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

As for fishing for testaments and *executorships* it is yet worse; by how much men submit themselves to meaner persons, than in service.

Bacon, Ess. of Riches.

EXECUTION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *execution*.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are conũ to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity.

Bacon, Essays.

I wish no better

Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it

In *execution*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,

The *execution* of it shall make known.

Shakspeare.

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*.

Dryden.

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds.

Clarendon.

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.

—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn.

Shakspeare.

I have seen,

When, after *execution*, judgement hath

Repented o'er his doom.

Shakspeare.

Laws support those crimes they check before,

And *executions* now affright no more.

Creech, Manlius.

4. Destruction; slaughter.

• Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,

Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,

Carv'd out his passage.

Shakspeare.

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility.

Hayward.

5. It is used with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow.

South.

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could *do* no *execution* upon them.

Arbutnot on Coins.

EXECUTIONER. *n. s.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this sense *executioner* is now more used.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression.

Bacon.

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature.

Locke.

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus.

Sidney.

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth.

Woodward.

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths,

As blameful as the *executioner*?

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I would not be thy *executioner*:

I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;

Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.

Shakspeare.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along

The walls, abominable ornaments!

Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,

Fell *executioners* of foul intents.

Crashaw.

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls.

Hale.

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperours were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power.

Addison, Freeholder.

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands.

Swift.

EXECUTOR.* See the second sense of **EXECUTER**.

EXECUTORSHIP.* See **EXECUTERSHIP**.

EXECUTORY.* *adj.* [Fr. *executoire*.]

1. Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy; an anxious care of publick money; an openness, approaching towards facility, to publick complaint; these seem to be the true characteristics of a house of commons.

Burke.

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it!

Burke.

2. [In law.] To be executed or performed at a future period.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event.

Blackstone.

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee.

Blackstone.

EXECUTRESS.* n. s. [old Fr. *exequetresse*.] An executrix.

A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,

Wherein the devil is an overseer,

And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress*.

Tragedy of K. John, (1611.)

EXECUTRIX.† n. s. [Fr. *executrice*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term.

Bacon.

EXEGETSIS. n. s. [ἐξήγησις, Gr.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL.† adj. [ἐξηγητικός, Gr.] Explanatory; expository.

Plainly, throughout the whole Word of God, breath, and life, and soul, and spirit, are synonymous, and often made *exegetical* one of another.

Smith, *Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 135.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read.

Walker.

EXEGETICALLY.* adv. [from *exegetical*.] By way of explanation; in an expository manner.

So insufferable a thing is the state of thralldom, very significantly implied in the "land of Egypt," and *exegetically* expressed by the "house of bondage."

Dean Pierce, *Serm.* 29. May, 1661, p. 5.

This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition.

Bp. Bull's Works, i. 200.

The phrase, "in the form of God,"—is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

EXEMPLAR. n. s. [exemplar, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.

Raleigh.

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publicly kept.

Holder.

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe

Of Phœbus.

Philips.

EXEMPLAR.* adj. See EXEMPLARY.

EXEMPLARILY.† adv. [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

Be you wisely charitable, and let us be *exemplarily* holy.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 46.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience.

Howell.

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice.

Hakewill on Providence.

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits.

Clarendon.

3. In proof.

These wild dogs, either by diversity of air, or soil, vary their species; as *exemplarily* we see in the Indian ounce, which is the product of an European cat. Sir T. Herbert, *Thes.* p. 124.

EXEMPLARINESS. n. s. [from *exemplary*.] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide.

Tylotson.

EXEMPLARITY.* n. s. [from *exemplary*.] A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness.

Sincerity—and *exemplarity*—are the two things, whereby kings who are in age of government, and princes who are in years of discipline, are most advantaged.

W. Mountague, *Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 97.

Thou shalt escape better than any party of men by reason of thy conspicuous innocence, sincerity, and *exemplarity* of life.

More on the Seven Churches, p. 133.

Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity*.

Barrow, *Serm.* vol. iii. §. 3.

EXEMPLARY.† adj. [from *exemplar*, Dr. Johnson says. And formerly *exemplar* itself was used as an adjective, as in Bishop Taylor's *Life of Christ*, edit. 1653, p. 519. "But such had been the excellency and *exemplar* piety and prudence of the life of Jesus, that if they pretended against him questions of their law, they were not capital in a Roman court." But this has not been regarded. The accent on *exemplary* is now usually on the first syllable, though Dr. Johnson has placed it on the second.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*.

Bacon.

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement.

Swift.

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed.

King Charles.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods ashamed,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice

Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.

Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required.

Rogers.

4. Illustrating as the proof of a thing.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 271.

EXEMPLARY.* n. s. [Fr. *exemplaire*, "the copy of a writing," Cotgrave.] A copy of a book, or writing.

These latter words, which are evident to be seen in the Greek *exemplaries*, are faire and smoothly let alone out in the Latine translation.

Martin, *Mark. of Priests*, (1554,) sign. Ll. i.

Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?

Hunting of Purgatory, (1561,) fol. 322. b.

I will here insert the tenour and copy of the request made to the king by Demetrius, &c. The *exemplary* of Demetrius his request to the king was this: Great sir, Since it hath pleased you to give me commandment to search in all places for all manner of books, &c.

Donne, *Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 29.

EXEMPLIFICATION. n. s. [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassadour of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.

Hayward.

EXE

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

EXEMPLIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *exemplify*.] He that followeth the example of others. *Huloet.*

To EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has exemplified his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spectator.*

A satire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

To EXEMPT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exempter*, from *exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The emperours exempted them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXEMPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me exempt;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakspeare.*
An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was exempted. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live exempt.
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *B. Jonson.*
No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*
The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone exempt. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt. *Lee, Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry? *Shakspeare.*

EXEMPTION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exemption*.] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like exemption hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXEMPTIBLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *exemptible*.] Loose; quit; free; privileged. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXEMPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If motion were those or exemptious from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

To EXENTERATE.* *v. a.* [*exentera*, Lat.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

Piso commends a ram's lungs applied hot to the forepart of the head, or a young lamb divided in the back, *exenterated*, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 399.*

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serious excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXE

EXENTERATION.* *n. s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belongs not only to those creatures lost on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

If we can arrive at this perfection, without *exenteration* or incision, so as to preserve a dead body, then the manner, fore-said, it were reasonable to believe it would not only less terrify all scrupulous persons, but likewise be of greater use to the Common-Wealth. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 121.*

EXEQUIAL.* *adj.* [from *exequia*, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals.

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroick prizes and *exequial* games. *Pope, Odys. 24.*

EXEQUIES.* *n. s.* [old French, *exequies*; Lat. *exequia*.] Without a singular, Dr. Johnson says; nevertheless, a funeral poem of Dr. King, in his Poems published in 1657, is entitled "the *exequy*." But the word in the singular can hardly be said to be in use.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakspeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXEQUY.* See EXEQUIES.

EXERCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercens* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXERCISABLE.* *adj.* [from *exercise*.] Capable of being exercised.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.

Hargrave's Jurid. Arguments, (1797) p. 10.

EXERCISE.* *n. s.* [*exercise*, old French; *exercitium*, Lat.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The centre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall

cases, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even *exercises* of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise* Of saints, the trial of their fortitude, Making them each his own deliverer, And victor over all That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton, S. A.*

9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.

Good sir John, — I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*; Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakspeare.* Neither shall any minister not licensed, as is aforesaid, presume to appoint or hold any meetings for sermons, commonly termed by some prophecies or *exercises*, in market-towns, or other places. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

To EXERCISE. v. a. [*exerceo*, Lat.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgement. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebr. v. 14.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill, Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will, Ascends the roof. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercis'd* therewith. *Eccl. i. 13.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon, Essays.*

Age, aches, and hind arms, are to grow wise; Virtue to *exercise*, and, known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great, *exercise* authority upon them. *St. Matt. xx. 25.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you hush scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw Young soldiers at their *exercising* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Meanwhile I'll draw up my Numidian troop Within the square, to *exercise* their arms. *Addison, Cato.*

To EXERCISE. v. n. To use *exercise*; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedæmonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it. *Brown.*

EXERCISE. † n. s. [from *exercise*.]

1. He that directs or uses exercise. *Diet.*

2. He that practises or performs an office or duty.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful *exercisers* and executors of the same. *Fulke against Allen* (1586,) p. 488.

All such possessors and *exercisers* of peculiar jurisdiction shall once in every year exhibit into the public registry of the bishop of the diocese. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

EXERCITATION. † n. s. [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *sudore cubitus tui* were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use.

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding, in the *exercitation* of high deeds and gests; in which you have employed much time. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 180.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

EXERGUE. * n. s. [French; from the Greek *ἐργα* and *ἐργα*, out of the work, not belonging to the work.]

Among medallists, that part of the medal which belongs not to the general device or subject of it, but which contains in a corner of it, or under a line or figure, the name of the author or some collateral circumstance.

To EXERT. v. a. [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty, The utmost power of my *exerted* soul, Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtæ, like strong nature, struggles still; *Exerts* itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave With Winter winds, before the gems *exert* Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars no longer overlaid with weight, *Exert* their heads from underneath the mass, And upward shoot and kindle as they pass, And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. † n. s. [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertion* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *Robertson, Hist. of America*, b. 2.

EXESION. n. s. [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXESTUATION. n. s. [*exestuatio*, Latin.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

E X H

To EXFOLIATE. † *v. n.* [*exfolier*, French; from *ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXFOLIATION. † *n. s.* [*exfoliation*, French.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

The bullet stuck in the bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, that, though he lived some years after that, they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1669.*

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXFOLIATIVE. † *adj.* [*Fr. exfoliatif.*] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXHA'LE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALATION. † *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or discussing the *exhalations* from wine. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.*

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an *exhalation*, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not day-sight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shakespeare.*
I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congel'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, bluish, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespeare.

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EXHA'UST. † *v. a.*

E X H

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

3. To draw forth. Not now in use.

The babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.

EXHA'UST.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Drained; deprived of strength.

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 63.

EXHA'USTER.* *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] One who draws out totally.

Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass? *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 397.*

EXHA'USTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Capable of being exhausted.

His uncle, Mr. Martin, a lieutenant-colonel, left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*, and which he did not live to exhaust. *Johnson, Life of Collins.*

EXHA'USTION. † *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies.

Wotton, Rem. p. 334.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.

Wotton, Rem. p. 361.

EXHA'USTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] Drain; diminution; outgoing.

This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed, in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.

Bp. Williams to the Duke of Buck. Cabala, p. 55.

EXHA'USTLESS.* † *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackmore.*

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world. *Thomson, Spring.*

To EXHE'REDATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exhereder*, Lat. *exheredo*.] To disinherit.

EXHEREDATION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exheredation*, Lat. *exheredatio*.] A disinheriting.

By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exheredation* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained, and moderated, by Justinian. *Chambers.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Chambers.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BIT.* *n. s.* [In law.]* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.

EXH

File is a thread or wire, whereon writs and other exhibits in courts and offices are filed. *Counsel.*

EXHIBITER.† *n. s.* [from *exhibit*.] This word should perhaps be written *exhibitor*.]

1. He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,

Of what passing were upon our part,
Than cherishing the *exhibitors* against us.

Shakespeare.

2. He that displays to publick view.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politically had placed whiffers armed and linked through the hall.

Gaydon, Notes on D. Quix. p. 245.

EXHIBITION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exhibition*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding.

Shakespeare, Othello.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*
He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

EXHIBITIONER.* *n. s.* [from *exhibition*.] One, who in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance, bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIBITIVE.† *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

Exhibitive symbols of Christ's body and blood.

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 4.

EXHIBITIVELY.* *adv.* [from *exhibitive*.] Representatively.

The trope lies in the verb "was," put for "signify," or "*exhibitively* signify." *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 12.*

EXHIBITOR.* See **EXHIBITER.**

EXHIBITORY.* *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Setting forth; shewing.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.

Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

To EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,

That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd.

Milton, P. L.

Let them thank

Been nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd.

Philips.

To EXHILARATE.* *v. n.* To become glad.

EXI

The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below.

Bacon, Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse.

EXHILARATION. *n. s.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *1 Thess. iv. 1.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Designing or *exhorting* glorious war.

Milton, P. L.

EXHORT.* *n. s.* Exhortation. Not in use.

Urge those who stand, and those who faint *excite*;

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight. *Pope, Iliad, 12.*

EXHORTATION. *n. s.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick *beneficence*, till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.

Shakespeare.

EXHORTATIVE.* *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Containing exhortation.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.

Barrow, Serm. 8.

EXHORTATORY.† *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

Cockeram, and Bullokar.

EXHORTER.† *n. s.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

Huloet, and Barret.

A most devout *exhorter*, and a most earnest perswader.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.) sign. A n. 4.

EXHUMATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *exhumation*; low Lat. *exhumatio*, from *ex*, out, and *humus*, the ground.] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. *Seward's Anecd. v. 288.*

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCATION. *n. s.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [This word is probably only
EXIGENCY. } a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated
by an unskilful pronounciation, Dr. Johnson says.
However it is the old French *exigence*.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterbury.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real covenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.
This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies address and generosity. *Broome.*
Now in such exigencies not to need
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble opportunity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT.† *n. s.* [exigens, Lat.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.
In such an exigent I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Pref.*
The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*
Prayer and fasting were his certain refuge in all exigents. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. Shakspeare uses it for an extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.
These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Was dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shakspeare.*

EXIGENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *exigens*.] Pressing; requiring immediate aid.

At this exigent moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke.*

EXIGUITY.† *n. s.* [exiguitas, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Cockeram.*

The exiguity and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS.† *adj.* [exiguus, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. But he had forgotten how aptly a modern poet has applied it.

Their subtle parts and exiguous dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours' time. *Harvey.*

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, unimur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek. *Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.*

EXILE.† *n. s.* [exilium, Lat.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would Jewray what life
We've led since thy exile. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. *Shakspeare.*
Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, saying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
This mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person banished. [old French, *exil*.]
O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rolling years return? *Dryden, Virg.*
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Dropt his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though Dryden has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.
Call home our exil'd friends abroad,
That fed the snakes of watchful tyranny.
Foul subordination is predominant.
And equity exil'd your highest land. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
For that offence,
Immediately we do exile him hence. *Shakspeare.*
They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there
Exiled from the eternal Providence. *Wisd. xvii. 2.*

His brutal manners from his breast
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fill'd. *Dryden.*
Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd. *Dryden.*

EXILE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *exile*; from *exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be devised to forth the exile heat, which is in the air, for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more sensible sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EXILEMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exilement*.] Banishment.

Fitzosborn was discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Wolton, Char. of Kings of England.*

EXILIATION. *n. s.* [exiliatio, Lat.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not take fire with noise or exiliatio; and powder, which is made of sulphre and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Bacon.*

EXILITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exilite*.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day; the cause is the exility of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but exility; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Greus.*

EXIMIOUS.† *adj.* [eximius, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Diet.*

Who sees not that, in this first and principal mystery of our religion, the Holy Spirit is exhibited to us as a person; that about him, as such, this excellent part of our duty, this eximious worship is conversant. *Barnes, Serm. i. 24.*

TO EXINANITE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exinaner*, Lat. *exinatio*.] To make empty; to spoil; to weaken; to make of no force. So the word is defined in the enlarged edition of Bullokar; and it is also given in Cockeram's vocabulary. But Dr. Fulke, in 1617, places it among the words in the Rhemish translation of the N. Test. "as not familiar to the vulgar reader." Not now in use. Bishop Pearson applies *exinanition* to the following passage:

He exinanited himself, and took the form of a servant. *Philipp. ii. 7. Rhemish Transl.*

EXINANITION.† *n. s.* [exinanition, old Fr. *exinanition*, Lat.] Privation; loss; emptiness.

So wert thou, for the great work of our redemption, willing to be led from the mount Tabor to mount Calvary, from the height of that glory, to the lowest depth of sorrowful pain, exinanition. *Ep. Hall, Myst. of Golgotha, 63.*

Philoponus calls the habitate sinner, by retaining the gross habit of sin to a spareness and slenderness of stature, an exinanition of that carnal appetite which hath brought in all the grosser joys which hitherto we have fed on. *Hammond, Works, i. 276.*

If the assumption of the form of a servant be consistent with his exinanition; if that exinanition necessarily presupposeth a plenitude as indispensably antecedent to it, in the form of God be also coeval with that precedent plenitude, then must we confess, Christ was in the form of God, before he was in the form of a servant. *Pearson on the Gospel, Art. 2.*

Diseases of exinanition are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *Herbert, Colours, Para. vi. 26.*

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his exinanition. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to exist *de novo*, which did not exist before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have existed from eternity. *South.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always exist together in nature. *Locke.*

Our year is past, a different scene!

No further mention of the dead:

Who saw, alas, no more is lost

Than if he never did exist.

Swift.

EXISTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]

EXISTENCY. } 1. State of being; actual possession of being.

Not only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existence*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The soul secur'd in her *existence*, smiles

At the death's danger, and defies its point.

Addison, Cato.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an *essence* or *nature*: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A being.

It is a pleasant story that we forsooth, who are the only imperfect creatures in the universe, are the only beings that will not allow of imperfection. Somebody has taken notice, that we stand in the middle of *existencies*, and are by this one circumstance the most unhappy of all others. *Tatler, No. 246.*

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTENTIAL.† *adj.* [from *existent*.] Having existence.

Enjoying the good of existence — and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 483.*

EXISTIMATION. *n. s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.]

1. Opinion.

2. Esteem.

EXIT. *n. s.* [*exit*, Lat.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.

2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players:

They have their *exits* and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakespeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an *exit* either entrance or *exit*, almost every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXICIAL.† *adj.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Destructive; fatal;

EXITIOUS. } mortal; deleterious. Not now in use.

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then judged harmless, in experience proved not only harmful, but *exitious* and pestilential. *Homilies, against Idolatry, P. iii.*

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the

tokens, exanthemata, anthraxes, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

EXODE.† *n. s.* [*Gr. ἐξόδος*.] An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the *Apellase*, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Rapin.*

EXODUS.† *n. s.* [*Exodus*.] Departure; journey

EXODY. } from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this *exodus*, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord. *Gregory, Posthumus, p. 107.*

EXOLUTE. *adj.* [*exolutus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

To EXOLVE. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOLUTION.† *n. s.* [*exolution*, old Fr. "faintness," Cotgrave; *exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *n. s.* [*ἔξ and ἐμφαλῶ*.] A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumscribed, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common *ductus*. *Ray.*

EXONERATION. *n. s.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'NERATIVE.† *adj.* [from *exonerate*.] Freeing from any charge or burden.

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE.† *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin; *exorable*, old Fr. "exorable, fit or easy to be entreated," Cotgrave. Our word is also, in the old vocabularies of Bullokar and Cockeram, though Dr. Johnson has given it without producing any authority or example.] To be moved by intreaty.

I doubt too many of you will be too *exorable* in this point.

Harington, Apologie of Poetrie.

He was always *exorable* to offenders.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.

To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those who give the greatest cause of offence. *Barrow, Sermon. 1.*

If you repent and turn to Him, He is so *exorable* and pitiful, that no tender parent hath more yearning bowels, or more open arms to receive his prodigal and lost son.

Goodman, Wint. Ec. Conf. p. 259.

To EXORATE.† *v. a.* [Lat. *exoro*.] To obtain by request. *Cockeram.*

EXORBITANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *exorbitance*, Fr.]

EXORBITANCY. } 1. The act of going out of the tract prescribed.

All these *exorbitances* in nature serve to fill and set off the general beauty and elegance of its works.

Spencer on Fœdiles, p. 133.

2. **Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.**

Bewail the lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 31.

Curbing their wild *exorbitance* almost in the other extreme.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 40.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.

Swift, on the Diss. in Athens and Rome.

3. **Boundless depravity.**

They riot still,

Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.

Garth, Dispensary.

EXORBITANT.† *adj.* [*exorbitant*, old French; from *ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.

2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

Once more I will renew

His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and enthrall'd

By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.

Milton, P. L.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions?

L'Estrange.

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. **Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.**

The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.

Hooker.

4. **Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.**

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.

Addison on Italy.

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

Swift.

EXORBITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *exorbitant*.] Beyond all bound or rule.

She—implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious, to wish herself a queen.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 117.

The same court acting more *exorbitantly*, contrary to law.

Dr. Hoadly, Sermon 30th Jan. 1718, p. 26.

To EXORBITATE.† *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

A wise intermixture of some irregularities puts men upon reflection, and gives them to understand, that Nature's ill-shaped letters at one time are an assurance, that she could not write so fairly and evenly as generally, had she not some Great Master to guide her hand, and bind in the power of some causes apt to *exorbitate* and fly out.

Spencer on Prodigies, (1665,) p. 122.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

Bentley.

To EXORCISE.† *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*, Gr. *exorciser*, Fr.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

I conjure thee, O thou creature of gallium, sulphur, &c. that thou be for our defence; and that thou be made a perpetual fumigation, *exorcised*, and consecrated to the safety of us!

Bp. Hall, (from the Treas. of Rom. Exorc.) Cā. of Cons. iii. 1.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.

Dryden.

EXORCISER.† *n. s.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits. Improperly used by Shakspeare for one who raises spirits, as he also uses *exorcist*.

No *exorciser* harm thee,

Nor no witchcraft charm thee.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

EXORCISM.† *n. s.* [*ἐξορκισμός*, Gr. *exorcisme*, old Fr.]

The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*?

Shakspeare.

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*.

Harvey.

EXORCIST.† *n. s.* [*ἐξορκιστής*, Gr. *exorciste*, old Fr.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *Exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.

Acts, xix. 13.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make oration unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an *exorcist* than an orator for their conversion!

Brown, Chr. Morale, iii. 6.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up

My mortified spirit.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Is there no *exorcist*?

Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?

Is't real that I see?

Shakspeare, All's well.

EXORDIAL.* *adj.* [from *exordium*.] Introductory.

The greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that, unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 25.

Prolixity of paragraph and length of sentence are peculiar to Milton. This is seen—in some of his *exordial* invocations in the Paradise Lost.

Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 158.

EXORDIUM.† *n. s.* [Latin. The Latin plural,

exordia, is used by Lord Chesterfield: but *exordiums* have abundant and good authority.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Captain Boissus, you are a rank rascal, without more *exordiums*.

Beaumont and Fl. King and No King.

Nor will I thee detain

With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear,

With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.

May, Virg.

I have been distasted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*.

Addison on Medals.

EXORINATION.† *n. s.* [*exornatio*, Latin. First used

in our language, perhaps, as a rhetorical expression. Wilson, in his Art of Rhetorick, published in 1553, calls *exornation* one of the four parts belonging to elocution.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

This *exornation* [amplification] was first devised and ordained to increase causes, and enrich the oration with words and sentences.

Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577,) Sign. N. ii. b.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease.

Hooker.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c. many much affect.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 12.

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. s.* [*ix* and *ὄσσειν*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXOTERICAL.* *adj.* [*Gr. ἑξωτερικός*, external.]

EXOTERICK. } A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. It is also used, in opposition to *acroamatical*; as the French likewise use *exoterique*.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and *exoterical*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in publick exposed to the hearing of all that would. *Hales, Rem. p. 148.*

EXOTERY.* *n. s.* [*Gr. ἑξωτερικός*.] What is obvious or common. See **ESOTERY**.

Reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *esoterics* only to the vulgar.

Note in Search's Freewill, &c. p. 172.

EXOTICAL.* *adj.* [*Gr. ἑξωτερικός*, Lat. *exoticus*.] Foreign; not domestick.

How many have we seen, and pitied, which have brought nothing from foreign countries but mis-shapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games, or affected lisping, or the diseases of the place, or (which is worst) the vices!

Bp. Hall, Lett. to the E. of Essex, Ep. 8.

Shall they, who have been trained up in so clear a light of the Gospel, begin to cast wanton eyes upon their [the papists'] glorious superstitions? and contrary to the laws of God, and our sovereign, throw to their *exotical* devotions?

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 31.

EXO'TICK.† *adj.* [*ἑξωτικός*, *Gr. exotique*, old French.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.*

Mr. Selden, the ornament of our nation for *exotick* learning.

** Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 51.*

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

EXO'TICK. *n. s.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy; and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*.

Addison, Guardian.

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and expand itself. *Houell.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings expanded, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbutnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name

Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPANSE. *n. s.* [*expansio*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issued from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as the *expanse* of heav'n.

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Milton, P. L. Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*from expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the roundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [*from expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPANSION.† *n. s.* [*from expansio*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

And God said, let there be a firmament, [in the margin, *expansion*.] *Genesis, i. 6.*

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension; which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore, Creation.*

EXPANSIVE. *adj.* [*from expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Ray on the Creation.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

EX PARTE.* [Latin.] Of the one part. A law term, signifying what is executed by one side only; and in common conversation sometimes applied to partial narrations, to what is related on one part only of the matter; as, we will not be guided in this affair by *ex parte* hearsay or evidence.

To EXPATiate.† *v. n.* [*expatori*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

I have more *expatiated* in this campe than they did.

Ireland, New Year's Gift, (1549,) sign. F. 3. b.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison, Spect.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;

Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,

Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man;

A mighty maze! but not without a plan.

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,

And walk delighted, and *expatriate* round. *Pope Odyssey.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: *Dacier expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Dryden. Sprat thought otherwise.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. Dryden, *Du Fresnoy*.

They were not allowed to *expatiate*, or amplify, or connect, specious arguments together. Sprat, *Hist. R. Soc.* p. 91.

EXPA'TIATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *expatiator*.] One who enlarges upon in language.

The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "endovellicus," I presume is Thomas Reinesius.

Peyge, *Anonym.* p. 201.

TO EXPA'TRIATE.* *v. a.* [old French, *expatrier*, from *ex*, out, and *patria*, country, Latin.] To banish from one's native country; to leave it. This word, I think, is somewhere used by lord Chesterfield.

Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantick wish of *expatriating* himself for ever.

Berington, *Hist. of Ab.* p. 187.

EXPATRIA'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *expatriation*, "éloignement de l'endroit où l'on est né, bannissement volontaire ou forcé." Lacombe.] Banishment, voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

TO EXPE'CT.* *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord; thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an *expected* end.

Jerem. xxix. 11.

We *expected*

Immediate dissolution.

Milton, *P. L.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise

Expect with mortal pain.

Milton, *P. L.*

Good with bad

Expect to hear, supernal grace contending

With sinfulness of man.

Milton, *P. L.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*

Their motion.

Milton, *P. L.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd.

His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd.

Dryden.

False hopes

He cherishes; nor will his fruit *expect*

The autumnal season, but in summer's pride,

When other orchards smile, abortive fail. Philips, *Cider*, B. I.

TO EXPE'CT.* *v. n.* To wait; to stay. Dr. Johnson here cites a passage from the book of Job, which is a marginal reading, and which he has unwarrantably converted, from an active, into a neuter verb: for he has printed it, "Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken;" but the true reading is "*expected* Job in words," Job, xxxii. 4. The poet, who has admirably paraphrased the book of Job, affords an example of the verb neuter.

I will *expect* until my change in death,

And answer at thy call: Thou wilt renew

What thou hast ruin'd, and my fears subdue.

Sandys, *Paraphr. of Job*, (1648,) p. 22.

EXPECTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

EXPECTANCE. } *n. s.* [from *expect*.]

EXPECTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

Satyrs leave your petulance,

Or else rail upon the moon,

Your *expectance* is too soon;

For before the second cock

Crow, the gates will not unlock.

B. Jonson, *Fairy Prince*.

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme.

Boyle.

But fie, my wandering muse, how thou dost stray!

Expectance culls thee now another way. Milton, *Vac. Exercise*.

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,

What further you will do.

Shakspeare, *Troil. and Cress.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

EXPECTANT.* *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

Expectant aye till I may meet

To getten mercie of that sweet.

Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 4571.

If it be said that some parishes revera, have not curates, I answer that the supernumerary *expectant* clergy may balance that.

Bp. Barlow, *Rem.* p. 276.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir.

Swift.

EXPECTANT.* *n. s.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

Scribe was originally the distinctive title of a son of the prophets, and an *expectant* of that sacred function.

Spencer on *Vulg. Proph.* p. 36.

An *expectant* of future glory.

South, *Serm.* vi. 509.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,

My stores in riotous expence devour.

Pope, *Odyssey*.

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants*.

Swift to Pope.

EXPECTATION. *n. s.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees

Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,

Longing for what it had not.

Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

The rest,

That are within the note of *expectation*,

Already are i' th' court.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear.

Congreve.

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth.

Rogers, *Serm.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him.

Ps. lxiii. 5.

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,

What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,

Why our great *expectation* should be call'd

The Seed of woman.

Milton, *P. L.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness.

Sidney.

You first came home

From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;

Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.

Otway.

EXPECTATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *expectatif*.] Expecting.

Cotgrave.

EXPECTATIVE.* *n. s.* The object of expectation.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectations*.

Sir H. Wotton, *Lett.* (1618,) *Rem.* p. 486.

EXP

In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of; as marks of royal favour; and supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, p. 34.

EXPECTER. † *n. s.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governours here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview

To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

3. The name of a sect who had no determinate religion.

Many have wrangled so long about the church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and *Seekers*, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances.

Pagitt, Hecreniography, (1654,) p. 128.

EXPECTORANTS.* *n. s.* Medicines which promote expectoration. See **TO EXPECTORATE.** *Chambers.*

TO EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pector*, Latin.]

To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n. s.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath.

Quincy.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXPECTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO EXPEDITE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *expedier.*] To expedite; to dispatch. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve, for that present instant, to *expediate* their business.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

EXPEDIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *expedient.*]
EXPEDIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety: suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition, as adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear —

What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition, as haste; dispatch.

I shall break

The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

EXPEDIENT. † *adj.* [*expedient*, old French; *expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker.*

EXP

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditions.

The adverse winds,

Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:

His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

EXPEDIENT. † *n. s.* [*expedient*, *n. s.* old French.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right;

Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes
an earth of a make and frame like that of *Des Cartes*.

Woodward.

EXPEDIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly; not used.

Let my officers of such a nature

Make an extort upon his house and lands:

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

TO EXPEDITATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *expedito*, of *ex*, from, and *pede*, the foot.] To cut off the balls, or, as some say, certain claws of great dogs' feet, which are kept near a forest, that they may not harm the king's deer. The dogs so cut are said to be *expeditated*.

Bullockar.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and four-pence to the king.

Chambers.

EXPEDITATION.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *expeditatio*.] In the forest laws, the mutilation of dogs' feet.

The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expeditation* of dogs. *Ashmole, Berks. ii. p. 425.*

TO EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,

To *expedite* your glorious march.

Milton, P. L.

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution, in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite.*] With quickness; readiness, haste.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them most *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grell.*

EXP

EXPEDITION.† *n. s.* [*expedition*, old Fr.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity; thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*

I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakespeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,

Come down upon us with a mighty power,

Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

EXPEDITIOUS.† *adj.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an *expeditious* march.

I'll deliver all;

And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,

And sail so *expeditious*, that shall catch

Your royal fleet far off.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious*.] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

EXPEDITIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *expeditif*.] Performing with speed.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one, that have a feeling of my duty: and of the case of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.

Bacon, Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.

To EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Jos. xxiii. 5.*

I may know the yet why gentle peace

Should not *expel* these inconveniences. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places, with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other part of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The virgin huntress was not slow

To *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryden.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms, and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,

And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,

Expel'd and *exil'd* left the Trojan shore.

Dryden, Æn.

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*,

Myself would offer you a company

In this adventurous chancel and jeopardy. *Spenser, Hubb. Talc.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking glass,

And threw her sun *expelling* mask away,

The air hath sturr'd the roses in her cheeks,

And pitch'd the tincture of her face.

Shakespeare.

Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe

Would patch a wall, *expel* the winter's flaw!

Shakespeare.

EXPELLER.† *n. s.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice,

And most undoubted argument to prove

A mind descended nobly.

Fauslauc, Trans. of Pastor Fido, p. 74.

EXPENSE.* See **EXPENSE.**

To EXPEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,

I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt.

Hayward.

The public burthens, though they may be a good reason

EXP

for our not *expending* so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPENDITURE.* *n. s.* [from *expend*.] Cost; disbursement.

EXPENSE.† *n. s.* [low Latin, *expensa*, or *expensum*.] Our word, in the old vocabularies, is usually written *expense*, but not always so. And our old authors write it *expence*. See **EXPENSEFUL**, where the single example cited by Dr. Johnson from Wotton contains not *expenseful*, as he has given it, but *expenceful*. Costs; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expence*,

That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,

Which simple poverty first made.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

A feast prepar'd with riotous *expence*,

Much cost, more care, and most magnificence.

Dryden.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expenses* of each climate.

Woodward.

I can see no reason by which we were oblig'd to make those prodigious *expenses*.

Swift.

EXPENSEFUL.† *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

Who will be troubled with a pettish girl?

I may be proud; and; to that vice, *expenceful*.

Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.

No part of structure is either more *expenceful* than windows or more ruinous.

Wotton, Architectur.

EXPENSEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *expenceful*.] In a costly way; at great charge.

Where now is seen, saith Camden, the fair habitation of Sir William Sidley, a learned knight, painfully and *expencefully* studious of the common good of his country.

Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 316.

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only.

Milton on Education.

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,

Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.

Blackmore.

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous.

Temple.

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love.

Sprat.

EXPENSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With great expense: at great charge.

You know our court took the resolution, that it was the best way to dispatch the French prince back again quickly, to receive him solemnly, ceremoniously, and *expensively*, when he hoped a domestick and durable entertainment.

Donne, Letter in his Poems, p. 279.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile.

Swift.

EXPENSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste; and gave into an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress, that exceeded all bounds.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, p. 203.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire.

Arbutnot on Coins.

EXPERIENCE.† *n. s.* [old French, *experience*; from *experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden.

Raleigh.

EXP

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
Till warn'd, or by experience taught, she learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom, what is more is fume
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. * *Milton, P. L.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
Ordinarily all proverbs are very true, being certain brief
sentences collected out of long and discreet experiences.

Shelton, Don Quixote, p. 101.

Experience is the daughter of Time.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 104.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long experience render wise. *Pope.*

To EXPERIENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his experience'd eye. *Milton, P. L.*

EXPERIENCED. part. adj. [from experience.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species: or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are experienced in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.

To him experience'd Nestor thus rejoin'd,
O friend, what sorrows dost thou bring to mind. *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER. n. s. One who makes trials; a practitioner of experiments.

A curious experienter did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, till he be dazzled by it, even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.

Digby on Bodies.

EXPERIENT.* adj. [Lat. *experiens*.] Having experience; knowing the world.

Why is the prince, now ripe, and full experient,
Not made a doer in the state?

Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

EXPERIMENT.† n. s. [experiment, old Fr. *experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Houker.*

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad experiment I know
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton, P. L.*

Till his full man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin;
or at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South, Serm.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experiment. *Watts on the Mind.*

To EXPERIMENT.† v. a. [experimenter, old French.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

This naptha is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sun beams, or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 182.

2. To know by experience.

These and many other spiritual wickednesses in high places
both the parson fear, or experiment, or both.

Herbert, Country Pars. ch. 9.

EXP

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

To EXPERIMENT.* v. n. To make experiment.

Francisco Redi experimented, that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any.

Ray on the Creation.

EXPERIMENTAL. adj. [from experiment.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,

Which with experimental seal do warrant

The tenour of my book. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

The experimental testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.

Newton, Opticks.

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an experimental confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley, Serm.*

EXPERIMENTALIST.* n. s. [from experimental.] One who makes experiments.

It was usual, we are told, with the experimentalists in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness.

Burgess on the Divinity of Christ, (1790.) p. 24.

EXPERIMENTALLY.† adv. [from experimental.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

Solid divines experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 110.*

While Pharos was an isle, the true distance between it and the city, as it hath been usually and experimentally accounted, was about seven furlongs. *Gregory, Posthuma, p. 29.*

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have experimentally learned by our own observations.

Baelyn, Kalender.

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now experimentally finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers, Serm.*

EXPERIMENTER.† n. s. [from experiment.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morsennus, two exact experimenters, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

There will be no fear that the experimenter should reject the first, seeing they may be conceived by the meanest capacity. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc. p. 353.*

EXPERT.† adj. [old Fr. *expert*; Lat. *expertus*.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,

Placing therein some expert officers. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Again fair Alma sits confest,

On Florimel's experter breast;

When she the rising sign constrains,

And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in the Æmilian square,

Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,

Able to express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says. But may not the preceding definitions be referred to this?

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by Pope with of before the object of skill, generally with in, Dr. Johnson says. Expert of appears to be an ancient phrase for experienced in.

EXP

This excellent woman — being after *experte* of the paynes
of bearing of children.

Ld. Morley, Transl. of Boccaccio, temp. H. 8. in Waldron's Tracts.

Thy dawning bloom,

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,

The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To **EXPERT**. * *v. a.* To experience. Not now in
use.

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;

But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,

Die would we daily, once it to *expert*!

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

EXPERTLY. † *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful, ready,
and dexterous manner. *Julioet, and Sherwood.*

EXPERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness;
dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expert-*
ness in war. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers,
was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the
Turks. *Knolles, Hist.*

EXPERTIBLE. * *adj.* [Lat. *expetibilis*.] To be wished
for, or desired.

Uniformity in religious and ecclesiastical matters sure is so
excellent and desirable a gain, that certainly an establishment,
somewhat less perfect, with "being of the same mind as far as
we have attained," and with a regular and effectual observation
of good laws, is more *expetible* than an appointment in some
circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order
and peace therewith.

Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 410.

EXPIABLE. † *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Capable to be
expiated, or atoned.

Did not the accidents of the holiest child-bed carry in them
an *expiable* impurity?

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 112.

The church of Rome, is not so highly severe. Some sins
they can allow to be but venial; such as oblige not man to the
punishment of eternal death: which indeed is a life endless, in
endless torment. But yet they allow them to be such as deserve
punishment, though such as are easily pardonable: remissible
of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.

Feltham, Res. ix. p. 274.

To **EXPIATE**. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts
of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore per-
mission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so
innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had con-
tracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regula-
tions. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty re-
pentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it,
but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atone-
ment. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies. .

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to pro-
cure some declaration to that purpose under his majesty's sign
manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the
more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftiness by a more
careful managery for the future. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPIATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *expiation*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

The land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed
therein, [in the margin, there can be no *expiation* for the land.]

Numbers, xxxv. 33.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atone-
ment.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.

Milton, P. L.

EXP

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my
not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to
the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so
many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of
ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words
and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation*
and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is im-
possible he should be saved. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies
were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans
did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their prin-
cipal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices.

Hayward.

EXPIATORY. † *adj.* [old Fr. *expiatoire*.] Having the
power of expiation or atonement.

A real and *expiatory* offering and oblation.

Harmer, Transl. of Beza's Sermon. (1737), p. 81.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had
the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPIATION. † *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery;
the act of committing waste upon land to the loss
of the heir; "pillage." *Cockerdm.*

EXPIRATION. † *n. s.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out
of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast.

Quincy.

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather
driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a
violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspi-
ration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which
the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

Though therefore it be certainly true that Christ did truly
and properly die, as other men are wont to do, and that after
expiration he was in the state or condition of the dead, as some
have learned to speak; yet the creed had spoken as much as
this before, when it delivered that he was dead.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*.

Rambler.

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

By the *expiration* of such atoms, the dog finds the scent as
he hunts. *Howell, Lett. iv. 50.*

He was to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or
expiration, or evomition. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.*

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impe-
tuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*.

Decay of Piety.

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an
expiration from the earth, which in open places is stronger.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is
figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room,
and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty
of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To **EXPIRE**. † *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of in-
spiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

E X P

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. *Obsolete.* Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser. But surely it is still usual to say, "the time is almost *expired*;" or, "the agreement is *expired*." And other writers, beside Spenser, use *expire* in this sense.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.

Spenser, Hubb, Pale.

My mind misgives,
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall bitterly begin his fearful date
With this night's revels, and *expire* the term
Of a despised life. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Death was umpire by *expiring* the best spirit of the one, the
quarrel being only for the lie given. *Selden, Duello, ch. 4.*

TO EXPIRE. v. n.

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it
suddenly dies. *Watson, Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linestocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;
The vigorous scaman every porthole pries,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakspeare.*

EXPISCATION.* n. s. [Lat. *ex* and *piscatio*.] A fishing. See PISCATION.

In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch.

Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

TO EXPLAIN. v. a. [explano, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away.
Ayliff, Parergon.

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult
passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAINABLE. adj. [from explain.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and
cleanness. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPLAINER.† n. s. [from explain.] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

According to our common *explainers*.
Milton, Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce.

As there is no author who more frequently repeats similar
sentiments and expressions than Arrian, so for that reason
there is no one who is a better commentator and *explainer*
to himself.

Harris to Upton, (1734), in Dr. Warton's Works, p. 207.
Here we behold the rise of a second race of critics, the
tribe of scholastic commentators, and *explainers*.
Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.

E X P

EXPLANATION. n. s. [from explain.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.
Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found
upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. adj. [from explain.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the
names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETION.* n. s. [Lat. *expletio*.] Accomplishment.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's
natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.

Killingbeck's Serm. p. 374.

EXPLETIVE.† n. s. [expletif, old Fr. *expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great
ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join.

Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of
purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely
such; and future refinements may explode *did* and *does*.

Pope.

EXPLETORY.* adj. [Lat. *expletus*.] Filling up; taking up room.

In the address of the Almighty to Job, in chapters 38, 39,
no less than twenty-one verses begin with the particle *what*,
decorated with a note of admiration! No less than six successive
verses in ch. 38, and four in ch. 39, have this uncouth
introduction, for which there is not the smallest authority in
the original. Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment,
as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.

Brit. Crit. 1797, Feb.

EXPLICABLE. adj. [from explicare.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur
in the fabric of human nature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many
of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

TO EXPLICATE.† v. a. [explico, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

I name him a grammarian by the authority of Quintilian,
that, speaking Latin elegantly, can expound good authors,
expressing the invention and disposition of the matter, their
style or form of eloquence; *explicating* the figures as well of
sentences as of words; leaving nothing, person or place, named
by the author, undeclared or hid from his scholars.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 51.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy
which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament.

Bp. Taylor.

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the
contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced
in the contemplation of man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*.
Dryden.

EXPLICATION. n. s. [from explicare.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony,
the truth which from them she hath received, written
in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*,
discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein.

Hooker.

Many things are *needed* for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts, Logic.*

EXPLICATOR. *n. s.* [from *explicare*.] An expounder; interpreter; explainer. *Sherwood.*

EXPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Explicative; tending to explain.

Hereon are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. i. S. 25.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South, Sermon.*

EXPLICIT. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying *the end*, or *it is finished*; as we now find *fnis*. Thus the Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit*: Enprynted at Westmynster, &c. mccccxxxij." The old French books have the same word.

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposal; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPLICITNESS. *n. s.* [from *explicit*.] The state of being explicit. *Ash.*

To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young

Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus was the applause they meant,

Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to chame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton, P. L.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*

The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLODER. *n. s.* [from *explode*.] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience. *South, Sermon, vi. 276.*

This age hath produced too many confident *exploders* of immaterial substances. *Hallywell, Melampyr, p. 3.*

EXPLOIT. *n. s.* [*exploit*, old French substantive; but the verb was *expleiter*, whence Chaucer took *expleite* for *to perform*. Lat. *expletum*, res *expleta*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold

Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;

But mine it will that no *exploit* have dont. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

How shall I relate

To human sense th' invisible *exploits*

Of warring spirits? *Milton, P. L.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting hents;

Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

The *exploits* of wicked spirits upon particular persons may

be permitted for diverse good purposes. *Hallywell, Melampyr, p. 52.*

Will you thus dishonour

Your past *exploits*, and sully all your wars! *Addison, Cato.*

To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform;

to achieve. Not used.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and

by his son in Spain. *Camden, Remains.*

EXPLOITABLE. *adj.* [old Fr. *exploitable*.] Capable of being achieved. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXPLOITURE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *exploit*.] Achievement. Obsolete.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in France and Britaine.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 33. b.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explore* their

way. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPLORATION. *n. s.* [from *explore*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the

more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. s.* [from *explore*; old Fr. *explorateur*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

Percy, their *explorator*, was let out like a raven, and sent as a spy to descry, by the best inducements he could find,

whether the state took hold of their proceedings or not. *Proceedings against Garnet, (1606.) sign. Bbb. 3.*

This envious *explorator*, or searcher for faults. *Hallywell, Melampyr, p. 52.*

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explore*.] Searching; examining.

This is but an *exploratory* purpose between us. *Wotton, Rem. p. 507.*

There is an *exploratory* temptation, to search out and discover what is in man, what his graces and corruptions are. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.*

Round the castle, was an *exploratory* post to the Alchemah-street. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddingington, p. 53.*

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood

Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,

And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milton, P. L.*

Diverse opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the exploring experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds explore. *Dryden, Æn.*
The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.

Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

EXPLOREMENT. *n. s.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial.
The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPLOSION. *n. s.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton, Opticks.*

With *explosion* vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLOSIVE. *† adj.* [from *explode*.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

From the red abyss
New hills *explosive* thrown. *Thomson, Liberty.*

EXPOLIATION. ** n. s.* [Lat. *expoliatio*.] A spoiling or wasting.

New, even now, O Saviour, art thou entering into those dreadful lists, and now art thou grappling with thy last enemy; as if thou hadst not suffered till now, now thy bloody passion begins: a cruel *expoliation* begins that violence.

Bp. Hall, Contemp. B. 4.

TO *EXPOLISH. ** v. a.* [Lat. *expolio*.] To polish exquisitely.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain,
Unguents to daub, and then wipe out again.

Heywood, Hist. of Women, (1624.)

EXPONENT. *† n. s.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

We may often observe that the *exponents* of fluxions or notes representing fluxions are confounded with the fluxions themselves. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 45.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms

themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

TO EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.

Bacon, Ess. Civil and Moral.

Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand.

Addison, Freeholder.

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXPORT. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

Whether there should not be published, yearly, schedules of our trade, containing an account of the imports and *exports* of the year? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 179.*

EXPORTABLE. ** adj.* [from *export*.] Which may be exported; as, *exportable* goods.

EXPORTATION. *† n. s.* [from *export*.]

1. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

2. Simply, the act of carrying out. Neither this, nor the following sense, is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The symptom, last spoken of, had reference to the instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for importation and reception of the blood and spirits; this, that we are now speaking to, hath reference to those which serve for *exportation* and rejection of the same.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 239.

3. The state of being carried out.

They were wont to sit by it, [the corpse,] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.

Bourne, Antiq. of the Comm. People, (1725,) p. 15.

EXPORTER. *n. s.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Luoke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*. Lat. *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, *pomp*;

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,

That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,

And shew Heaven just.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Who here

Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*

Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim?

Milton, P. L.

To pass the riper period of his age,

Acting his part upon a crowded stage,

To lasting toils *expo'd*, and endless cares,

To open dangers, and to secret snares.

Prior.

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;

For as he lov'd her equal to his life,

He would not to the seas *expose* his wife.

Dryden.

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,

And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;

Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,

And while the balmy western spirit blows,

Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.

Dryden, Virg.

E X P

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison, Spect.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test; and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison, Spect.*

EXPOSER.* *n. s.* [from *expose*; old Fr. *exposeur*.]

1. An explainer; an interpreter. *Cotgrave.*
2. One who lays things or persons open to contempt or ridicule.

EXPOSITION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exposition*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, if better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITIVE.* *adj.* [from *expose*.] Explanatory; containing exposition.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. s.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakspeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consentaneous unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. *South, Sermon.*

Scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

EXPOSITORY.* *adj.* [from *expositor*.] Explanatory.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson, Pref. to his Abridged Dictionary.*

E X P

To EXPOSTULATE. *n. s.* [*expostulatio*, Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

To EXPOSTULATE.* *v. a.* To discuss; to enquire into; to examining.

I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.

Asheton's Danger of Hypocrisy, (1673,) p. 17.
If either of us had intelligence that an enemy were coming upon us, with a design to assault us, and take away our life, although it were a person of but ordinary reputation that brought us the news, yet it would startle us, and we should not stand disputing the truth of the relation, but presently either prepare ourselves to appease him, or arm ourselves to encounter him; and then, if no enemy appeared, we could securely *expostulate* the false alarm afterwards.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 183.

EXPOSTULATION. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face? *Waller.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerably in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY.* *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing expostulation.

This table is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

I confess with shame, it was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 3.*

She writ him a short *expostulatory* letter, worthy of herself. *Welwood, Mem. p. 14.*

EXPOSURE. *n. s.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Theristes
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Boetlyn.*

To EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

But ill *expression* sometimes gives alloy
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.

Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*.

Broome.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

Shakespeare's energy does not arise so much from these old *expressions*, (most of which were not old in his time,) but from his artificial management of them.

Mason, Life of Gray.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. [old Fr. *expression*.]

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water.

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste.

** Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,

And every tear in lines so mournful flows,

We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,

O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.

Tickell.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,

Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r.

Pope.

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgement of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances.

Rogers.

EXPRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression or representation by words.

The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to outdo Lucretius.

Addison.

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular.

Hooker.

Articles of belief, and things which all men must do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in Scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gather'd.

Hooker.

Who dare cross 'em,

Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly*?

Shakespeare.

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop.

Stillingfleet.

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I enter on the argument.

Atterbury.

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion.

Rogers.

EXPRESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *express*.] The power of expression.

The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*.

Hammond, Works, i. 709.

Considering the *expressness* of all these places, I cannot see but that any duty of religion may be more easily evaded than this.

Glanville, Sermon. ii. p. 100.

EXPRESSURE. *n. s.* [from *express*.] Now disused in all its meanings.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,

Which hath an operation more divine,

Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to.

Shakespeare.

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow-fairies, look you sing,

Like to the garter-compass in a ring:

The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.

Shakespeare.

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks! now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the *exprobration* not so proper.

Brown.

EXPROBRATION. *n. s.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief.

Hooker.

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead.

Abbot.

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery.

South, Sermon.

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false

Of cowardice: the military mound

The British files transcend in evil hour

For their proud foes.

Philips.

EXPROBRATIVE. *adj.* [from *exprobrate*.] Reproaching; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity.

Sir A. Sherley's Travels.

To EXPROPRIATE. *† v. a.* [old French; *expropri*; from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] The word was not coined by Boyle, as the example, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to suppose; for *expropriated* had, long before Boyle wrote, been used by Cotgrave and Sherwood.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not now in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will.

Boyle, Seraphick Love.

EXPROPRIATION. *n. s.* [from *expropriate*.] The act of making no longer our own.

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason, than a virtue resulting from her single capacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude, from whose "fulness we receive grace for grace." So that it is a supervenient gift, not a native graft in our reason. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648.) p. 342.*

To EXPUGN. *† v. a.* [*expugner*, old Fr. *expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

They suborned certain men, which, when they could not *expugn* him by arguments and disputation, should by entreaty, and fair promises, or any other means, allure him to recantation.

Fox, (Acts and Monuments,) of Abp. Cranmer.

These ten voices were united in one sound, that their conjoined forces might *expugn* that gracious ear.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Great cities once *expugned*, the corps and villages will soon come in of themselves.

Fulham, Res. xiii. 33.

EXPUGNABLE. *adj.* [old Fr. *expugnable*.] That may be forced, or won by force.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXPUGNATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *expugnation*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle, Methinks, a thousand years are overpass'd.

Trag. of Soliman and Periedo, (1599.)

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish.

Landy.

EXPUGNER. *n. s.* [from *expugn*.] A forcer; a subduer; an overthrower of towns.

Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Expugnateur.

EXP

To EXPULSE.† *v. a.* [*expulser*, old French; *expulsus*, Latin.] Our word has been pronounced faulty by some who have overlooked to *repulse*. There is hardly any word more frequent among our old and good authors than this verb.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title to an earldom there.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions.. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Extinguishing and *expulsing* what part soever it cannot overcome. *Bacon on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.*

The *expulsed* Apicata finds them there. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*
Ask your Lysimachus Nicanor what defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the subjects of Scotland, and our poor *expulsed* brethren of New England.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Broun.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acæstus. *Broome.*

EXPULSER.* *n. s.* [*Fr. expulseur.*] An expeller.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXPULSION.† *n. s.* [*old Fr. expulsion.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,

More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,

Milton, P. L.

Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh, Hist.*

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [*from expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXPUNCTION.† *n. s.* [*from expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

This work will ask as many more officials, to make *expurgations* and *expunctions*, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

To EXPUNGE.† *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

A universal blank

Of nature's works to me *expung'd* and ras'd.

Milton, P. L.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?

Sandys, Job, p. 13.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come!

Pope.

EXQ

EXPURGING.* *n. s.* [*from expurge.*] The act of blotting out.

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expurgings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

To EXPURGATE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. expurgo.*] To expunge; to purge away. Applied to passages in books. See **EXPURGATORY.**

The Church of Rome hath cracked her credit by forging, *expurgating*, &c. *Jones, Rome the Mother Church, (1678,) p. 64.*

EXPURGATION.† *n. s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Nothing can argue guiltiness so much as unjust *expurgations*.

Bp. Hall, Epist. Dec. ii. Ep. 3.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

This work will ask as many more officials, to make *expurgations* and *expunctions*, that the commonwealth and learning be not damnified. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

EXPURGATOR.† *n. s.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*.

Lord Digby.

We cannot wonder if these practices had a great share in the motives to the conversion of Henricus Boxhornius, who before was one of the principal *expurgators*. For some time these Indices *Expurgatorii* were a great mystery.

Jenkins, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

EXPURGATORIOUS.* *adj.* [*Lat. expurgatorius.*] Expunging. See **EXPURGATORY.**

It were hard if the freeborn people of England, with whom the voice of truth for these many years, even against the proverb, hath not been heard but in corners, after all your monkish prohibitions, and *expurgatorious* indexes, your gags and snaffles. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

EXPURGATORY.† *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Spanish Inquisitors, in their *expurgatory* index, commanded that all that *Luciferian* exorcism be blotted out.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

To EXPURGE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. expurgo.*] To purge away; to expunge.

The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many unold good author, with a violation worse than any could be offered to his tomb. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

To EXQUIRE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. exquiro.*] To search into; to enquire after. Not in use.

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*,
And with variety of tortures tire?

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 16.

EXQUISITE.† *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Lat.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Raleigh, Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most exquisite judgement, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King, Charles.*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scurf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

4. Curious; searching into. Not now in use.

Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton, Comus.*

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; comple'ly: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good. *Addison on Italy.*

EXQUISITENESS. *† n. s.* [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection.

A discourse which passes through the ear well, and seems to carry a good show of *exquisiteness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 51.*

Nor do we find, that in the great pomp or princely parade used by queen Berenice and her train of women, (among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and Asiatick fashions of improved beauty did appear, as St. Luke intimates) we find not, the blessed apostle, either at all taken, or scandalized with that *exquisiteness* and glory. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handloom. p. 82.*

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXQUISITIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *exquisitus*.] Curious. See **EXQUISITIVELY.**

EXQUISITIVELY.* *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

TO EXSCIND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exscindo*.] To cut off. Used by Dr. Johnson in his definition of the verb *extirpate*.

TO EXSCRIBE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exscribo*.] To copy; to write out.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
(Though not in these,) in rhimes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become
A better lover and much better poet. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
His proof is from a passage in the Mishah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooper on Lev. (1695) p. 223.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. s.* [from *scriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSCARRE. *v. a.* [from *exsiccare*.] Drying; having the power to dry.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, others dry parts; others dry as themselves, yet requiring moisture. *Wiceman.*

TO EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [from *exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccatum* powder falls not unto the loadstone. *Brown, Phil. Err.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the mixture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

EXSICCATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *exsiccation*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown, Phil. Err.*

EXSICCATIVE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *exsiccatif*.] Having the power of drying. *Golgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXSPUITION. *n. s.* [from *exspuo*, Lat.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSUCTION. *n. s.* [from *exsugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *† n. s.* [from *exsudo*, Lat.] A sweating out; an exillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or exillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

The resinous *exsudations* of pines and firs are an important branch of the materia medica. *Bp. Berkeley, Ser. § 11.*

EXSUFFLATION. *† n. s.* [from *ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.]

1. A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of exorcism. [low Latin, *exsufflatio*.] See **EXSUFFOLATE.**

He urged them with exorcism and *exsufflation*, which were there used in the church. *Fulke's Retentive, (1580,) p. 40.*

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c. in the church of Rome required. *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 282.*

EXSUFFPLICATE.* *adj.* See **EXSUFFFOLATE.** But *exsufflicate* is the true word.

EXSUFFFOLATE. *† adj.* A word peculiar to Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says; making it a verb, where, if the word were really the poet's, it is in truth an adjective; and defining it, with Sir T. Hamner, from the Italian *suffolare*, to whisper; to buzz in the ear; further observing, in a note on the passage in his edition of Shakspeare, that the allusion, where the word occurs, is to a bubble, and therefore assigning the sense of empty to *exsuffolate*, which, after all, is an alteration of *exsufflicate* made by Hamner; and which Mr. Malone interprets by *swollen*. It seems to me, that all the critics have overlooked the meaning of the passage. *Exsufflicate* may be traced to the low Latin *exsufflare*, to spit down upon, an ancient form of exorcising; and figuratively, to spit out in abhorrence or contempt. See Du Cange in V. **EXSUFFFLARE.** *Exsufflicate* may thus signify contemptible; and Othello may be supposed to mean, that he would not change the noble design that then employed his thoughts for contemptible and despicable surmises.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the whippers of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To EXCITATE. *v. a.* [*excitare*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

EXCITATION. *n. s.* [*excitatio*, Lat.] A stirring up; an awakening.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired, and transfused into us from without, but rather an *excitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles, *pro re nata*, and according as the circumstances of human actions invite, which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation.

Hallywell, Essay of Mor. Virtue, (1692) p. 54.

EXTANCE. *n. s.* [from *extant*.] Outward existence.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands entities of preordination, and beings yet unborn; who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *estances*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 25.

EXTANCY. *n. s.* [Lat. *extantia*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours*.

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extant*, old French; *extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray*.

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley*.

2. Publick; not suppressed.

'Tis *extant*, that that which we call *comœdia*, was at first nothing but a simple, continued song.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603.

Grant, Bills of Mortality.

EXTA'TICAL. *adj.* [*εξωτικός*, Gr. *extatique*, French.]

EXTA'TICK. } See ECSTATICAL.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Norris*.

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems to leave the body.

Some reduce enthusiasts, *ecstatical* and demoniacal persons, to this rank. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 36.

The dithyrambus was a kind of *ecstatic* morrice-dance.

Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. ii. 4.

Not one of those sanctified philosophers but had dreams, visions, and *ecstatic* colloquies with demons every night.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 43.

In *ecstasy* *ecstatic* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope*.

EXTASY. *n. s.* [*εκστασις*.] See ECSTASY. Spenser once uses this word in the sense of sudden surprize.

She that reboyl'd; that whil't the gods

Were troubled, and amongst themselves at odds,
Before they could new counsels re-allie,

To set upon them in that *ecstasy*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vi. 23.

To EXTRAY. *v. a.* To overcome with joy. See To ECSTASY.

From ecstasy.

Were you witness for me now? Is it possible
I am what she affirms, true Lover?

Shelton and M. The Coronation.

Our spirits are *extrayed* with the agonies and contemplation of thy beauty. *Shelton, Sermon* p. 11.

EXTRAYED. *adj.* [*extrayatus*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidemus the sophister bath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech.

Hooker.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgement and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians

Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

EXTEMPOREAN. *adj.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Unpremeditated. Now *extemporaneus*.

Extemporaneus style, tautologies, apish imitation.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

EXTEMPORENEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

By working of miracles is meant a more private and *extemporaneus* exercise of the same power.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace.

The *extemporaneus* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry i. Diss. 1. c. 4. b.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.]

1. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject.

More, Divine Dialogues.

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility.

Glennville.

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift*.

2. Occasional; for the time. A sense not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

A third shall be, by referring you to the most *extemporary* view of the commands of the decalogue, which Christ came not to destroy, but to fill up and perfect.

Hammond, Works, iv. p. 480.

It may be wondered what should induce the people to build in this base manner, when they have, in the adjacent mountains, such plenty of good stone for nobler fabricks. I can give no reason for it, unless this may pass for such; that those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations, being unwilling to defer their pleasure so long, as whilst they might erect more magnificent structures; which primitive example their successors have followed ever since.

Mandrell's Journey, p. 25.

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity?

South, Sermons.

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?

Or, like a boy, pursue at the cartion-ord
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and fruitless *extempore*?

Dryden, Pers.

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly, Dr. Johnson says, citing this usage of it only by Addison. Dryden has also used it.

A sort of *extempore* poetry, or rather of tempest lightning verse.

Dryden, Crit. and Prag. of Satire.

I have known a woman launch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a parrot.

3. It is also sometimes used as a substantive, which escaped Dr. Johnson's notice.

E X T

Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation, he dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. s.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South, Sermon ii. 117.*

To EXTEND. *† v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction.

If those pieces were *extended* and stretched out in man, as they are in the world, man would be the giant and the world the dwarf, the world but the map and the man the world. *Donne, Dev. (1624), p. 65.*

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand *extend*. *Dryden, Virgil.*
Should ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To amplify: opposed to *contract*.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain; °
You grant, at least she is *extended*,
Ergo the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope, Odyssey.*

7. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The eyes of Tobit, carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Psalms cix. 12.*

10. To seize by a course of law.

This manor is *extended* to my use.
Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, in your hands. *Hudibras.*

To EXTEND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

My goodness *extends* not to thee. *Psalms xvi. 2.*
The bigness of such a church might be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend*. *Graunt.*

E X T

EXTENDER. *† n. s.* [from *extend*.] The person, thing, or instrument by which any thing is moved or extended.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, and have their use for the motion thereof, notwithstanding their origination may be either from the back, (inwardly, as the chief flexor, the Psoas; or outwardly, as the first *extender*, Gluteus major;) or from the os ilium, (as most other movers of the thigh have;) ought all to be accounted into the number of the strong men.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXTENDIBLE. *† adj.* [from *extend*.]

1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That may be seized by law.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 263.*

EXTENDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *extend*.] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *molecular seminates* must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *extensible*.] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

EXTENSIBLE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *extensible*.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The mallens, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follow the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *n. s.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of *extending*.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*
All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. *Brown.*
This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. *Locke.*

EXTENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension*.] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wriggings up and down of pismires. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive*.] Widely; largely.

E X T

It is impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts on the Mind.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensive*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit.

Government of the Tongue.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTENSION. *n. s.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

EXTENT. *participle* from *extend*. Extended. Not used.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

EXTENT. *n. s.* [extensus, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge *extent* sometimes. *Milton, P. L.*
Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd the *extent* of Asia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; distribution.

An emperor of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shakespeare.*

4. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

TO EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [extenuo, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew, Muscum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakespeare.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton, P. L.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposite to *aggravate*.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton, S. A.*

5. To make lean.

The people from their infancy are bred up with dry basket, and other *extenuating* diet, to make them extreme lean. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 53.*

E X T

6. To make rare: opposed to *dense*.

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

He the congealed vapours melts again,
Extenuated into drops of rain. *Sandys, Job, p. 53.*

EXTENUATE. ** adj.* [from the verb.] Small; thin.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Hudoe in V. Body.*
Thinness having *extenuate* parts. *Scott, Ess. on Drapery, (1635,) p. 7.*

EXTENUATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *extenuation*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation*. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXTERIOR. *adj.* [exterior, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unesay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd? *Milton, P. L.*
Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTERIOR. ** n. s.* Any outward appearance.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

EXTERIORITY. ** n., s.* [old Fr. *exteriorité*.] Outwardness; the superficies; the outside or upper part. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [extermino, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world. *Bentley, Serm.*

EXTERMINATION. *n. s.* [from *exterminate*.] Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people? *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *† n. s.* [exterminator, Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXTERMINATORY. ** adj.* [from *exterminate*.] Consigning to destruction.

After what has passed in 1782, one would not think that decorum, to say nothing of policy, would permit them to sell up, by magic charms, the grounds, reasons, and principles of those various confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods. *Burke, Lett. to E. Burke, Esq.*

TO EXTERMINE. *† v. a.* [extermino, Latin.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not now in use.

EXT

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, burn, and ex-
termine from the world the books of it. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 210.*

EXTERN. † *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate

The native act and figure of my heart

In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after

But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve

For daws to peck at. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

We contend about the *extern* policy and government of the church. *Bacon on the Contriv. of the Ch. of England.*

Those things of *extern* mode and fashion, which will either cease to be doubted of and used, when once they appear, to a gracious heart, any way evil. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 83.*

Nor are the observations of the eye any thing profitable, unless the mind draw something from the *extern* object to enrich the soul withal. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 196.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: opposite to *internal*.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillington.*

EXTERNALITY. * *n. s.* [from *external*.] *External perception.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith on the external Senses.*

EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Bp. Taylor.*

TO EXTYL. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *n. s.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exudation or extillation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham, Phys. Theology.*

TO EXTYMULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one extirpation whereby nature excludeth another, which, depending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXTIMULATION. *n. s.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.]

Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things im-
pud, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EXTINCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow.

Isaiah, xliii. 17.

EXT

Their purple vengeance burnt in your redress.
Her weapons blunted, and scatter her darts. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

My days are *extinct*. *Job, xlvii. 1.*

The royal family is an *extinct* family.
And he who reigns bestows his crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to their generals. *Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted *extinct* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Locke.*

TO EXTYNCT. * *v. n.* [*Lat. extingui*.] To make extinct; to put out.

It may seem to his high wisdom meet — to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits. *Act of Parl. 23 Hen. 8. Act 33.*

• Give renew'd fire to our *extinct* spirits. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

EXTINCTION. *n. s.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers, Sermon.*

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson, Summer.*

TO EXTYNGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king,
by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*
My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

EXTYNGUISHABLE. † *adj.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed. *Sherwood.*

EXTYNGUISHER. † *n. s.* [from *extinguish*.]

1. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the comical as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More, Div. Dialog.*
Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden, Ann. of the Ab. 1703.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier, on the Value of Life.*

2. Simply, that which quenches or puts out.

To say truth, though some call their profound ignorances, new lights, they were better baptised into the appellation of *extinguishers*; carried about with every wind. *Whitlock, Memoirs of the Duke of Devon.*

Learning they hold rather a disparagement than ornament; an *extinguisher* than a kindler of their new light, and strange fire. *Fontenay, Disputa. Deut. 2. 202.*

EXTYNGUISHMENT. † *n. s.* [from *extinguish*.]

1. Extinguishment; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

EXT

When death's form appears, she feareth not

An utter overthrow, or utter overthrow.
She would be glad to meet with such a lot.
That might, might, all future ill prevent.
He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better satisfaction
Of the civil wars of France.
The immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment
Of the spirit.
Davies.
Bacon.
Bacon, *Ess. of Hist.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered
by extinguishment.
Hooker.

It is the most humble petition of his nobles and commons,
that for extinguishment of all ambiguities and doubts it may be
enacted in form and manner as followeth, &c.
Ed. Herbert, *Hen. 8.* p. 397.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein
he perished himself, and made a final extinguishment of his
house and honour.
Davies on Ireland.

To EXTIRP.† v. a. [*extirper*, old Fr. *extirpo*, Lat.]

To eradicate; to root out. Not now used; though
formerly very common.

Which to extirpe he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in.
Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be extirped from our provinces.
For these not knowing how to owe a gift
Of that dear grace, but with their shame; being plac'd
So 'bove all powers of their gratitude,
Began to hate the benefit; and, in place
Of thanks, devise t' extirp the memory
Of such an act.
Spenser, *F. Q.*
Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*
B. Jonson, *For.*

To extirp all knowledge, and exile
All brave and ancient things for ever from this isle.
Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 6.

A time to plant, to extirp; to kill, to cure;
A time to batter down, a time to immure.
Sandys, *Reclisast.* p. 4.

EXTIRPABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *extirpo*.] That may be
eradicated.

Least it infect the ground with a plant not easily extirpable.
Evelyn's *Earth.*

To EXTIRPATE.† v. a. [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root
out; to eradicate; to excise; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account
speedily to extirpate the British nation in that kingdom.
Dryden.

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to
another's door: the breed ought to be extirpated out of the
island.
Locke.

It is not the business of virtue to extirpate the affections,
but to regulate them.
Addison, *Spect.*

EXTIRPATION.† n. s. [old Fr. *extirpation*.] The
act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter extirpation, hath in
some places taken root and flourished again.
Hooker.

It is rather an extirpation than a plantation.
Bacon, *Ess. of Plantations.*

Religion requires the extirpation of all those passions and
vices which render men unsocial and troublesome to one
another.
Tillotson.

EXTIRPATOR. n. s. [from *extirpate*.] One who roots
out; a destroyer.

EXTIRPATOR. *adj.* [*extirpator*, Lat.] Augural;
relating to the inspection of entrails in order to
prognostication.

That hath he devised many devices unto his augural, and
extirpator traditions; from counsel and conjectured contingences;
divining events exceeding.
Brown, *Fug. Eccl.*

To EXTOL. v. a. [*extoll*, Lat.] To praise; to
magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens.
Psalm, *xcviii.*

EXT

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue
and look, what he saith: they extol it to the clouds.
Ecclesi. xiii. 23.

Heaven and earth shall high extol
The praise, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd.
Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet sinomum boast.
Milton, *P. L.*
Dryden, *Ovid.*

EXTOLLER.† n. s. [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier;
one that praises to the skies.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, *Charge at the Sea, of the Verge.*

EXTORSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort*.] Having the quality
of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive
manner; by violence.

To EXTORT. v. a. [*extorquo*, *extortus*, Lat.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to
wring from one.

Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free.
That glory never shall his worth or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.
I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly extorted from my trembling youth.
My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but
my real concern for your welfare, extort this from me.
Shakespeare, *Cymb.*
Milton, *P. L.*
Rome.
Wate.

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever burning lamps from thence it brought.
Are my chests fill'd up with extorted gold?
Spenser.
Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

To EXTORT. v. n. To practise oppression and violence.
Now disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but
let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men
where they come.
Spenser on Ireland.

Before they did extort and oppress the people only by colour
of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions
by warrant.
Davies on Ireland.

EXTORT.* *part.* For extorted.

Having great lordships got and goodly farms
Through strong oppression of his power extort.
Spenser, *F. Q.* v. ii. 5.

EXTORTER. n. s. [from *extort*.] One who practises
oppression or extortion.

Edric the extorter was deprived by king Canute of the go-
vernment of Mercia.
Camden, *Remains.*

EXTORTION. n. s. [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and
rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion.
Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

Oppression and extortion did maintain the greatness, and
oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that
house.
Davies on Ireland.

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the free-
holders were glad to give a great part of their lands, to hold
the rest free from that extortion.
Davies on Ireland.
A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust
usurpations and extortion, shall never be prejudiced by any act
of might.
King Charles.

EXTORTIONARY. n. s. [from *extortion*.] One
who practises extortion; one who practises
violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*
The covetous extortioner is involved in the same sentence.

Decay of Piety.

EXTORTIOUS.* *adj.* [from *extort.*] Oppressive; violent; unjust.

Upon the sight we do well and wisely, by all politic provisions, to meet with or prevent all those peccant humours which may occasion a publick distemper; to curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the extortion cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 77.*

EXTRA.* [Latin.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or the like; as, extra-work, extra-pay, &c. Or beyond; as, extrajudicial, extramundane, &c.

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum, Lat.*]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting.* *Bacon, Phys. Remains.*

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chymical operation.

They

Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract.* *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see

Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

EXTRACT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Addison has placed the accent on the last syllable of this substantive, in his translation of Virgil's fourth Georgick; but it is now constantly on the first.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Beale.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden, Rem.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Bacon, Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. *Extraction*; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*extractio, Latin.*]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.

Hakewill on Providence.

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction's* from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meekest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood.

Waller.

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the conquerour out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *extract.*] Capable of being extracted.

Mr. Giobert has communicated, to the publick, the analysis of a fertile soil in the vicinity of Turin, where it rains yearly above 40 inches on the square foot. He found 1lb. of it to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned, and therefore was a coal soluble in water.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 55.

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio, Latin.*] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium, Latin.*]

Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred in *foro penitentiali.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMISSION. *n. s.* [*extra* and *mitto, Latin.*]

The act of emitting outwards: opposite to *intromission.*

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus, Latin.*]

Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville, Sceptra.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus, Latin.*] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EXTRAORDINARIES.* See **EXTRAORDINARY**, *n. s.*

EXTRAORDINARI'LY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howell.*

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The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. s.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I thuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gay, of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.]

This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaine and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Darwin.*

2. Differing from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY.* *n. s.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. Uncommon in the singular number.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.

Spencer on Prod. p. 163.

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] *Extraordinarily.*

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *† adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.]

Not comprehended within any parish; privileged or exempt from the duties of a parish. *Cowell.*

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

EXTRAVAGANCE. *† n. s.* [*extravagance*, old French; *extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Excursion or rally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*; I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

Using such ways of sweetness, neatness, and decency (which are potent decoys to love) as may best keep their husbands from any loathing or indifference, also from any *extravagancy*.

Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handson. p. 39.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stir-

E X T

ring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *† adj.* [*extravagant*, old Fr.; *extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenial sense, but not now in use.

At his warning,

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies To his confine. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:

But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;

They are not bounded with things possible;

I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing. Dr. Johnson has here given, as an example, the substantive which has a law-sense. See **EXTRAVAGANTS**.

4. Irregular; wild.

They were all seen, but in an *extravagant* order.

B. Jonson, Masquet.

For a dance they seem'd

Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton, P. L.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *† n. s.*

1. A stroller; a vagabond.

They took me up for a *stravagant*.

Nobody and Somebody, (1598.)

2. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

3. The singular of *extravagants*, which mean part of the canon law. See **EXTRAVAGANTS**.

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an *extravagant* manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;

But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

EXTRAVAGANTS.* *n. s.* [Latin, *extravantes*, q. d. *quasi extra corpus juris vagantes*.] A part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law. The singular number of this word is sometimes used.

Then came the canons, decrees, sentences, *extravagantes*, with other popish laws. *Bale on the Revelat.* P. iii. (1550.)

The decree of pope Boniface the eighth, in his *extravagants* set forth by himself in the eighth year of his papacy.

Sir S. D'Ewes, Prim. Pract. p. 63.

The seventh [article] is an *extravagant* concerning the Manichees. *Bp. Cosin, Hist. Lib. of Script.* p. 186.

EXT

TO EXTRA'VAGATE.† *v. n.* [*extravagari*, "to roam, *extravagate*, range, &c." Catgrave. *extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. Warburton, *Serm. xx.*

EXTRAVAGA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *extravagation*.] Excess.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. Smollet.

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.]

Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. Arbuthnot.

EXTRA'VASE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is effected in like manner as is the *extravase* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. Glanville, *Scepais*.

EXTRA'VERSION. *n. s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.]

The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. Boyle.

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [an obsolete participle from *extract*; as *distract* from *distract*.] Extracted.

Shew'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*, To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart. Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

EXTRA'IT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *extraiet*, or *extrait*.] Ex-

traction. Spenser has also used *extract* in the same sense. But both are obsolete.

Some scribes doe doubt in their deviceful ay,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To waken Mercie, be of Justice part,
Or drage forth from her by divine *extract*. Spenser, *F. Q. v. x. i.*

EXTREME.† *adj.* [*extreme*, old French; *extremus*, Latin.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification. The word was also formerly accented on the first syllable, but is now constantly on the last.

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. Deut. xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. Bacon.

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool

Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Accompanying it with tears. Shakespeare, *As you like it.*

His own's tape and Baul's last be view'd,
That on the *extremest* borders stood. Addison on *Italy*.

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those and shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drown my love. Dryden.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometimes but urgent, sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. Hooker.

EXT

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is said, O Lord, what shall abide it? Psalm in Comm. *Anger.*

EXTREME.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by happy-footed series halt.

At certain revolutions, all the *extremes*
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change, more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice.

Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round

Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. Milton, *P. L.*
Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of each,
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. Pope.

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an *extreme*, without opposition. Pope, *Essay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true Protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. Bacon.

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. Locke.

3. Extravagance of conduct. Obsolete.

My gracious lord,

To chide at your *extremes*, it not becomes me;

O, pardon that I name them: your high self,

The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd

With a swain's wearing. Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. Sidney.

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. Swift.

EXTRE'MITY.† *n. s.* [*extremité*, old Fr. *extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. Hooker.

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. Locke.

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black. Brown.

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. Dryden, *Du Fresnoy.*

The *extremity* of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper. Arbuthnot on *Diag.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition,

Made up of all the worst *extremities*

Of youth and age. Denham, *Epoly.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of *extremities* goods. Hooker.

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate

The strong *extremities* of their damage. Spenser, *F. Q.*

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, he will be your table-sport. Shakespeare.

6. The utmost violence; rigour; or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by the same laws, as the Jews were?
Spenser on Ireland.

And make her to extremity of time.
Spenser, F. Q.

This world is a period
To such as love not something but another,
To amplify too much, would make much more,
And top extremity.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He promised, if they should be besieged, to relieve them before they should be reduced to extremity.
Clarendon.

It should be never so exposed to the extremity of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.
Clarendon.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer Before the last extremities of war.
Dryden, Fed. Emperour.

The most aggravated state.
The world is running mad after force, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatic writing.
Dryden, Pref. to Cleop.

EXTRICABLE.† *adj.* [Lat. *extricabilis*.] Which may be rid or avoided.
Cockeram.

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To dis-embarrass; to get free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.
Locke.

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of extricating herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her vessels.
Addison.

EXTRICATION. *n. s.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such preexist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication.
Boyle.

EXTRINSICAL.† *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] Ex-ternal; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal*, Dr. Johnson observes; and good writers, it may be added, have so given it.

Thus bishop Bramhall, more than a century and a half since. And thus Burke, in modern times.

The old French also is *extrinsequer*

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some extrinsic agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.
Digby on Bodies.

A concourse of necessary extrinsic causes.

Neither is the atom by any extrinsic impulse diverted from its natural course.
Ray on the Creation.

Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.
Locke.

More observe the characters of men than the order of things; to the one we are formed by nature and by that sympathy, from which we are so strongly led to take a part in the passions and manners of our fellow men. The other is as it were foreign and extrinsic.
Burke, Ess. on the Drama.

EXTRINSICALLY.† *adv.* [from *extrinsic*.] From without.

It is not extrinsically predetermined, he should not say, I will not, but I shall say.
Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 29.

It is not the soul, a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsic to it, that is in direct contact with all the world.
Clavelle.

EXTRINSICK.† *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, old Fr. *extrinsecus*, Latin.] Outward; extrinsic; not intrinsic.

When they cannot think of the soul, they say, if they can, they will not, of the extrinsic adherents.
Gov. of the Tongue.

The symbol and the words of, make no part of the letters.

nor began the first paragraph of them. — "Two extrinsec, if I mistake not, to the letter."
Bentley, Phil. Lips. §. 46.

EXTRINSEC. Modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.

Watts, Logick.

To EXTRACT. *v. a.* [*extraho*, *extractum*, Latin.]

To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRUCTION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *extractio*.] A building.

Cockeram.

EXTRUCTION.† *adj.* [from *extruere*.] Forming into a structure.

If it were not as easy for us to say, that papistry is both affirmative and extractive of all wickedness.

Fulke, Answer to Frarise's Doct. (1580), p. 41.

EXTRUCTOR. *n. s.* [from *extruere*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off, to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been extruded and driven off by the mud.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

EXTRUSION. *n. s.* [*extrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others.

Durand.

EXTUBERANCE.† *n. s.* [Lat. *extuberans*.] See EXTUBERANT.] A knob, or part protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or extuberances that lie farthest from the axis of the work.

Mason, Mach. Ex.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pulley, its apophyses, its extuberances.

Smith, Porcature of Old Age, p. 60.

EXTUBERANCY.† *n. s.* Any protuberance.

"And the dry land appeared!" Nothing precisely glorious as before, but recompensed with an extuberancy of hills and mountains for the receipts, into which God had sunk the waters.

Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 114.

EXTUBERANT.† *adj.* [Lat. *extuberans*.] Swelling.

Bullockar.

Extuberant lips.

Gayton and D. Quir. (1554), p. 253.

A yolk extuberant in the middle of the egg.

Archæology, vol. II. (1790), p. 42.

To EXTUBERATE.† *v. n.* [Lat. *extubere*.] To swell like the sea.

Cockeram.

EXTUMESCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *extumesce*, from the Latin *extumesco*.] A swelling; a rising up.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXTUBERANCE.† *n. s.* [*extuberance*, old Fr. *extuberans*, Latin.] Our word, in 1550, was pronounced by Heylin new and uncouth. Yet extuberancy had, long before been in the dictionaries of Cotgrave and Sherwood.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of all the extuberance of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.

Decay of Piety.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet his mind is not so much avoided.

Gort.

EXTUBERANCY.† *n. s.* Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness.

Cotgrave in P. Extuberance.

The freedom of his own bounty, and the extuberance of his goodness towards them.

Shilling's, Orig. Ser. II. 3.

EXTUBERANT.† *adj.* [*extuberans*, old Fr. *extuberant*, plenteous, abundant, swelling with store of fruit, Cotgrave; *extuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

EXU

Another Flora there, of bolder hue,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson, Spring.*

His smiles have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of
circumstances. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such
exuberant goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement,
rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole
assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at
the greatest distance of time. *Addison, Freeholder.*

EXUBERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly;
to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the
surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly*
fruitful. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TO EXUBERATE. *† v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To bear in
great abundance; to abound in the highest degree.
A word in use long before Boyle wrote, being
found with the first of the preceding definitions in
Cockeram's vocabulary.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give
us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immen-
sity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

EXUCCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice;
dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but
in that which is brought *exsuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting
moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of
the cutis. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the
juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Cornish dia-
monds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than
gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it
seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodseer, that spumous frothy dew or
exudation, or both, is found especially about the joints of la-
vender and rosemary. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO EXUDATE. *† v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat

TO EXUDE. *† v. n.* out; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the hu-
mour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are
fresh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice;
secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant pre-
sides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not
excepted. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TO EXUDATE. *† v. a.* To force out, or throw out, as

TO EXUDE. *† v. n.* by sweat.

TO EXULCERATE. *† v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a run-
ning or eating sore.

Cantharides applied to any part of the body, touch the
bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears
by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the
jaws and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and
purifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Froward, *exulcerated*, and seditious spirits, being too ready to
follow what they dare not begin. *Dr. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 24.*

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton S. A.*

EXU

TO EXULCERATE. *† v. n.* To become ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and thus they
must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon, Speech in Parl. 7 Dec. 1.*

EXULCERATE. *† adj.* [from the verb.] Wounded;
vexed; enraged.

Finding the king's mind so *exulcerate*, as he rejected all
counsel that tended to mild and gracious proceeding. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1592.*

The speech being already ill taken, the writing might exas-
perate that which already was *exulcerate*. *Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 190.*

EXULCERATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *exulceration*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the
substance, and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions
of contradiction. *Hooker.*

The sight of his competitor causeth bitter *exulcerations*.
Dr. Jackson, Weeks, iii. 643.

EXULCERATORY. *† adj.* [old Fr. *exulceratoire*.] Caus-
ing ulcers. *Hulset, and Sherwood.*

TO EXULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above
measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of
gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of
pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail at once,
Over the wretched. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

EXULTANCE. *n. s.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy;
triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service
being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTANCY. *† n. s.* [from *exult*.] Gladness; trans-
port; triumph.

Joys, comforts, *exultancies*, and all the sweetness of our life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 342.

It hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear
by that boasting *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason.
Hammond, Works, iv. 624.

EXULTANT. *† adj.* [Lat. *exultans*.] Rejoicing; tri-
umphing.

With such *exultant* sympathy and joy.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 42.

Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant plough'd, reflecting a red gleam,
As sunk the sun o'er all the flaming vast. *Thomson, Britannia.*

EXULTATION. *n. s.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph;
rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other,
in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards
every of them; between whom there daily and interchange-
ably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence
of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*,
provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude,
and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*.
Addison, Freeholder.

TO EXUNDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To over-
flow. *Dict.*

EXUNDATION. *n. s.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow;
abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the
world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent
and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXUPERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Con-
querable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. *† n. s.* [*exuperance*, old French; *exu-
perantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

These excesses in our intellectual appetites doth Aristotle
condemn for mere *exuperances*, and vices. *Fotherby, Athsom. (1622), p. 208.*

EYE

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the exuberance, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TO EXURIMATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exuperare*.] To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram.*

EXUPERATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *exuperatio*.] The act of excelling. *Cockeram.*

EXURGENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *exurgens*.] Arising; commencing.

Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod.

Dr. Favon, Antiq. triumph. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 536.

TO EXUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

TO EXUST.* *v. a.* [Latin *exustus*.] To burn. *Cockeram.*

EXUSTION.† *n. s.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining. *Biblioth. Bibl. (1720,) i. 424.*

EXUVIÆ. *n. s.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuvia*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward on Fishes.*

EX.† } May either come from *iz*, an island, by melting the Saxon *z* into *y*, which is usually

EA. } done; or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from *ieaz*, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson's Camden.*

Hence comes *eyet*, or *islet*, a small island; sometimes also written *eight*. See **EIGHT**.

EX'AS.† *n. s.* [*niais*, French; from *niasso*, Italian; applied to any young bird, i. e. a nestling, *e nido*; not from the Teut. *ey*, an egg, as some etymologists have asserted. Our own word was sometimes formerly written *ny as*.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

An outcry of children, little *eyases* that cry out. *Shakespeare.*

EX'AS.* *adj.* Unfledged.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things are now contained, found any being-place, Ere fitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

EX'AS-MUSKET.† *n. s.* [French, *mouchet*; Ital. *muschetto*.] A young unfledged hawk, of the kind called sparrow-hawk, the smallest of the species.

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas-musket*; what news with you? *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Winds.*

EYE.† *n. s.* [Icel. and Goth. *augo*, from the Icel. *eiga*, to inspect nicely, according to *Serenius*; Sax. *eaz*; Dutch, *oog*; Scottish, *ee*, pl. *eene*. Obsolete plural *eyen*, and *eyne*; now, *eyes*.

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof of the easier. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine, Those clouds removed, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself, That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself, Not going from itself; but *eyes* opposed, Salute each other with each other's form.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*
As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprise, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*.

EYE

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the rolls of fame. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal. iii. 1.*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakespeare.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deut. xxviii. 34.*
He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs, xiii. 9.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison, Freeholder.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Speccator.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgement. *Tatler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison, Spect.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom.

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceiris in his *eye*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Misdo not my constancy, and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Esrange.*
This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

EYE

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize. *Shakspeare.*

That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the eye of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

Though he in all the people's eyes seem'd great, Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen; And be, in eye of every exercise, Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shakspeare.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather by pressing out eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton, Opticks.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's eye? *South, Serm.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny. — With an eye of green in't. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

15. Power of perception.

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph. i.*

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deut. xvi. 19.*

EYE.* *n. s.* [Teut. *ey*, an egg. Wicliffe uses *eye* for egg.] A brood; as, an eye of pheasants.

To EYE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pull many a lady I've ey'd with best regard. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The kitchen Malkin pins Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck, Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush, Modest as morning, when she coldly eyes The youthful Phœbus. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve, And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd, Had it been only coveting to eye That sacred fruit. *Milton, P. I.*

Such a story, as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to eye him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to eye her pursuing enemy. *More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire, With lessons how to observe and eye her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies, And catch the manners flying as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when snatches sing, And foremost in the circle eye a king. *Pope, Horace.*

2. To watch maliciously.

Saul eyed David from that day and forward. *1 Sam. xviii. 9.*

EYE

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Since my becomings kill me when they do not, Eye well to you. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

EYEBALL.† *n. s.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible To every eyeball else. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Courteous gentlemen, if the brow of a military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs, let his wounds speak better than his words. *Brown, and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs roll; This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride Turns you from sound philosophy aside, Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll, And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope, Horace.*

EYEBEAM.* *n. s.* [eye and beam.] A beam or glance from the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not To those fresh morning drops upon the rose, As thy eyebeams. *Shakspeare, Love, L. Lost.*

Then let thine eyebeams grace infuse in mine. *Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. E. r. b.*

EYEBRIGHT.† *n. s.* [euphrasia, Lat.] A plant, called by Milton *euphrasy*.

And in some open place, that to the sun doth lye, He fumitoric gets, and eye-bright for the eye. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

EYEBRIGHTENING.* *adj.* [eye and brighten.] Clearing the sight.

As it had been some eyebrightening electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

EYEBROW. *n. s.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover, Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad Made to his mistress' eyebrow. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev. xiv. 9.*

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray on the Creation.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head, And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red; He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare, And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

EYED.† *adj.* [from eye.] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity, Although disfigured, a well-eyed man May happily discover. *Spenser.*

Leah was tender-eyed. *Gen. xxix. 17.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool, To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield To Christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

EYEDROP. *n. s.* [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaff but blood, Would by beholding him have waaked his knife With gentle eyedrops. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

EYER.* *n. s.* [from eye.] One who looks on another with attention.

The suitor was a diligent eyer of her. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 47.*

EYEGLANCE.† *n. s.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not; For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyeglance at him shot. *Spenser, R. Q.*

Therewith they steep through amorous eyeglances, Armies of loves still flying to and fro. *Spenser, Hymn of Beauty.*

EYE

Hail, sovereign queen of secrets, who hast power
To call the fiercest tyrant from his rage,
And weep unto a girl; that hast the might,
Even with an eye-glance, to choke Mars' drum,
And turn the alarm to whispers.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

EYEGLASS. *n. s.* [*eye and glass.*] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your eyeglass
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass.

Newton.

EYEGLUTTING. *adj.* [*eye and glut.*] Feasting the eye to satiety.

Mammon, said he, thy godhead's vaunt is vain,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet such eyeglutting gain
Proffer thy gifts!

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 9.

EYELASH. *n. s.* [*eye and lash.*] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS. *adj.* [*from eye.*] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves.

Milton, S. A.

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the eyeless guide.

Addison.

Poor eyeless pilgrim.

Philips.

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyeless face.

Pope, Odyssey.

EYELET. *n. s.* [*eyellet, French, a little eye.*] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made eyelet holes to draw it close.

Wiseman, Surg.

EYELIAD. *n. s.* [*Fr. oëillade.*] An eyegance; an eyebeam.

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious eyeliads.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

She gave strange eyeliads, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

EYELID. *n. s.* [*eye and lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!

When on each eyelid sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit.

Spenser, Sonnets.

On my eyelids is the shadow of death.

Job, xvi. 16.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;
The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat

Upon the next live creature that it sees.

Shakespeare.

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the sight;

And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night.

Dryden.

EYEOFFENDING. *adj.* [*eye and offend.*] That hurts or offends the eye.

Like a cloistress, she will velvet walk,
And water once a day her chamber round

With eye-offending brims.

Shakespeare, Tim. Night.

Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

Shakespeare, K. John.

EYE

EYOT. *n. s.* A little island. See **EX** and **EIGHT**.
It seems just, that the eyots or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the pistry and the soil.

Blackstone.

EYEPEASING. *adj.* [*eye and please.*] Gratifying the sight.

Corneliness, the child of order sweet,
Enamels it with her eye-pleasing rays.

Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, st. 113.

The gardens are also filled with variety of sweet and eye-pleasing flowers.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.

EYESALVE. *n. s.* [*eye and salve.*] Ointment for the eyes.

Anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see.

Revel. iii. 18.

Purge with sovereign eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us.

Milton, of Ref. in England.

EYESERVANT. *n. s.* [*eye and servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. *n. s.* [*eye and service.*] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with eyeservice, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart.

Col. iii. 22.

EYESHOT. *n. s.* [*eye and shot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the other windows.

Dryden.

I have preserved many a young man from her eyes by this means.

Speccator.

EYESIGHT. *n. s.* [*eye and sight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompenced me according to my cleanness in his eyesight.

a Sam. xxii. 25.

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;

Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale.

Shakespeare.

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestic ease,

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad.

Milton, S. A.

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopata, where these events happened.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

He blinds the wise, gives eyesight to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind.

Dryden.

EYESORE. *n. s.* [*eye and sore.*] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tied itself to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become new, at length, an eyesore, or a galling to the ears that hear it?

Hobbes.

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And eyesore to our solemn festival.

Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.

As soon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that eyesore.

Clarendon.

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman.

L'Estrange.

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an eyesore in his whole body.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

EYESPOTTED. *adj.* [*eye and spot.*] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain.

Spenser.

EYESTRING. *n. s.* [*eye and string.*] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestrings, crackt them, to look upon him.

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, for their gums be red, and the eyestrings runny.

Shakespeare, Tim. Night.

E Y E

EYETOOTH. *n. s.* [*eye* and *tooth*.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called *canini*, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EYEWINK. *n. s.* [*eye* and *wink*.] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWITNESS. *n. s.* [*eye* and *witness*.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty.

2 Peter, i. 16.

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood

Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd.

Milton, P. L.

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve.

Addison on the Christ. Religion.

E Y R

EYRE.† *n. s.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only, which Bracton in many places calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowel.*

Some of the judges of the bench, or of the grand *eyre*.

Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, (1649,) p. 187.

EYRY.† *n. s.* [from *ey*, Teut. an egg; *cyry*, i. e. eggery. See **AERIE**.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

Hawks of different kinds, and not of the same *eyrie* or nest.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 119.

The eagle, and the stork,

On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.

Milton, P. L.

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,

Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Dryden.

Our farmer was himself the man, that last year plundered the eagle's *cyrie*.

Gray to Dr. Wharton.

F.

F A B

F, † A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, (except in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced like *v*;) formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is *V*, which, in the Icelandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

This letter is derived to us from the Romans, who adopted it from the Æolians; among whom it is called *digamma*. See *DIGAMMA*.

FA.* [In musick.] One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of musick; *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

O, these eclipses do portend these divisions! *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *mi*! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FABA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE. *n. s.* [*fable*, Fr. *fabula*, Lat.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all these *fable* makers,
He never sow'd on Almain acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison, Spect.*

F A B

5. A lie; a vicious falsehood. This sense is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

To FA'BLE. † *v. n.* [old Fr. *fabler*; Lat. *fabello*.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
To say verity, and not to *fable*;

We are a merry rout, or else a rabble,
Or company, or, by a figure, chorus,
That for thy dignity will dance a morris.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

She *fables* not; I feel that I do fear

Her words set off by some superiour power. *Milton, Comus.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,

Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell

Thou *fablest*. *Milton, P. L.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton, P. L.*

FA'BLEM. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!

Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER. † *n. s.* [from *fable*; old Fr. *fablor*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories; "a teller of fables." *Huloet.*

The courtier ought to give credit neither to funeral sermons, nor to Gallobelgicus, or other such idle *fablers*.

Stafford's Niobe, (1611.) p. 20.

The bold legends of lying *fablers*. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 130.*

To FA'BRICATE. † *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct; to frame. *Cookeram.*

New fancied and new *fabricated* republicks.

Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated*.

FABRICATION. *n. s.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

F A B

FA'BRICATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fabricator*; old Fr. *fabricateur*.] One who builds, constructs, or frames.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

The Almighty fabricator of the universe doth nothing in vain. *Howell, Lett. iii. 9.*

The translator or fabricator of the works of Ovidian. *Mason on Church Musick, p. 191.*

FA'BRICK.† *n. s.* [*fabric* or *fabrique*, old Fr. *fabrica*, Lat.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricked* already to our hands. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BRILE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *fabrile*; Lat. *fabrilis*.] Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter. *Cotgrave.*

FA'BULIST.† *n. s.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

For the most part, when better evidence fails us, we lay the crime to the charge of Fortune, who very fitly by the *fabulist* is represented with a great complaint in her mouth upon that occasion.

Dudley, Ld. North, Light to Paradise, (1682,) p. 93.
Quitting *Æsop* and the *fabulists*, he copies Boccaccio.

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Croxal, Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*fabulosité*, old Fr. *fabulositas*, Lat.] Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous invention. *Huot.*

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison, Spect.*

FA'BULOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

These gods [Hymen, Comus, Hebe, &c.] so *fabulously* and foolishly made—they did celebrate in hymns.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 667.

Figuring the place from whence, as I have been, not *fabulously*, informed, the honourable family of the Radcliffe first took their name. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Giants—*fabulously* supposed begotten by spirits upon Diodorian's or Danaus' daughters.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. 8. 8.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'BULOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fabulous*.] Invention of fables. *Sherwood.*

The *fabulousness* of the heroical age of Greece. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. i. 6.*

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed.

Johnson, Journey West. Islands.

F A C

FA'BURDEN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fauvbourdon*.] In musick, simple counterpoint.

The fresh descent, pricksong, counterpoint, and *faburden*.

Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. iii. M. 8.

FACADE.* *n. s.* [French.] Front. A word of late, much used in speaking of buildings.

King Henry the Seventh—standing at the *facade* or western portal of a Gothick church. *Warton.*

FACE. *n. s.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses's face shone. *Exod. xxxiv. 35.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In ev'ry *face* I found a dart. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Kickt out, we set the best *face* on't we could. *Dryden, Virg.*

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen. ii. 6.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek. xli. 14.*

5. Visible state of affairs.

He look'd and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton, P. L.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *B. Jonson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Presence; sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face*. *Numb. xix. 3.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden, Iliad.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking, by his *face*,
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them; a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen.

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *L'Estrange.*

9. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!
Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

FACE to FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers face to face. *Acts, xxv. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies. Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face. *1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

To FACE. *† v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Fair Margaret knows,
That Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.

2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.*

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*

To FACE. *† v. n.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll face
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with down.

Here's a villain that would face me down
He met me on the mart. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

We trosp'd the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Because he walk'd against his will,
He fac'd men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. With out also, which Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice.

Now, face out your matter with a card of ten.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543.) p. 59.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to face the matter out.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

4. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

5. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleurre is faced with marble. *Addison.*

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. To turn up a garment with facings of a different colour. See FACING.

Granio. Thou hast faced many things.
Taylor. I have. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.*

FA'CECLOTH. ** n. s.* [face and cloth.] A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

The facecloth is of great antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us that, after the closing of the eyes, a linen cloth was put over the face of the deceased. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

More bitter must have been the anguish of the latter, standing by the coffin; when, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the facecloth. *Seward's Lett. i. 249.*

FACED. ** adj.* [from face.] Denoting the sort of countenance; as, "plump-faced." *Sherwood.*

Usually in composition.

The ill-faced owl. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Every ill-faced husband, *Benam. and Fl. Philister.*

VOL. II.

FACILE. *adj.* [from face.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. s.* [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. s.* [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

FA'CET. *n. s.* [facette, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets. *Bacon.*

FACE'TE. ** adj.* [Lat. *facetus*.] Gay; cheerful; witty. See FACETELY.

FACE'TELY. ** adv.* Wittily; merrily.

The eyes — are the chief seats of love, as James Lernutius hath facetely expressed in an elegant ode.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 470.

FACE'TENESS. ** n. s.* [from *facete*.] Wit; pleasant representation.

Parables — work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing, by reason of that *faceteness*, and wittiness, which is many times found in them. *Hales, Rem. p. 133.*

FACETIOUS. *adj.* [facetieux, French; *facetia*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Gon. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

Facetiousness is allowable, when it is the most proper instrument of exposing things, apparently base and vile, to due contempt. *Barrow, Serm. on Ephes. v. 4.*

Much *facetiousness* passes betwixt the Frere and the Sompnour. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 455.*

FA'CILE. *adj.* [facile, French; *facilis*, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work facile and delightful. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more facile and commodious. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;

I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *B. Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facile thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too facile then, thou did'st not much gainsay;
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton, P. L.*

Since Adam and his facile consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton, P. L.*

Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

F A C

FA'CILELY.* *adv.* [from *facile*.] Easily. *Huloet.*
Seeing the one might be as *facilly* impetrate as the other.

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 227.

FA'CILENESS.* *n. s.* [from *facile*.] Easiness to be persuaded to good or bad.

Alas,

That *facile* hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facileness* befriend!

Beaumont's Psyche, xv. 175.

To FAC'ILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITATION.* *n. s.* [from *facilitate*.] The act of making easy, of freeing from impediments.

A *facilitation* towards fidelity,

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 118.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce, or the mensuration of time?

Johnson, Rambler, No. 103.

FAC'ILITY. *n. s.* [*facilité*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason should have ability

To hold these worldly things in such proportion,

As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good nature; tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINEROUS.† See **FACINOROUS.**

FA'CI'NG.† *n. s.* [from *To face*.]

1. An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Wotton.*

A garment which had a border at the bottom, and a *facings* at the hands of another colour, different from the garment. *Bp. Patrick on Gen. xxxvii. 3.*

2. Simply, a covering.

F A C

Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and belting the hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose some assistance from an artificial *facing*, they must have been visible at a vast distance. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 67.*

FACINOROUS.† *adj.* [Lat. *facinus*, *facinoris*. In Shakspeare the corrupt spelling of *facinorious* is found in an old copy of the play, which Dr. Johnson considers as the poet's own mistake in regard to the word. No example of *facinorous* is given by Dr. Johnson; but the word about Shakspeare's time was not uncommon.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he is of a most *facinorous* spirit, that will not acknowledge it to be the very hand of heaven. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

The more *facinorous* malefactors.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. K. Rich. III. p. 28.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 131.*

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinorous*.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACSIMILE.* *n. s.* [Latin; an abbreviation of *factum simile*, i. e. made like.] An exact copy.

You should publish these [exemplars of various modes of writing] in drawings, copied *per factum simile*.

Pownall on Antiq. Lett. to Askle, p. 178.

A *fac simile* of the first page of an ancient manuscript of St. John's Gospel. *Archæologia, xvi. 21.*

FACT.† *n. s.* [*faict*, French; *factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South, Sermon.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws

Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:

Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,

'Tis love of honour and his country's good;

The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Lat.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;

If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd

Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He has been known to commit outrages,

And cherish *factions*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed.

2 Mac. iv. 3.

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

There is among you envying, and strife, and dissensions, [in the margin, *factions*.]

1 Cor. iii. 3.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves.

Clarendon.

FACTIONARY. *n. s.* [*factionnaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always factionary of the party of your general. Shakespeare, Coriol.

FACTIONER.* *n. s.* [from *faction*.] One of a faction. All the *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions*, iv. 12.

FACTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *faction*.] One who promotes faction, or discord.

We live with Puritans, and opposite *factionists*, that have the cross of Christ in as great contempt and despite, as ever had Julian or any Pagan. *Montagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 271.

Some busy *factionists* of the meaner sort. *Bp. Hall, Rom.* p. 419.

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, Fr.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower, And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon In *factious* opposition. *Milton, P. I.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party. *Sherwood.*

The *factiousness*, disobedience, and disorders of the nonconformists. *Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng.* p. 499.

FACITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FACTIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *factus*.] Having the power to make.

You are, creator-like, *factive*, not destructive. *Bacon, Lett. to James I.*

FACTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge And kingly government of this your land; Not as protector, steward, substitute, Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord, T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

You all three, The senators alone of this great world, Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh, Apology.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factory* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intronisation of all sorts, sects and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne, He made all countries where he came his own; And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway, A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORAGE.* *n. s.* [from *factor*.] In commerce, wages or commission for agency in purchasing goods.

FACTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *factor*.] A factory. *Sherwood.*

FACTORY.† *n. s.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place. They humbly conceive, that the settlement of chaplains in our British *factories*, at Smyrna and Aleppo, is allowed by the Turks as a right due by the law of nations. *Merchants at Leghorn, Pet. to Q. Anne*, 1710.

3. A place where any thing is made. Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence. *Brown, Chr. Mur.* i. 20.

FACTOTUM.† *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Lat.] It is used likewise in burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

Tip. Art thou the dominus? *Host.* Factotum here, sir. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

FACTURE.† *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing; workmanship. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

There is no doubt but that the *facture*, and framing, of the inward parts, is as full of difference as the outward. *Bacon on Learning*, B. 2.

FA'ULTY. *n. s.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides, Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *Locke.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton, P. I.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power. The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Willins.*

4. [In physick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or

F A D

another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind.

Quincy.

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. Clarendon.

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not shew it others. Locke.

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. Swift.

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know

My *faculties* nor person, yet will be

The chronicles of my doing. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

He would — in requital ope his leathern scrip,

And shew me simples of a thousand names,

Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*. Milton, Comus.

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan

Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been

So clear in his great office, that his virtues

Will plead like angels. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. Hooker.

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FACUND.† *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin; *facond*, old French.] Eloquent. Dict.

Nature —

With *faconde* voice said, Hold your tongues there.

Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, v. 521.

FACUNDITY.* *n. s.* [Latin, *facunditas*.] Eloquence. Cockeram.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.], To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE.† *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather the Latin *vado*; and the primary sense of *fade*, formerly written also *vade*, is to disappear instantaneously; of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.]

1. To disappear instantaneously. See also *To VADE*. He stands amazed how he thence should *fade*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 15.

It *faded* on the crowing of the cock. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

His imperfect good desires, his *fading* resolutions.

South, Sermon. viii. 51.

3. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald.

Boyle on Colours.

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. Woodward on Possils.

4. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. Is. i. 30.

5. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other

F A G

default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. Locke.

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself

Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. Addison, Cato.

6. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. Is. xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. Locke.

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows

Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose.

Gay, Fable.

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;

And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is.

Shakespeare.

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,

Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.

Dryden.

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,

And all the *faded* family of care.

Garth, Dispensary.

To FADGE.† *v. n.* [zezezan, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;

And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me.

Shakespeare.

Clothes I must get, this fashion will not *fadge* with me.

Beaumont and F. Wit without Money.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together.

Milton, Doct. and Disciph. of Divorce.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,

But only by the ears engag'd;

That dogs that snarl about a bone,

And play together when they've none.

Hudibras.

3. To succeed; to hit.

All this will not *fadge*! Milton, Reason of Church Gov. B. 1.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. I. Extrange.

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FA'DING.* *n. s.* [from *fade*.] Decay; weakness; loss of strength. Sherwood.

FA'DINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fading*.] Decay; proneness to *fade*.

The *fadingness* of beauty is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailty.

W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. II. (1654,) p. 231.

Since it [joy] was merely earthly, it must needs partake of the *fadingness* of its original. Decay of Chr. Piety, (1667,) p. 203.

FA'DY.* *adj.* [from *fade*.] Wearing away; decaying.

Survey those walls in *fady* texture clad.

Shenstone, Economy, P. III.

FE'CAL.* *adj.* [from *feces*.] Denoting excrements; as, "*fecal* matter."

FANCES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlements after distillation and infusion. Quincy.

To FA'FFLE.* *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; unless a corruption of *famble*, which is probable. See *To FAMBLE*.] To stammer. Barret's Alvearie, 1580, where under the present word, reference is made to *stammer*; and there *maffle* occurs in the definition. Thus in the north of England *faffle* and *maffle* are both used to denote hesitating in speech.

To FAG. *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-held his force till the Italian begun to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. Mackenzie's Lives.

To FAG.* *v. a.* To beat. A vulgar expression.

F A I

FAG.* n. s. [from the verb.] A slave; one who works hard. It is a colloquial expression; nor is *fag*, either as a verb or substantive in this sense, seriously used by good writers.

From the above teasing and tormenting the junior scholars, has originated the present custom of having *fags* at Eton school, i. e. little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones.

Brand, Popular Antiquities.

FAG.* n. s. [perhaps from the Sax. *feagan*, to join together.] A knot or excrescency in cloth, used in the stat. 4. Edw. IV. c. 1. It is also used for the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth. See **FAG-END**.

FAG-END.† n. s. [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.
2. In naval language, the end of any rope untwisted by frequent usage, which is secured from being further loosened by winding a piece of small line round it.

3. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

The kitchen, and gutters, and other offices of noise and drudgery are at the *fag-end*. *Howell, Lett.* (1619), i. ii. 8.

At the world's *fag-end*—

A land—doth lie. *Fanshawe, Poems*, p. 318.

It seems, Mr. Hobbes, by the *fag-end* of your book Of Body in English, that you have a mind to say your lesson.

Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, p. 1.

When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fag-end* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier on Envy*.

FAGOT.† n. s. [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French. Caseneuve pretends that the word comes from the Lat. *fagus*, a beech-tree, the first *fagots* being, as he says, made of the wood of this tree. Others think it connected with the Lat. *fasciculus*, a bundle; *fascicularia*, bundles of wood.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame.

Fairfax.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts on the Mind*.

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addison*.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

There were several other counterfeit books upon the upper shelves, which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.

Addison, Spect. No. 37.

To FAGOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking-work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.

Dryden, Abs. and Archib.

To FAIL. v. n. [*faillir*, French; *faeln*, Welsh; *Pezron*.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up.

Job, xiv. 11.

Wherefore should not strength and might

There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakest prove

Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable? *Milton, P. L.*

Where the credit and money *fail*, bawter alone must do.

Loeche.

F A I

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Ps. xli. 1.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create.

Milton, P. L.

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods

And this empyreal substance cannot *fail*.

Milton, P. L.

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,

Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,

Least the remembrance of his grief should *fail*.

Addison.

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,

Their heads should have gone off. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Both he that helpeth shall *fail*, and he that is holpen shall

fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Is. xxxi. 3.*

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Is. lvii. 16.*

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must *fail*,

Dependant made.

Milton, P. L.

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause to approve

The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek

Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*.

Milton, P. L.

I perceive

Thy mortal sight to *fail*: objects divine

Must needs impair and weary human sense.

Milton, P. L.

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon*.

All these puissant legions, whose exile

Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend.

Milton, P. L.

This jest was first of th' other house's making,

And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking.

Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke*.

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*

Of the right casket, never in my life

To woo a maid in way of marriage.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

At least our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought

All like himself rebellious.

Milton, P. L.

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *ailing* proceeds

from failings in the administration.

J. Estrange.

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison, Guardian*.

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or Nature *fail'd* in me, and left some part

Not proof enough such object to sustain.

Milton, P. L.

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake*.

To FAIL.† v. a.

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *faile* them. *Sidney*.

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;

But little may such guile thee now avail,

If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*.

Spenser, F. Q.

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,
men's hearts *ailing* them for fear.

Luke, xxi. 26.

Nor could the muse defend

Her son; so *fail* not thou who thee implores.

Milton, P. L.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold

And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, shrink and fear.

Milton, P. L.

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *J. Estrange*.

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision before hand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.

1 Kings, ii. 4.

5. To deceive; to cheat. [A Latinism, *fallere*.] Obsolete.

So lively and so like, that living sense it *fail'd*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 46.

FAIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. *faillie*, a fault.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*

Of any point in't shall not only be

Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Jos. iii. 10.*

3. Deficiency; want.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjurd

From thy great *fail*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

4. Death; extinction.

How ground'd he his title to the crown

Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FA'ILANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *faillance*.] Omission; fault.

Our *failances* and aberrations. *Decay of Chr. Piety, Pref.*

FA'ILING.† *n. s.* [from *fail*.]

1. Decay.

A trembling heart, and *fauling* of eyes, and sorrow of mind.

Deut. xxviii. 65.

2. Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;

The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FA'ILURE. *n. s.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN.† *adj.* [Icel. *feigin*, Su. *fagna*, Goth. *faginon*, to be glad, to rejoice; Sax. *ægman*, the same, and *æggn*, glad.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. It thus occurs also among the words of our northern counties given by Ray; and was thus formerly in our lexicography: "to be *fayne* or well pleased," Prompt. Parv. What is rendered *fain* in one of our translations of the Psalms, is in the other greatly *rejoice*.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,

Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Spenser, F. Q. Psalm lxxi. 21.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, "I was *fain* to do this," would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every wight to shroud it did constrain,

And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*. *Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh, Essays.*

- The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame

I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison, Cato.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,

Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

To FAINT.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson adopts, with Minshew and Skinner, the French *faner*, to fade, to wither, to die, as the origin of our word. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *faint* to be the past participle of the Sax. *fymgean*, which means, to grow musty, to spoil, to decay.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch

Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes,

That views the watry brede with thousand shews

Of painture vary'd; yet unskill'd to tell

Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down. *Judith, vii. 22.*

We are ready to faint with fasting. *1 Mac. iii. 17.*

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccles. xliii. 10.*

The imagination cannot be always alike constrained and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread

Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton, P. L.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,

And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Lest they *faint*

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,

All terror hide. *Milton, P. L.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me

To think what follows. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

F A I

FAINT, adj. [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple*.
Words pronounced at length; sounded *faint* and languid. *Swift*.

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*.

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton, Opticks*.
From her naked limbs of glowing white.

In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson*.

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle*.

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler*.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady.

Proverb in Camden's Remains.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden*.

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb. xii. 3*.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland*.

FAINTHEARTED, adj. [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *Is. vii. 4*.

They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks*.

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out.

Hudibras.

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches,
Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addison, Cato*.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, adv. [from *fainthearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner. *Sherwood*.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, n. s. [from *fainthearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

Sherwood.

There is no hold of *faintheartedness*, no lock against falsehood. *Archdeacon Arnway, Tabl. of Mod. (1661), p. 44*.

FAINTING, n. s. [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair. *Milton, S. A*.
These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wiseeman, Surgery*.

FAINTISH, adj. [from *faint*.] Beginning to grow faint; a colloquial expression.

FAINTISHNESS, n. s. [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbutnot on Air*.

FAINTLING, adj. [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull*.

FAINTLY, adv. [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:

F A I

Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh*.

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;

The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope*.

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*;
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*,
that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts*.

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her fix up as she lies. *Dryden*.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,

Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI*.

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;

Yet *faintly* ran into his work to enter. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale*.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;

So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham*.

FA'INTNESS, n. s. [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.

Esdr. xv. 15.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker*.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple*.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God. *Spenser*.

3. Timorousness; dejection.

Upon them, that are left alive of you, I will send a *faintness* into their hearts in the land of their enemies, and the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them. *Levit. xxvi. 36*.

The paleness of this flow'r

Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

FA'INTY, adj. [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

Esau — was *fainty*. *Genesis, xxv. 29. Matthew's Transl.*

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,

The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden, Virgil*.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;

The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where

To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden*.

FAIR, adj. [*fægen*, Saxon; *faur*, Danish; *fager*, Goth. *Feg*, in our northern dialect, is *fair*.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair*

seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what life *fair* hath made,

All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenser*.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11*.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,

But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,

She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;

If black, why nature, drawing of an antick,

Made a foul blot. *Shakspeare, Much Ado*.

Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny: the northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale*.

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambassador of a most *fair* mind. *Sidney*.

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,

And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakspeare*.

F A I

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches.

Ezek. xxxi. 7.

For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The fairest fruit, so these the fairest fame.

Young.

4. Clear; pure; clean.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water.

Bacon.

The table, at the communion time, having a *fair* white lincen cloth upon it.

Rubrick, Commun. Service.

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than that of the unwetted parts.

Boyle on Colours.

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;

Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Fair weather cometh out of the earth.

Job, xxxvii. 22.

About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm.

Clarendon.

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over.

Prior.

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out.

Raleigh, Essays.

O pity and shame, that they who to live well

Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint.

Milton, P. L.

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him.

Clarendon.

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests, he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death.

Temple.

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise.

Pope.

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray;
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite.

Dryden.

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means wrought
thereunto, acknowledged king Henry.

Spenser on Ireland.

For to reduce her by main force,

Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse.

Hudibras.

13. Mild: not severe.

Not only dost degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* dismissal;
But throw'st them lower than thou did'st exalt them high.

Milton, S. A.

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound so *fair*?
When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us,
we must be frighted into our duty.

L' Estrange.

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return.

Milton, P. L.

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot.
I looked for the jingular veins, opened the fairest, and took
away a dozen ounces of blood.

Shakespeare.
Wiseman.

17. Liberal; not narrow.

F A I

He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his *fair* livelihood far from neediness.

Carew.

FA'IR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one, though he gallop.

Locke.

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff *fair*.

Shakespeare.

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust.

L' Estrange.

In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;

And learn besides of flat'tery to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*.

Dryden.

His promise Palamon accepts, but pray'd

To keep it better than the first he made:

Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn;

For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.

Dryden.

Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,

And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies.

Dryden.

This promised *fair* at first:

Addison on Italy.

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee;
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny.

Collier on Popularity.

FAIR. *† n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,

He sought the conversation of the *fair*.

Dryden, Fub.

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*.

Speclator.

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together.

Arbuthnot.

3. Fairness, applied to things. Not now in use.

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair*
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighbour air.

Marston, Satires.

4. Fairness, applied to persons. Obsolete. Pope changed the word, in the first of the following passages, without authority, to *face*.

Let no face be kept in mind,

But the *fair* of Rosalind.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

My decay'd *fair*

A sunny look of his would soon repair.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

FAIR. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *fiere*; modern, *foire*; *feriae*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in thy *fairs*.

Ezek. xxvii. 12.

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*.

Dryden.

The ancient Nundine, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

FA'IRING. *n. s.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,

If *fairings* come thus plentifully in.

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers.

B. Jonson.

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose;

F A I

How pedlars stalls with glittering toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay, Pastorals.*

FA'IRISH.* *adj.* [from *fair*.] Reasonably fair; passable; so so. *Cotgrave in V. Bellastre.*

FA'IRLY.† *adv.* [from *fair*. Sax. *prægnlice*.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

Pass ye away thou inhabitant of Saphir, [in the margin, thou that dwellest *fairly*.] *Micah, i. 11.*

Waiting till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Royle.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your design.
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

9. Softly; gently.

But sober Guyon hearing him so rayle,
Though somewhat moved in his mighty heart,
Yet with strong reason master'd passion fraile,
And passed *fairly* forth. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 40.*

But here she comes; I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may, her business here. *Milton, Comus.*

FA'IRNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fair*, Sax. *prægnnes*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair ambassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury, Sermon Pref.*

3. Clearness; not foulness; as "fairness of weather."

Barret.

FAIRSPOKEN.† *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subletwitted and a marvellous *fairstspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superiour he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

F A I

From his cradle

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,
Exceeding wise, *fairstspoken*, *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.*
These his *fairstspoken* words shall be here *fairly* confronted. *Milton, Rinaldo.*

He is one of the *fairstspoken* swordmen that David speaks of,
"whose words are softer than butter, and yet are they very swords." *Hammond, Works, iv. 470.*

FA'IRY.† *n. s.* [pephð, Saxon; *fee*, French.]

"Ab Æga, terra, sit & pēga Macedonum dialecto; unde *ivagoi*, *ivægoi*, & Romanis *inferi*, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratiqu; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *καταχθονιοι δαιμονες*, sive dii manes." *Baxter's Glossary.* So far Dr. Johnson. But the Sax. *pephð* will not apply in the sense of a *spirit* to these pretended beings; for it means the mind or soul. Perhaps the old Fr. *faerie*, a fantom, a spectre, is the parent of our word. The French word is sometimes written *féerie*, and Borel derives it from the ancient *fée*, a nymph, and also a diviner. The French have likewise the old verb *faer*, to enchant. See *Lacombe* and *Roquefort*. Probably from the Lat. *faturo*. "Par *féerie*," says *Cotgrave*, is "by appointment of the *fairies*;" which also he renders *fatal* and *destined*. Some indeed suppose the Latin *fatum* to be the etymon; whence *fata*, in Italian, a fairy, witch, or enchantress; and the low Lat. *fada*, a kind of demon. The French *fae* or *fee* is also found to have been used for a diviner or enchanter. The Irish *faidh* is a foreteller, a prophet. *Fairy* has been, after all, considered as derived from the east, that is, from the *peri*, the imaginary beings of the Persians. See *ELF* and *FAY*.]

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakespeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about,
And fairylike too pinch the unclean knight;
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread
In shape profane. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering these ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons, hear! *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'IRY. adj.

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were
gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves
and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, spight of spights,
We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish apights. *Shakespeare.*

FA'IRYLIKE.* *adj.* Imitating the practice of fairies.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, *fairylike*, to pinch the unclean knight.
Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

FA'IRYSTONE. n. s. [*fairy* and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel pits.

F A I

FA'ISIBLE.* See **FEASIBLE.**

FAITH. † *n. s.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin. So Dr. Johnson traces our word. Mr. Horne Tooke asserts, that it is the third person singular of the indicative of the Sax. verb *fægan*, to engage, to covenant. viz. *fæð*; and that our word was formerly written *faieth*, which indeed was common enough. Others consider it as connected with the Greek *πίστις*, persuasion, belief.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief.

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Hooker.*

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Jam. ii. 17.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die; One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; the *credenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts, xxiv. 24.*
This is the catholic *faith*. *Ath. Creed, Comm. Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Prior.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her *faith*, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in mere verity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut. xxxii. 20.*

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakspeare.*

FAITH.* *adv.* A colloquial expression, meaning in truth, verily, on my *faith*.

Faith, like enough. *Beaumont and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. s.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere: A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

FA'ITHFUL. *adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

F A I

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgement,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers, xii. 7.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

FA'ITHFULLY. † *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

Thus shall ye do in the fear of the Lord, *faithfully*, and with a perfect heart. *2 Chron. xix. 9.*
Beloved, thou doest *faithfully* whatsoever thou doest to the brethren, and to strangers. *3 John, ver. 5.*

2. With full confidence in God.

He that hath my word, let him speak my word *faithfully*. *Jerem. xxiii. 28.*

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden, Ovid.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South, Sermon.*

7. In Shakspeare, according to Warburton, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in their mouth; their inward part is very wickedness. *Psalms v. 9.*
The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [*faith* and *less*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Abdiel, faithful found;

Among the *faithless*.Milton, *P. L.*FAITHLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

Fair Italy's *faithlessness*.Donne, *Poems*, p. 148.Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.Edwards, *Can. of Cril.* p. 318.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAITOUR.† *n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *faitour*, sometimes a slothful person, sometimes a factor. Minsheu pretends that it is a corruption of *faisseurs*, i. e. *factores*, doers. Dr. Johnson merely notices *faitard* as the supposed original, which means *idle*, *slothful*.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltron; a vagabond; an evil doer. Obsolete.

Those *faitours* little regarden their charge,
While they, letting their sheep run at large,
Passen their time, that should be sparely spent,
In lustihede and wanton merymont. Spenser, *Shep. Cal. May*.

Into new woes unweating I was cast,

By this false *faitour*.Spenser, *F. Q.*Down! down, dogs! down, *faitors*!Shakespeare, *K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

Another took the gain:

Faitour! that reapt the pleasure of another's pain.P. Fletcher, *Pisc. Eclog.* v. 12.FAKE. *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope.

Harris.

FA'KIR.* See FAQUIR.

FALCA'DE. *n. s.* [from *falcx*, *falcis*, Latin.]

A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop.

Farrier's Dict.

FALCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*.

Harris.

FALCA'TION. *n. s.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind.

Brown.

FAL'CHION. *n. s.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French *fauchon*.]

A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,

I would have made them skip: I am old now.

Shakespeare.

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;

The sounding trumpet every soul inspires.

Dryden, *Æn.*

What sighs and tears

Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows turne

His cleaving *falchion*!

Philips.

FA'LCON. *n. s.* [*falcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato sive adunca*, from the *falcated* or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,

O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,

Dost on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,

Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far.

Sidney.

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble *falcon*.

Wulton.

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,

And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd.Dryden, *Juv.*Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,

Smite with her varying plumage, spare the dove?

Pope.

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.

Harris.

FA'LCONER. *n. s.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,

To lure this tarsel gentle back again.

Shakespeare.

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks.

Temple.

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly.

Dryden, *Don Sebast.*A *falc'ner* Henry is, when Emma hawks;

With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.

Prior.

FA'LCONET. *n. s.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

Harris.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.

Knolles.

FA'LCONRY.* *n. s.* [*falconnerie*, Fr.] The art of breeding and training hawks.

In vain you expect much information "*de re accipitraria*," of *falconry*, hawks or hawking, from very ancient Greek or Latin authors; that art being either unknown, or so little advanced among them.

Sir T. Brown, *Miscell.* p. 111.

FA'LDAGE. *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freefold.

Harris.

FA'LDREE. *n. s.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of *faldage*.

Dict.

FA'LDING.† *n. s.* [pealb, Sax. a kind of coarse cloth Skinner; a sort of *fold* or *wrapper*, as we may suppose, like the Irish mantle, *fallin*, which Giraldus Cambrensis describes in low Latin by "*phalingis laneis*." *Faldones* in low Latin also signify coarse garments. V. Du Cange in voce.] A kind of coarse cloth.

All in a gowne of *falding* to the knees.Chaucer's *Shipman*, *Prol. C. T.*

FA'LDSTOOL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *faudesteuil*; low Lat. *faldisterium*; from the Sax. *palb*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair.

At the right side of the east window, on the wall, are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*, with three sons behind him.

Ashmole's *Berk.* i. 10.

To FALL.† *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fain*. [peallan, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence.

Deut.

F A L

I shall *fall*

Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth.

1 Sam. xxviii. 20.

That is a step,

On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands.

Acts, xii. 7.

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them.

Burnet.

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *fall*eth off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree.

Is. xxxiv. 4.

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on.

Cheyne.

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief.

Heb. iv. 11.

They brought scandal

To Israel; diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols.

Milton, S. A.

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord.

Dryden.

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf!

Shakespeare.

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy
right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.

Psal. xci. 7.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you
by the sword.

Lev. xxvi. 7.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*.

Milton, P. I.

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.

Dryden, Æn.

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished,
when their oppressions and extortions were taken away.

Davies.

He first the fate of Cæsar did foreteli,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.

Dryden, Virg.

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace: to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business

With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour!

Shakespeare.

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What man could do,

Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent.

Addison, Cato.

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the
keys which brought him in, and shut him out.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

F A L

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have
fallen thereby into great inconveniences.

Dryden.

14. To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the en-
tire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt.

Hammond.

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into
so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve it-
self unmixed with the lake.

Addison on Italy.

The best men *fall* under the severest pressures.

Wake.

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the *As* *fell* to two
otnecs in the first Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy,
to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

16. To decrease; to shrink; to fall away.

A good leg will *fall*; a straight back will stoop.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.

17. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, the river falls.

18. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *fall*eth, men generally break no more
ground than will supply their own turn.

Carew.

But now her price is *fall'n*.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, till industry
and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the
kingdom the riches it had formerly.

Locke.

19. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall*
under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth
fall under computation.

Bacon.

20. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion
I have of it, but thy own.

Locke.

21. To decline from violence to calmness, from intemperance to remission.

He was stirr'd,

And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience.

Shakespeare.

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd.

Dryden, Æn.

22. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,

Killing care and grief of heart,

Fall asleep, or hearing die.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys and best soldiers,
and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians,
fell into such a rage that he curs'd Barbarossa.

Kneller.

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she *fell*
distracted.

Temple.

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,

Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,

I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;

Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue.

Dryden, Pers.

And have you known none in health who have pited you;
and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into
this distemper?

Wake, Prep. for Death.

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man, *falling*
asleep.

Atterbury.

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,

As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.

Addison, Cato.

For as his own bright image he survey'd,

He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade.

Addison, Ovid.

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I
longed to imitate him.

Blount to Pope.

23. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let
not thy countenance *fall*.

Judith, vi. 9.

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye
shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the
answer ye shall receive.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

F A L

I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison, Cato.*

24. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest, me hither brought:
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought.

• *Waller.*

25. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did
suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*.

Hpoker.

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his
doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents,
which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope I shall make shift to
go without him. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

O, how feeble is man's power,

That if good fortune *fall*,

Cannot add another hour,

Nor a lost hour recall!

Donne.

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
'I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you.

Dryden.

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen*
to my share. *Swift.*

26. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys

Seek Percy and thyself about the field;

But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,

I will assay thee.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spar-
tans by thought and design. *Swift.*

27. To come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed
fully six, but are deficient to 44"; which deficiency, in 134
years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be
seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of
the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now
about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of
odes. *Fellon on the Classics.*

28. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing
walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison, Spect.*

29. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls*
to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses.

Shakspeare.

And the mixt multitude *fell* a lusting.

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the

point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short
question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he
falls to his food immediately. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the
most part of the Deliones. *L'Estrange.*

30. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every
part of it in a lively manner. *Addison, Spect.*

31. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *1 Chron. xxvii. 24.*

32. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province
should *fall* into their hands. *Knoller, Hist. of the Turks.*

33. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,

The people's parent, he protected all.

Pope, Odyssey.

Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the
people of Ireland. *Swift.*

34. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all.

Acts, xix. 17.

F A L

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:

I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost

In pleasing dreams.

Addison, Cato.

35. To become the property of any one by lot, chance,
inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts,
are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,

Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Then 'tis most like

The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth.

Shakspeare.

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and instructor was.

Denham.

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would
have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it.

Addison.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,

I look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope.

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their
vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and scribeschals.

Swift.

36. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with
your lordship's interest. *Addison on Italy.*

37. To be born; to be yeened.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*,
else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt
to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

38. To FALL aboard. *An expression borrowed from
naval language, and applied (like *fall to*) to begin-
ning eagerly to eat. A vulgarism.

He next meal finds the like, and *falls aboard*,

Eating what then his stomach could afford.

Parrot's Epigrams, B. I. Ep. 207.

39. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in
a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

40. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegi-
ance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon.

2 Kings, xxv. 11.

41. To FALL away. To apostatise; to sink into
wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall*
away. *St. Luke, viii. 13.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for
thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth.

Eccles. xv. 11.

42. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;

'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay.

Dryden, Virgil.

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul,
which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving
new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing,
almost as soon as it is created?

Addison, Spect.

43. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade;
to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away*
by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that
we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total
vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.

Addison.

44. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or pur-
pose.

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions.

Bp. Taylor.

45. To FALL back. To recede; to give way.

46. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to *fall*,
though it adds little to the signification.] To pro-
strate himself in adoration.

All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve
him.

Psal. lxxii. 11.

Shall I *fall down* to the stock of a tree?

Is. xlv. 19.

47. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.
As she was speaking, she fell down for faintness.

Esth. xv. 15.

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

48. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall fall down unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Is.* xlv. 14.

49. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence

Is very likely now to fall from him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*

50. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*

Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*

When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*

51. To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects. *Addison on Medals.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

52. To FALL in. A military term. To form in ranks.

53. To FALL into. To yield to.

To fall into all his commands and directions.

Atterbury, Sermon. iv. 288.

54. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

55. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off through disuse. *Felton.*

56. To FALL off. To apostatise; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! *Shakspeare.*
Revolted Mortimer?

— He never did fall off, my sovereign liege,

But by the chance of war. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause

Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton, P. L.*

Those captive tribes fell off
From God to worship calves. *Milton, P. L.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. *Addison, Spect.*

57. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Bread with the bean perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden, Pers.*

58. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They fell on, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not!

But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, fall on. *Oedipus.*

He pretends amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood. *Dryden, Fal. Pref.*

59. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And dost thou now fall over to my foes?

Thou, wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs.

Shakspeare, K. John.

60. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have fallen out with herself, rather than make any conjectures to *Zelmace's* speeches. *Sidney.*

How fell you out, say that?

— No contraries hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave.

Shakspeare, K. Lear

Meeting her of late behind the wood,

Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,

'I did upbraid her, and fall out with her.

Shakspeare.

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howell.*

A soul exasperated in ill, falls out

With every thing, its friend, itself.

Addison, Cato.

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

61. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be?

Sidney.

Now, for the most part, it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliet able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so fell out, that certain players

We o'er-rod on the way; of those we told him. *Shakspeare.*

Yet so it may fall out, because their end

Is hate, not help to me.

Milton, S. A.

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

62. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden, Juv.*

63. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers:

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after fall to labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady falls to play: so bad her chance,

He must repair it.

Pope.

64. To FALL to. To submit himself to; to go over to.

He that abideth in this city, shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence; but he that goeth out, and falleth to the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live.

Jerem. xxi. 9.

65. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which fall under human sight. *Dryden, Desiresway.*

66. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. Addison on the Georgicks.

67. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. Knolles.

An infection in a town *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. Temple.

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him. Addison, Spect.

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. Pope to Swift.

68. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. Holder on Time.

69. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling foul upon* one another. Addison.

70. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

To FALL. v. a.

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like.

To *fall* it on Gonzalo. Shakspeare, Tempest.

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. Dryden.

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to *raise*.

If a man would endeavour to *raise* or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to *raise*.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. Locke.

4. To yearn; to bring forth.

They, then conceiving, did in yearning time

Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. Shakspeare.

FALL. † n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast. Dryden, Æn.

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again, and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. Shakspeare, Coriol.

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. 2 Esdr. x. 48.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the *fall* be broken, by means of a son, or otherwise, stays above; and if not mingled, it evereth not again, as oil doth. Locke.

A fever of *fall* may take away my reason. Locke.

Some were hurt by the *fall* they got by falling upon the ground. Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,

Whom I myself struck down.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. Judith, viii. 9.

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. 2 Esdr. viii. 17.

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;

Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,

Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. Denham.

6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness; or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*.

Sidney.

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire

Of my restraint; why here I live alone;

And pitiest this my miserable *fall*. Daniel, Civil Wars.

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate;

Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;

Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,

Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. Pope to Parnell.

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles, the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. Hooker.

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. Child.

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:

O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South

That breathes upon a bank of violets,

Stealing and giving odours. Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

How sweetly did they float upon the wings

Of silence, through the empty vaulted night;

At every *fall* smoothing the raven down

Of darkness till it smil'd! Milton, Comus.

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,

And see the shepherds feed their flocks

By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*

Melodious birds sing madrigals. Shakspeare.

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. Wisdom, xxi. 18.

Down through the crannies of the living walls

The crystal streams descend in autumn *falls*. Dryden, Virg.

The swain, in barren desert, with surprise

Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;

And starts, amidst the thorny wild, to see

New *falls* of water murmuring in his ear. Pope, Mæon.

New under hanging mountains,

Beside the *falls* of fountains,

He makes his home.

And calls her shore

For ever, ever, ever lost! Pope, St. Cecilia.

12. The outlet of a current into any body of water before the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf, the river runs in a channel considerable rivers. Addison on Italy.

F A L

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last fall he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden, Juv.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Étranger.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

16. A part of the female dress, in former times; a kind of veil, according to Cotgrave, "worn by muns and widows of the better sort." [*faulle*, French.] Obsolete.

Which gown, what fall, what tire! *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*
There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean fall is worth all. *Marston, Malcontent.*

FALLA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*, French; or rather *fallaciosus*, Latin.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South, Serm.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton, P. L.*
False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton, P. L.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACIOUS.† *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.]

Our own word was at first *fallage* or *fallas*.

"Through coverture of his fallas." *Gower, Conf. Am. B. i.* Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Will you know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men who can see an inch before them; may easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*

FALLAX.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A term formerly used by disputants; cavillation.

Master the matter plainly without fallax or cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.*

This appearance, though it seems of strength rather logical than rhetorical, yet is very often a fallax. *Bacon.*

FALLENCY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *fallens*.] Mistake; error.

Andler and Felinus do assign five fallencies unto these rules. *Hayward, Answer to Doleman, ch. 4.*

Socius sets down eight hundred and two fallencies, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law. *Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub. Pref. p. ix.*

FALLER.† *n. s.* [from *fall*.] One who falls.

He made many to fall, [in the margin, multiplied the fuller.] *Jerem. xlii. 16.*

F A L

FALLIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fallible*.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FALLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fail his expectations. *Ep. Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state. *Watts.*

FALLIBLY.† *adv.* [from *fallible*.] In a fallible manner. *Hufoet.*

FALLING.† *n. s.* [from *fall*.]

1. Indenting opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominencies and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on Medals.*

2. That which falls.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded wain. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

FALLING away.† *n. s.* Defection; apostasy.

That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first. *2 Thess. ii. 3.*

FALLING down.† *n. s.* Prostration.

It would have pited a man to see the falling down of the multitude of all sorts. *2 Macc. iii. 21.*

FALLING off.† *n. s.*

1. Declension from virtue to vice.

O, Hamlet, what a falling-off was there! *Shakespeare.*

2. In naval language, the direction or movement of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind, or lies by. *Chambers.*

FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. s.* [*fall* and *sickness*.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the falling-sickness. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The dogfisher is good against the falling-sickness. *Walton's Angler.*

FALLO'PIAN.† *adj.* [from *Fallopia*, a physician of Modena, the reputed discoverer of what are called the Fallopian tubes.] Belonging to two ducts arising from the womb, usually called tubes.

FALLOW. *adj.* [palepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale. *Shakespeare.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Chambers.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Chambers.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second sowing.

His predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground, and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon.Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie fallow?

Hudibras.

FALLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land.

Mortimer, *Husbandry.*

The best ploughs to plow up Summer fallow with.

Mortimer.

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limped brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd.Rome, *Jane Shore.*To FALLOW. *† v. n.*

1. To plow in order to a second plowing.

2. To fade; to grow yellow. *Obsolete.*There beth roses of red blee,
And lily, likeful for to see;
They falloweth never day ne night.

Old Norm-Sax. Poem, printed by Ellis, i. 89.

FALLOW-FINCH. ** n. s.* A name of the cornanthe or wheat-ear.FALLOWING. ** n. s.* [from fallow.] The act of plowing, in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows; this first fallowing ought to be very shallow.

Mortimer, *Husbandry.*

Fallowing is the principal operation, by which exhausted lands are restored to fertility.

Kirwan, *Manures*, p. 22.FALLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from fallow.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.D'onne, *Poems*, p. 150.FALSARY. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *faulsaire*, Lat. *falsarius*.]

A falsifier of evidence.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a falsary,
as though he had cited some unauthentic records.Sheldon, *Miracles of Ant.* (1616), p. 133.FALSE. *† adj.* [Sax. *falye*, *fals*, *fauls*, *faulse*, Celt. and old French; *falsus*, Lat.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make

False accusation blush, and tyranny

Tremble at patience.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale.*

There are false witnesses among men.

L'Estrange.

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man admits for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,

As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.

Davies.

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is fit a picture:
the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the
manner false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of
mankind.Dryden, *DuFrenoy.*

3. Succedaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvass:
fill it with earth above the canvass.Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,

Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land reft.Spenser, *F. Q.*

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When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slipp'ry ground

Dryden.

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any
weight upon't, the ground is false under us.

L'Estrange.

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true
English, I love thee, Kate.Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a false thief;
for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.

Shakespeare.

Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive.

D'onne.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,

Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin

That has a name.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth.*

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shakespeare.

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,
in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,
no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto him.Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,

Against thy vow, returning to beguile

Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,

So false thou art to him who set thee free.

Dryden.

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for
being false to love in forsaking Dido.Dryden, *Virgil.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a false diamond.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands

To loose his fetters.

Dryden, *Alb.*

9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly;
falsely.

What thou would'st highly,

That thou would'st holily; would'st not play false,

And yet would'st wrongly win.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth.*To FALSE. *† v. a.* [false, old Fr. *falsare*, Ital. and Lat.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild

Thou falsed hast thy faith with perjury?

Spenser, *F. Q.*

'Tis gold

Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yes, and makes

Diana's rangers false themselves.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,

With goodly purposes there as they sit;

And in his falsed fancy he takes

To be the fairest wight that lived yet.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

With a falsed sorry jest.

Watson, *Scott.* 31.

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,

Was wary wise, and closely did await

Avantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he struck him straight,

And falsed oft his blows t'illude him with such bait.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

4. This word is now out of use.

FALSEFACED. ** adj.* [false and face.] Hypocritical;
deceitful.

When drums and trumpet shall

If the field prove batter'd, let courts and cities be

Made all of falsefac'd soothing!

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*FALSEHEART. ** adj.* [false and heart.] Perfidious.

See FALSEHEARTED.

I am thy king, and thou a falseheart traitor.

Shakespeare, *K. Hen. VI. P. II.*FALSEHEARTED. *† adj.* [false and heart.] Treacherous;
perfidious; deceitful; hollow.The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are
severely punished; and the neutrals and falsehearted friends

F A L

and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

Our faithless nephew, that *falsehearted* peer.

Mir. for Mag. p. 576.

A factious or *falsehearted* army. *Hammond, Works, iv. 572.*

FALSEHEARTEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *falsehearted*.] Perfidiousness; deceitfulness.

There was no hypocrisy or *falseheartedness*, no artifice or design in all this.

Stillington, Works, i. 521.

FALSEHOOD. *n. s.* [from *false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud: he was the first

That practis'd *falsehood* under saintly show. *Milton, P. L.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,

Like his, and colour serpentine, may show

Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee

Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, pretended

To hellish *falsehood*, snare thee. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains *falsehood*.

Job, xxi. 34.

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no *falsehood* can endure

Touch of celestial temper, but returns

Of force to its own likeness.

Milton, P. L.

FALSELY. † *adv.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Already were the Belgians on our coast,

Whose fleet more mighty every day became

By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,

And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.

Dryden, Ann. Mir.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,

And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;

Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least,

He would have giv'n one day to my request.

Dryden, Aurengzebr.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to soothe their secret resentments.

Addison, Spect.

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think convenient for us.

Smulridge, Sermons.

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

Nor was Coriolanus

Deserv'd this so dishonour'd rub, laid *falsely*

† the plain way of his merit.

Shakespeare, Cor.

FALSENESS. † *n. s.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

Pr'ythee speak;

Falseness cannot come from thee, for thou look'st

Modest as justice.

Shakespeare, Pericles.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

Tillotson.

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions, especially to personated devotion.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,

That great Northumberland, then false to him,

Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

F A L

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. s.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would warned be

Of craft, coloured with simplicity;

And such end, perdie, does all them remain,

That of such *falsers'* friendship been fain.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

FALSETTO. * [Ital.] A musical term; a feigned voice.

The mock heroick *falsetto* of stupid tragedy.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

FA'LSIFIABLE. † *adj.* [Old Fr. *falsifiable*.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted. *Cotgrave.*

FA'LSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*falsification*, French; from *falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous.

Hooker.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*: except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour.

Bacon.

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection of *falsification*.

Broomie.

FA'LSIFICATOR. * *n. s.* [Lat. *falsificator*.] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 175.

FA'LSIFIER. † *n. s.* [from *falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.

Huloet.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's coin.

Ascham, Toxophil. B. 1.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.

Boyle.

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.

L'Estrange.

TO FA'LSIFY. † *v. a.* [*falsifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through *falsified* additions, proposeth that to the people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.

Hooker.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.

Spenser on Ireland.

Falsifying the balances by deceit.

Amos, viii. 5.

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction.

Addison.

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which it is thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled.

Sidney.

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously slew Selmeys the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate.

Knollet, Hist.

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the most important trust.
Decay of Piety.

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lines fill'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Of this word Dryden writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in Spenser's Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si Græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

Ma si l' Usbergo d'Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.

Ariosto, cant. xxvi.

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*: for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received. *Johnson.*

The word certainly deserves not to be received in this sense; but it appears to have been a phrase of the *fencing-school* for thrust, from a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, which Dryden probably had once noticed, (for he had the highest opinion of the language of these dramatists,) but had forgotten. Dr. Johnson says, that he had once seen the word copied; but he was not aware, that Dryden himself was a copier.

How can he stand
Upon his guard, who' hath fidlers in his head,
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

To FALSIFY. v. n. To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

FA'LSITY.† n. s. [*faulseté*, old French; *falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?

And as a mortal the world wise delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted.

Milton, P. L.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*. *Glanville, Scipio.*

To FA'LTEER v. n. [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spanish, *vaulttur*, a stammerer, Icelandic, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryden.*

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
He found his legs *falter*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of *faltering* would discover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTEER. v. a. To sift; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered*
from foulness, seeds and oats. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FA'LTEERING.* n. s. [from *falter*.] Feebleness; deficiency.

The deliquium and *faltering* of our spirits, the violence and torment of bodily pains. *Killingbeck's Serm. p. 238.*

FA'LTEERINGLY. adv. [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE.† v. a. [*Goth. fimbul*, stuttering; Danish, *famber*.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in Skinner, Dr. Johnson says; but it is in Sherwood's old dictionary, viz. "to *famble* with the mouth, *beguayer*," i. e. to speak imperfectly; as also with its descendants, "a *fambling*," and "a *fambler*." Cotgrave also renders *beguayer*, "to *famble*, to *maffle* in the mouth, to speak as a child that but begins to speak." And this strengthens my opinion, that our northern word *faffle* is a corruption of the present. See To FAFFLE.

FAME.† n. s. [*fame*, old French; *fama*, Latin; *φάμα*, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. *1 Chron. xxii. 5.*

The desire of *fame* will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison, Spect.*

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Jos. ix. 9.*

I shall shew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

To FAME.* v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood. *B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.*
Pythee, who *fames* thee? *Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.*

2. To report.

That Richard — should *fame* king Edward the fourth a bastard. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. K. Rich. III. p. 82.*

F A M

FA'MED. *part. adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS. *† adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown.

May he die *fameless* and forgot. *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May, Virgil.*

FAMILIAR. *† adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell.

Shakespeare.

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalander straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us choose such noble counsel,

That war, or peace, or both at once, may be

As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Our sweet

Recess, and only consolation left

Familiar to our eyes!

Milton, P. L.

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive

Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton, P. L.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;

Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope, Odyssey.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins

His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spoke it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Chambers.*

9. Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits, supposed by some to allude to those who imposed on mankind by pretending to have a spirit or demon speaking from within their bodies.

Thy voice shall be as of one that hath a *familiar* spirit.

Isaiah, xxxix. 4.

FAMILIAR. *n. s.*

F A M

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakespeare.*
When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiar*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love.

Shakespeare.

FAMILIARITY. *n. s.* [*familiarité*, French; from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARIZE. *† v. a.* [*familiarizer*, French.]

1. To make *familiar*; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.

Butler, Analogy of Religion.

Whethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Alban's, being desirous of *familiarizing* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent. *Warton, Hist. of E. P. ii. 53.*

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison, Spect.*

FAMILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes

Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,

Your sawciness will jest upon my love. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare.*

The Governour came to us, and, after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair, and sat him down. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh, History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,

And without method talks us into sense;

Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey

The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FAMILISM. ** n. s.* [from *family*.] The tenets of a deluded sect called the *family of love*, by their artful founder, H. Nicholas, a Westphalian, who introduced his doctrine into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occasioned no small confusion, as the history of that reign shews.

We see one tainted with popery, — another with *familism*; and all these run a madding after their own fancies.

B. Hall, Rom. p. 5.

FAMILIST. ** n. s.* [from *family*.]

1. One of the sect called the *family of love*.

Though the *familists*, libertines, and anabaptists, stand in opposition to papists; yet the great Fowler of souls catches them all with the same foul birdlime of impure lusts.

Pagitt, Hecynography, p. 208.

2. A master of a family.

If you will needs be a *familist*, and marry, master not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.

Osborn, Advice to a Son, (1658,) p. 70.

FAMILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

F A M

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tote à tote*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit where'er you will.

Swift.

FA'MILY. *n. s.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot
answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to
take somewhat.

Swift.

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor;
a race; a tribe; a generation.

*Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites. Numb. iii. 21.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long.

Pope.

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mer-
curial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude,
oily and watry.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FA'MINE. *n. s.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.]

Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of vic-
tuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Famines have not been of late observed to be rare, partly
because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies
that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God.

Hale.

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *james*, Latin; *jumis*, old
French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want
of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shakespeare.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus that labours up the hill
The rolling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neces-
sary to life. Milton uses it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton, P. L.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer ex-
treme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakespeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *† n. s.* [from *famish*.] The pain of
hunger; want of food.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13. Mathew's Transl.

Laugh and be fat, sith all you touch is gold,
Though that food your soul's *famishment* affords.
Daniel, Wil's Pilgrimage, sign. V. a. b.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions, yet when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drunk'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*

FAMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity.

Dict.

FA'MOUS. *† adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and
praised.

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes
of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown.

Numb. xvi. 2.

F A N

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed
judgement upon her. *Ezek. xxiii. 10.*

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things;
as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears,
and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed
Rupographus. *Peascham on Drawing.*

I shall be nam'd among the *famous*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton, S. A.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own,
that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey
of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification; and im-
ports fame, whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menus, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Sometimes, notorious; like the Lat. *famosus*, which
has also the sense of *infamous*.

The death of slaves and *famous* malefactors.
Tillotson, Sermon on 1 John, iv. 9.

FA'MOUSED. ** adj.* Renowned; much talked of;
famous.

The painful warrior *famous*ed for fight.
Shakespeare, Sonnet, 25.

The wine is indeed the most generous grape of Persia, and
*famous*ed all over the Orient. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 130.*

FA'MOUSLY. *† adv.* [from *famous*.]

1. With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famous*ly enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
They looked on the particulars as things *famous*ly spoken of,
and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read.

Grew, Cosm. Sacra.

2. Notoriously.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour,
if therein he had not been so *famous*ly absurd.

Nash, Apol. of Pierce Penitence, (1593.)

FA'MOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great
fame.

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality
so undesirable, that even infamy and folly can confer it.

Boyle, Style of H. Script, p. 126.

To FA'MULATE. ** v. n.* [*famulus*, Latin.] To serve.

This word is in the vocabulary of Cockram.
Chaucer has "*famuler* foe," for *domestick* foe,
March. Tale. And the word *famulist* is in use
at Queen's College in Oxford for an inferior mem-
ber of it.

FA'MULIST. ** See To FAMULATE.*

FAN. *† n. s.* [*fann*, Saxon; *wannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and
cool themselves.

With scars, and fans, and double change of bravery,
With amber fracelets, beads, with all this knavery. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis a sweet walk; and if the wind be stirring,
Serves like a fan to cool. *Beaumont and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with resistless art employ:
In other hands the fan would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame.

Gay.

The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins shill'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a
triangle with a broad base:

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock
spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a
fan of feathers. *La Fontaine.*

FAN

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*van*, French.]

Flail, strawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong.

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. *Tusser.*
Isaiah, xxx. 24.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-fan, or a *fan* with sails. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'n'r, with a spring, from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To *FAN*. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The air

Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
Till ev'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves.

Dryden.

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate; as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgement. *Milton, Ps. i. 11.*

FANATICAL.* *adj.* [*Lat. fanaticus.*] Enthusiastick; wild; mad.

I cannot but earnestly desire, and pray for, an effectual reformation of manners and propagation of the Gospel by all sober and christian methods; but may venture to foretel, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, that this great work will never be accomplished by an enthusiastick and *fanatical* head.

Bp. Lavington, Enthusiasm of Metho. and Papists compared, Pref.

FANATICALLY.* *adv.* [from *fanatical.*] In a wild enthusiastick way.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor *fanatically* followed. *Burke.*

FANATICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fanatical.*] Religious frenzy.

That temper of profaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, how slightly soever men may think of it, is much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticism*, than idolatry; and of the two 'tis much more eligible for a man to be an honest heathen and a devout idolater, than a profane christian.

Wilkins, on Nat. Relig. ii. 1.

FANATICISM. *n. s.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the

FAN

one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monst'rous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton, P. L.*

FANA'TICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FAN'CIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings?
and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*
It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth, Pref. to Ovid.*

FAN'CIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

What conceited old man is this, said he, that talks thus *fancifully*? *More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.*

FAN'CIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

FANCY. *n. s.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*, Gr.] It should be *phansy*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, *Fancy's* child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton, L' All.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge or opinion. *Milton, P. L.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgement of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea: conception of things.

F A N

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. Addison on Italy.

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? Shakespeare, Macbeth.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. L'Estrange.
For you, fair Hernia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. Shakespeare.
A resemblance of humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same
business or diversion, is a ground of affection. Collier.

6. In Shakespeare it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is ingender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. Dryden, Ind. Emp.
The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the
Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should
take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. Arbuthnot.
One that was just ent'ring upon a long journey, took up a
fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury. L'Estrange.

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by in-
fusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree,
herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal sub-
stance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have
passed their period, and nourish not. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. Mortimer.

To FA'NCY.† v. n. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

The heart *fancieth* as a woman's heart in travail. Eccles. xxxiv. 5.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true ene-
mies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be
so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray
for its very enemies. Spral, Serm.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and meta-
phor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated
into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves
with what our imaginations furnish us with. Locke.

To FA'NCY. v. a.

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. Dryden, Juv.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgement and valour, together
with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly,
as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her
husband. Raleigh, Hist.

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town
in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. Swift.

FA'NCYFRAMED.* adj. [fancy and framed.] Created by fancy.

He his own *fancyframed* foe defies;
In rage, "My arms, give me my arms," he cries! Crashaw, Poems, p. 53.

FA'NCYFREE.* adj. [fancy and free.] Free from the power of love. See the sixth sense of FANCY.

The imperial votaries passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancyfree*. Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.

F A N

FA'NCYMONGER. n. s. [from fancy.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon
hawthorns; and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, denifying
the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I
would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the
quotidian of love upon him. Shakespeare, As you like it.

FA'NCYSICK.† adj. [fancy and sick.] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancysick* she is, and pale of chear.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable;
and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. L'Estrange.

FAND for found. It is retained in Scotland.

This when us true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. Spenser.

FANDA'NGO.* n. s. [Spanish.] A kind of very lively dance which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians. V. Cormon, Dict. Sobrin. Aumentado, Antwerp, 1769. Labat, the French missionary, says it was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies, and thence into Spain.

Our evening ended with a ball, where we had for the first
time the pleasure of seeing the *fandango* danced. It is odd
and entertaining enough, when they execute with precision
and agility all the various footings, wheelings of the arms,
and crackings of the fingers; but it exceeds in wantonness
all the dances I ever beheld.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain. L. 6.

FANE. n. s. [fane, French; fanum, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Nor *fane*, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privileges! Shakespeare, Coriol.

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she seem'd. Dryden, Æn.

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shar'd. Philips.

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. Tickell.

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. Pope.

FANFARE.* n. s. [French.] A sounding of trumpets, or a coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; hence also any publick bravado, or flourish; any loud-resounding brag, or ostentation. Cotgrave. See FANFARON, which Menage traces to an Arabick expression.

Fanfare [is] a sort of military air or flourish, commonly
short and lively, which is performed by trumpets, and imitated
by other instruments. Appendix to Mus. Dict. (1769), p. 20.

FANFARON. n. s. [French, from the Spanish.] Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. Menage.]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues,
which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fan-
faron* or hector. Dryden on Dram. Poetry.

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in
sets of verses; and none so forward to engage in argument or
discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. L'Estrange.

F A N

FANFARONA'DE.† *n. s.* [*fanfaronnade*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Bouffeurs. *Swift.*

To FANG.† *v. a.* [Goth. *fang*, seizure, Screnius; Sax. *fangen*, seized, from *pengan*; Dutch, *vangen*, Germ. *fangen*, to seize.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet used in Devonshire.

Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shakespeare, Timon.*

FANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy *fang*
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks; as boars, pikes, salmon, and dogs, though less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison, Cato.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

FANG'ED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Philips, Briton.*

FANGLE.† *n. s.* [from *pengan*, Sax. to attempt. Skinner.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as. *new fangles*, *new fangleness*. So far Dr. Johnson, who cites no example. But it is used, without the epithet *new*, and in the sense of any trifle; and, as Mr. Pegge has also observed, may be considered a cant or arbitrary word rather than deduced from the Sax. *pengan*, or from a fanciful etymon assigned to *newfangle*. See **NEW-FANGLED**.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel, — left behind. *Greene, Mamillia*, (1583.)

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. col. 456.*

FAN'GLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore now fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in progress incessant. *Johnson.*

A book I oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

F A N

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FA'NGOT. *n. s.* A quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FANNEL.† *n. s.* [*fanon*, Fr. See **FANON**.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

Item, a suite of vestmentes of blew velvet, or frised with needle worke, with albes, stoles, and *fannels* agreeable to the same. *Will of Sir T. Pope, Life*, p. 338.

FANNER.† *n. s.* [from *fan*.]

1. One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her.

Jerem. li. 2.

2. A winnow of corn. *Barret.*

FANNING.* *n. s.* [from *fan*.] Ventilation. *Hulvet.*
He will be often very agreeably entertained with grateful sounds in the natural musick of birds, the *fannings* of woods, the purling of streams, or the falls of water.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

FA'NON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fanon*; low Lat. *fano*; Goth. *fana*; Lat. *pannus*.]

1. A sort of ornament, worn about the arm of a mass-priest; the fannel. See **FANNEL**.

Tunics, stoles, *fanons*, and mitres.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. k. vj. b.

2. A banner; and in blazon, any large bracelet that hangs down in fashion of the maniple, or fanon aforesaid, from the arm. *Cotgrave.*

FANTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land;

I found the people strangely *fantasied*. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

FA'NTASM.† *n. s.* [*fantasme*, old Fr. *phantasma*, Lat. See **PHANTASM**.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL.† } *adj.* [*fantastique*, French; }
FANTA'STICK. } from *fantasy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats

Are less than horrible imaginings:

My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,

Shakes so my single state of man, that function

Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,

But what is not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally. Thus *fantastical* colours are the same as *emphatical*. See **EMPHATICAL**.

Are ye *fantastick*, or that indeed

Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Many of them [young wouders] shall be *fantastick*, deriving the eye like the tricks of jagers. Such were the rods and serpents of Pharaoh's enchanters, which were deriv'd of Aaron's rod; because they were but shadows, and not a substance. *Shelford's Learned Discourses*, p. 307.

An aerial *fantastick* body.

Southey's Sermon, vii. 16.

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.
Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*
5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastick* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd concealed true love knots:
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Duamvir is provided with an imperious, expensive, and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your metallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.
England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagination.
One cannot so much as *fantastically* choose, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

FANTA'STICALNESS.† } *n. s.* [from *fantastical*.]
FANTA'STICKNESS.

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.
Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantastickness*, be thou in favour!
Beaumont and Fl. Four Plays in One.
2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.
I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*
3. Caprice; unsteadiness.
Nor is this corruption happened to the Greek language, as it useth to happen to others, either by the law of the conquerour, or inundation of strangers; but it is insensibly crept in by their own supine negligence and *fantastickness*. *Howell, Lett. ii. 57.*

FANTA'STICK.* *n. s.* A *fantastick*, conceited, or whimsical person.

A vain *fantastick*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself.
New-fangled toys, and trimming slight
Which takes our late *fantasticks* with delight.
Milton, Fac. Exercise.

FANTA'STICKLY.* *adv.* [from *fantastick*.] Irrationally; whimsically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly choleric. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

FANTASY. *n. s.* [*fantasie*, Fr. *phantasia*, Lat. *phantasia*, Gr.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Beget of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unstable than the wind.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

Go you, and where you find a maid
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Hail up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy.

Shakespeare.

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,

Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, for a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasies* impure. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whiggist.*

To FANTASY.* *v. a.* [from the noun; old Fr. *fantasier*.] To like; to fancy.

Fantasying, or having a mind to, a thing. *Halset.*
The king, during his favour, *fantasied* so much his daughter,
that almost all things began to grow out of frame. *Cavendish, Life of Walsey.*

FA'NTOM. *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of Shakespeare.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakespeare.*

FA'QUIR.* *n. s.* [Arab.] A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervis; travelling about, and collecting alms. Written also *fakir* and *fakeer*, and usually pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

Such ill-tim'd gravity, such serious folly,
Might well befit the solitary student,
Th' unpractis'd dervise, or sequester'd *faqir*. *Johnson, Irene.*

FAR.† *adv.* [Sax. *feop*, far; *feoppe*, farther; *feoppest*, farthest or farthest; and our comparative was formerly *ferret*, as our superlative was *ferrest* or *farrest*; "then walked I *ferret*," P. Plowman's Crede;—"a vice—*farrest* from humanity," Sir T. Elyot, Governour; Chaucer, "*ferrest*," Prol. C. T. *fairra*, Goth. *fara*, Icel. to depart, to go away.]

1. To great extent in length.
Pay sacred reverence to Appollo's song,
Lest wrathful the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great—
Is what I love: the far extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Thou with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the far fam'd mistress of mankind. *Arbutnot.*

From the same lineage stern *Eestes* came,
The far fam'd brother of th' enchantress dante. *Pope.*

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factions for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny. *Dryden, Rn.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friend's
affection either ceased or prevailed. *Sidney.*
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published,
it presently takes effect far and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker.*

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest far and near.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them,
which had their reward soon after. *Bacon, Holy War.*

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, be-
cause the country was unto him best known; following not
far after himself with all his army. *Knolles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts, and notions vain.

Milton, P. L.
I have been hunting up and down, far and near, since your
unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations far and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away. *Dryden, Virgil.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden, Pers.*

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so far from establishing any dominion,
that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*

Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world. *Addison, Ovid.*

5. To a distance.

As far as the East is from the West, so far hath he removed
our transgressions from him. *Ps. ciii. 12.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled far off, un-
dertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents far off. *Milton, P. L.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of
things, and view in my mind, so far as I was able, the be-
ginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet, Theory.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the far destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addison, Ovid.*

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was far spent.
Judg. xix. 11.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is
commonly used with some word noting the com-
parative, but Dryden has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above
rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*

Such a communication passeth far better through the water
than air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those countries have far greater rivers, and far higher
mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old
world. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ far
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are
usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more succinct language than the Italian, Spanish,
French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its
monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,
With youth immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope, Odyssey.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in Shakspeare.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

— You speak him far.

— I don't extend him, sir.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath
in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may
not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but
must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

Answer them

How far forth you do like their articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as
many necessities, and engageth as far in some other sort, as
to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how far it is
from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position
he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so far influences the
expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of
the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. FAR off. At a great distance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton, P. L.*

11. FAR off. To a great distance.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wale-waving, all approach far off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*

12. Off is joined with far, when far, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, I set the boat far off, I set the boat far from me.

13. FAR is used often in composition: as, far-shooting, far-seeing.

FAR-ABOUT.* *n. s.* A going out of the way; a de-
parture from the subject.

What need these far-about's? They go the shortest cut, who
give him [the pope] a temporal power over all the kingdoms of
the world! *Fuller, Holy War, p. 280.*

FAR-FETCH. *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem.
A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick far-fetches;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the far-fetch'd gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

For far-fetch'd rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify
different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetch'd ana-
logy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between
one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green
when it is half roasted. *Watts, Logic.*

FAR-FET.* *adj.* [*far* and *fet*, our old word for
fetch.] Dr. Johnson, in two instances, converted
this word into *far-fetched*, without authority.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Your far-fet viands please not.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

The far-fet spoil. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

York, with all his far-fet policy.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.
Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.
FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or
penetrating a great way.

F A R

Atlas, her sire, to whose *far-piercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres. *Pope, Odyss.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.] Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden, Æn.*

FAR. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.

A man taking a *far* journey. *St. Mark, xiii. 34.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective with *off*.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*
If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that
eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious bright-
ness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light
may be perceived. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

3. *From FAR.* In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses,
The *far* side from the near. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. *n. s.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are *for* to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tusser.*

To FARCE. *† v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin; *farcer*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. This was formerly a common word in cookery, and is now converted into *forced*. So *farsure* was used for *stuffing*. See Pegge's *Forme of Cury*.

His tippet was ay *farced* ful of knives,
And pinnes, for to given *sayre* wives. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
I should pass the limits of a large book, *farsed* with only testimonies to that end.

Anderson, Expos. on Benedict. (1573.) fol. 33.
What

Broken piece of matter so o'er she's about, the name,
Palamon lards it, that she *farces* every business.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kins.

Some used to embalm the belly cleansed with wine, *farced* with cassia, myrrh, and other spices.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 308.

The first principles of Christian Religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderison.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The enterrissed robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running fore the king. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

FARCE. *† n. s.* [*Fr. farce*, "a fond and dissolute play, comedie, or interlude; also the jig at the end of an interlude, wherein some prettie knaverie is acted;

F A R

also a pudding, &c. any stuffing in meats." Cotgrave. Some think the theatrical word derived from the culinary one; yet *farcer*, to laugh, to ridicule, is very old in the French language, from the Celtick *farce*, mockery.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden, Du Fresnoy.*

What should be great, you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*

They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*.

Gay.

FARCICAL. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a *farce*; appropriated to a *farce*.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay, Pref. to the What d'ye Call it.*

FARCICALLY.* *adv.* [from *farcical*.] In a manneruitable only to a *farce*.

It is not necessary, that in order to do this he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

FARCING.* *n. s.* [from *farce*.] The act of stuffing with mixed ingredients.

To make broth and *farcings*, and that full dainty.

Interl. of Jacob and Esau, (1568.)

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcings* of that fable.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

FARCY. *n. s.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.]

The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

To FARD.* *v. a.* [*Fr. farder*.] To paint; to colour. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

There of the *farded* fop and essenc'd beau,

Ferocious, with a Stoick's frown disclose

Thy manly scorn.

Shenstone, Economy, P. II.

FARDEL. *† n. s.* [*fardello*, Italian; *fardeau*, Fr.]

A bundle; a little pack.

Some assayed to swim; some holding fast by the horses, others by spears and other like weapons, many upon *fardeles* and trusses, gat over the river. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 56. b.*

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him scratch his beard. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Who would *fardeles* bear,

To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To FARDEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make up in bundles.

Things, orderly *fardel* up under heads, are most portable.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 164.

To FARE. *† v. n.* [*Japan, Saxon; varen, Dutch; faren, Goth; far, a journey, Icel.*]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,

Until the blustering storm is overblown.

Spenser, F. Q.

His spirits pure were subject to our sight,

Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*.

Fairfax.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes

Of Eden.

Milton, P. L.

Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;

Still hear'd their hearts.

Pope.

2. To be in any state good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend.

Spenser, F. Q.

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at that art.

Booke, II. 26.

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble sight

Presents that beauty.

Wallen.

So in this through bright Sacharissa far'd
Oppress'd by those who strove to be our guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

Waller.

So fares the stag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.

Denham.

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruise'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So far'd the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppose.

Hudibras.

If you do as I do, you may fare as I fare.

L'Estrange.

Thus fares the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd.

Dryden, Æn.

English ministers never fare so well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and uni-
mosities of the nation.

Addison, Freeholder.

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and
they shall fare no worse than their neighbours.

Swift.

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or
bad. [Fr. *faire*.]

Thus it fareth when too much desire of contradiction causeth
our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight.

Hooker.

So fares it when with truth falsehood contends.

Milton, P. R.

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding
in an impersonal form.

When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it
refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,
till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how
it will fare with the hand.

South.

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man fared sumptuously every day.

St. Luke, xvi. 19.

Feast your ears with the musick awhile, if they will fare so
harshly as on the trumpet's sound.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Men think they have fared hardly, if, in times of extre-
mity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs; but Galen
delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food
of many nations.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

FARE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *fare*.]

1. Journey; passage. This is the primary sense,
which Dr. Johnson has not at all noticed. See the
etymology of the verb.

He straitway

Himself unto his journey gan prepare,
And all his armours readie dight that day,
That nought the morrow next mote stay his fare.

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 16.

2. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water.
Used only of that which is paid for the person,
not the goods.

He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the fare
thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish.

Jonah, i. 3.

He passage began with unregarded pray'r,
And waxes two farthings to discharge his fare.

Dryden, Juv.

3. The person carried; another sense unnoticed by
Dr. Johnson. This is rather a colloquial expres-
sion.

The skiffs—pass each other with incredible ease and agility;
so that the fare runs no risk of being overset.

Drummond, Trav. (1744.) p. 68.

4. Food prepared for the table; provisions. [Fr.
faire.]

But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet'st, after such delicious fare.

Milton, P. L.

But when the western winds with vital pow'r,
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's fare.

Dryden.

This is what nature's want may well suffice:
He that would more be covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to philosophical fare,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.

Dryden, Juv.

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him
whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a
great deal of coarse fare, of which the emperor eat very
heartily.

Addison, Guardian.

FAREWELL.† *adv.* [This word is originally the im-
perative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*;
"sis felix, abi in bonam rem; or bene sit tibi;"
but in time use familiarized it to an adverb, and
it is used both by those who go and those who
are left. So the Sw. *farväl*, and the Dutch
vaarwel. It may be observed that the accent is
placed, both in the adverb and substantive, in-
differently on either syllable, as the examples shew.
Dr. Johnson places, in both, the accent on the last
syllable. But it is well remarked by Mr. Nares
that the accent on the first syllable of the substan-
tive, and on the second of the adverb, ought to be
the permanent distinction.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But farewell, king; with thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not,

Therefore our everlasting farewell take;

For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cassius.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your re-
putation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever.

Shakespeare.

An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now farewell, involv'd in shades of night,

For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight.

Dryden, Virg.

Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied farewell.

Dryden.

O queen, farewell! be still possessat

Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest!

Pope, Odys.

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of se-
paration without kindness.

Farewell the year which threaten'd so

The fairest light the world can show,

Treading the path to nobler ends,

A long farewell to love I gave;

Resolv'd my country and my friends

All that remain'd of me should have.

Waller.

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is
used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with
you: fare you well, gentlemen, both.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

FAREWELL.† *n. s.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

If chance the radiant sun, with farewell sweet,

Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds

Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring.

Milton, P. L.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,

As on this very spot of earth I fell.

Dryden.

Before I take my farewell of this subject, I shall advise the
author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly.

Addison.

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of
the publick in farewell papers, will not give over so, but in-
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and
with a different title.

Spectator.

FARINACEOUS.† *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy;

tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,
is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some culmiferous

plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, &c. rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

FARM. *n. s.* [*ferme*, French; *peopm*, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in farm, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer farms unto their tenants. *Spencer.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to farm our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farm'd of the king. *Camden, Rem.*

3. To cultivate land.

FARMABLE. ** adj.* [from *farm*.] That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FARMER. *† n. s.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*; Sax. *peopmep*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer.*

3. One who rents any thing; as, farmer of the post-horse duties.

To side with the farmers against the improvement of the revenue. *Ld. Halifax.*

FARMOST. *n. s.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its farmost part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden, En.*

FARNES. *n. s.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their farness from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FARRAGO. *† n. s.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

He holds — their causes a farrago,
Or a made dish in court; a thing of nothing.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

I return you my most thankful acknowledgements for that collection, or farrago, of prophecies, as you call them; — specially that of Nostradamus.

Howell, Lett. iii. 22.

These, crudely mixed up, made the farrago of the alcoran.

Locke, Truth of Christianity.

FARREATION. ** n. s.* [Latin, *farreatio*.] Confarreation. See **CONFARREATION**. *Bullockar.*

FARRIER. *n. s.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to farriers, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a farrier, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cow-leeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FARRIERY. ** n. s.* [from *farrier*.] The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases, of horses. The farriers of modern days have dissolved this partnership, applying farriery merely to shoeing horses, and the more stately term of veterinary art to physicking or healing the sick animal.

FARROW. *† n. s.* [Sax. *paeph*, a little pig; Sw. *farre*: Lat. *verres*.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine farrow. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To FARROW. *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to farrow this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bisulcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed with open jaws, as other bisulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,

As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd

The thirty pigs, at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

FARSANG. ** n. s.* See **PHARSANG**.

To FARSE. ** To stuff.* See **To FARCE**.

FART. *n. s.* [pept, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the fart

Of every heart;

It pains a man when 'tis kept close;

And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,

Although the bore be ne'er so large,

Before the flame from muzzle burst,

Just at the breach it flashes first;

So from my lord his passion broke,

He farted first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further*, and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest*, *ponðon*, *punðep*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; more-over.

To make a perfect judgement of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is farther required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any farther. *Locke.*

FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *farther*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a farther truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our farther way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden, En.*

FARTHERANCE. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *furtherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh, Hist.*

TO FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *furthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest*.] See **FARTHER**.

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FARTHING. *n. s.* [georðung, Saxon, from *peoper*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin. A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in, Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content, Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use. Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FARTHINGALE. *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings, With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakespeare.*

What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakespeare.*

Arthur wore in hall Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages, With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff, A new comode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. s.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a *farthing*.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

FASCES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain, That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more; And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main, To fight those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, of rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wicman.*

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascina*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *n. s.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FASCINE. *n. s.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successively as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison, Spect.*

FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO FASH.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *fuscher*, to displease, to molest.] To vex; to teize. A word still in use in the north of England.

FA'SHION.† *n. s.* [*facion*, Norm. Fr. *façon*, Fr.; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *St. Luke, ix. 29.*

Stand these poor people's friend. — I will, Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, And entertain a score or two of taylor's To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter In such a righteous *fashion* as I do, Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners, I must advance. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve, And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat, The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zalmoxis again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises?

Sidney.

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it.

Tillotson.

No wonder that pastorals are falling into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded.

Walsh.

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things.

Arbuthnot.

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart.

Shakspeare.

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*.

Locke.

His panegyrics were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*.

Pope.

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge.

Raleigh.

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possess'd with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

11. Workmanship; the act of making a thing. A term among artists, particularly those who work in gold and silver; as, so much for the weight, and so much for the *fashion*.

When he is at the best, the *fashion* exceeds the worth of his weight.

Overbury, Charact. The Amoralist.

To FASHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons!
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb?

Job, xxxi. 15.

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures.

Raleigh, Hist.

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands:

Under his forming hands a creature grew,

Man-like, but different sex.

Milton, P. L.

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them.

Locke.

How could this noble fabric be design'd,

And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?

Could it of art such miracles invent?

And raise a beauteous world of such extent?

Blackmore.

A different toil another forge employs,

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;

Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,

First to these little artists ow'd its frame.

Gay's Fan.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right.

Spenser.

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*

Yourselves thereto, according to occasion.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd's earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy.

Shakspeare, Timon.

This cardinal,

Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight.

Locke.

FASHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*.

Glanville.

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion.

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*.

Bentley.

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.

Dryden, Ovid.

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS. *†, n. s.* [from *fashionable*.]

1. Form; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Outward *fashionableness* comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soul doth.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

2. Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or firewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so?

Locke.

A *fashionableness* which, within a short while, will perhaps be ridiculous.

Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 186.

FASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluked into another world.

South, Sermon. II. 215

FASHIONER. ** n. s.* [from *fashion*.] A maker of any thing.

The maker of his work [in the margin, *fashioner* of his *fashion*] trusteth therein.

Isaiah. II. 18.

Save what the master *fashioner* calls his.

B. Jonson, Masques.

Where is my *fashioner*? my feather-man?

My linener, perfumer, barber?

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

FASHIONIST. ** n. s.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a top; a coxcomb.

Dict.

FASHIONMONGER. ** n. s.* One who studies *fashions*.

This *fashionmonger*, each morn' fore he rises,

Contemplates suit-shapers' *Martins*, *Sourcés* of *Kilgobbin*.

The curiosity of modern *fashionmongers*.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 290.

FASHIONMONGERING. * *adj.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.

Scambling, outfacing, *fashionmongering* boys.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick; *faestan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,

And *fast* it fairly out.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*.

St. Matt. vi. 17.

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:

I *fast* and pray for their intelligence.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

FAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,

That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.

Shakespeare.

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,

Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*

To virtue I impute not, or count part

Of what I suffer here.

Milton, P. L.

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire.

Bp. Taylor.

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast

One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*.

Dryden, Tyrant Love.

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins.

Atterbury.

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;

Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain.

Pope.

FAST. * *adj.* [Saxon *faet*, firm; Icel. *fastr*, the same.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains.

Ps. lxxv. 6.

Last, the sire and his three sons,

With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door.

Milton, P. L.

Be sure to find,

What I foretold thee, many a hard assay

Of dangers and adversities, and rains,

Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.

Milton, P. R.

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws: which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil.

Spenser on Ireland.

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius, with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself.

Knolles.

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him.

Temple.

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

6. Speedy; quick; swift. [from *fest*, Welsh, quick.]

It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth.

Ezra, x. 3.

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,

We learn so little, and forget so much.

Dantes.

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be again upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled.

Bacon to Villiers.

7. **FAST and loose.** Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness.

Sidney.

If she perceived by his outward cheer,

That any would his love by talk bewray,

Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,

And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day.

Fairfax.

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast and loose* with God Almighty!

L'Estrange.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets.

Bentley.

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,

Fast to the chair.

Shakespeare, K. John.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,

Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep.

Shakespeare.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united with some other word, as *by*, or *beside*.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast by*.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Silva's brook that flow'd

Fast by the oracle of God.

Milton, P. L.

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,

And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;

And in the midst of deathless groves

Soft sighing wishes lie,

And smiling hopes *fast by*,

And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves.

Dryden, Tyr. Love.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,

And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides.

Pope, Odyssey.

Well known to me the palace you inquire;

For *fast beside* it dwells my honour'd sire.

Pope, Odyssey.

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,

And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps.

Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou can'st.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,

From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face.

Daniel.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,

As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on.

Pope.

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world.

Swift to Pope.

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity at *fast* occasions were offered.

Hammond, Pract. Cath.

To FASTEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immovably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had *wo fastening* on the left side.

Sidney.

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his eagles.

Exod. xl. 18.

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,

Which from old Clusium king Quirinus bore.

Dryden, Rn.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,

To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one.

Donne.

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood.

Brown, Voy. Arr.

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been *fasten'd* to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fasten'd* to them.

Swift, Examiner.

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking by the face.

To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage.

But 'tis not so.

Shakespeare, *J. C.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise.

Deity of Piety.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?Dryden, *Æn.* Ded.To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix itself.This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish.Brown, *Vulg. Err.*He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,

As he'd burst heaven.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear.*The wrong judgement that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons.

Locke.

FA'STENER.† *n. s.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.

Sherwood.

FA'STENING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *pærtnung*.] That which fastens.The beam [in the margin, piece or *fastening*] out of the timber shall answer it.

Habak. ii. 11.

FA'STER. *n. s.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food.

Ainsworth.

FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted; covetous.The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princess Catharine.Bacon, *Hen. VII.*FASTIDIOUSITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fastidiosité*, Cotgrave.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.His epideimical diseases being *fastidiousity*, amorphous, and oscitation.Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 5.FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidieux*, *fastidieuse*, Fr.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully.Bacon, *Collect. of Good and Evil.*Let their *fastidious* vain

Commission of the brain,

Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,

They were not made for thee, less thou for them.

B. Jonson.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving.

L' Estrange.

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail.South, *Serm.*FA'STIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head.

Gor. of the Tongue.

FA'STIDIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fastidious*.] Squeamishness; disdainfulness.Less licentious and more discerning times (which may be, perhaps, approaching) will repair the omissions and *fastidiousness* of the present, by an eminent gratitude to the names of those, that have laboured to transmit to others, in the hand-somest dress they durst give them, the truths themselves most valued.Boyle, *Style of H. Scripture*, p. 202.FASTIGIATED. *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top.

Dict.

FA'STING.* *n. s.* [from *fast*.] Religious mortification. Anne served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.

St. Luke, ii. 37.

A second way to purify ourselves from the power of sin, is to be frequent in some mortifying duties, such as watchings and *fastings*.South, *Serm.* vi. 456.FA'STINGDAY. *n. s.* [*fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*FA'STLY.* *adv.* [from *fast*.] Sorely.

Barret.

FA'STNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fast*. Sax. *pærtennesse*.]

1. State of being fast.

The proper tone of all the parts of the body, the *fastness* and fulness of the flesh.Smith, *Portr. of Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as might doubt they had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness and confidence to shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time.Bacon, *Beg. H. Gr. Brit.*

3. Strength; security.

His own wily wit—

And eke the *fastness* of his dwelling-place,

Both unassailable, gave him great aid.

Spenser, *F. Q. v. ix. 5.*All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola.

Davies on Ireland.

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,

Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace.

Dryden, *Æn.*

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter,

For in this *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,

He and his out-laws live.

Beaumont and Fl. *The Pilgrim.*If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery.

Watts on the Mind.

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.Ascham, *Schoolmaster.*FA'STUOUS.† *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Lat. *fastueux*, French.]

Proud; haughty.

Dict.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

FAT.† *adj.* [Teut. *vet*, Icel. *feitr*, fat; *pætt*, Saxon, the past part. of *peban*, to feed, according to Mr. Tooke.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fattest*, I think, i' the forest.Shakespeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Let our wives

Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow.

Shakespeare.

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth.

L' Estrange.

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down

This lubrique and adult'rate age;

Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,

To increase the steaming ordures of the stage.

Dryden.

3. Dull. See FAT-BRAINED, and FAT-WITTED.

O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,

Fat minds, and ever-grow'ling on the ground.Dryden, *Pers.*

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.

Milton.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.

South.

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking.Ayliffe, *Parson.*FAT. *n. s.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the unnumerable little vessels which are

F A T

spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat.

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear killed in the act of generation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To *FAT*. v. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Ere this

I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Oh how this villainy

Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Titus Andronicus.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To *FAT*. v. n. To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;

He is frank'd up to *fattening* for his pains.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fattening* up for the slaughter.

L'Estrange.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

FAT. n. s. [*fat*, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch.] This is generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked:

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel, ii. 24.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns and tan-ners' *fats*. *Woodward on Possils.*

FA'TAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd,

With Phrygian, Bavian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It was

Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden, Æn.*

O race divine:

For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FA'TALISM. n. s. [from *fatal*; Fr. *fatalisme*.] The doctrine of those who maintain that all things happen by necessity.

Have not *fatalism* and *Sadducism* gained ground during the general passion for the corpuscularian and mechanical philosophy, which hath prevailed for about a century?

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 331.

Our poet, it must be confessed, left several passages so expressed; as to be favourable to *fatalism* and necessity.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

F A T

FA'TALIST. n. s. [from *fata*; Fr. *fataliste*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts.*

FA'TALITY. n. s. [*fatalité*, Fr. from *fatal*.]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; pre-ordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'TALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fata*ly deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Donham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,

Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,

When *fata*ly their virtue they approve;

Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love.

Dryden, Aurangzebe.

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fata*ly, only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. n. s. [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

Sherwood.

FA'TERMINED. * *adj.* [*fat* and *brain*.] Having a dull apprehension. We now sometimes say, *fat-headed*.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers, so far out of his knowledge. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

FATE. n. s. [*fat*, old French; *fatum*, Latin; from *fari*, to pronounce; *fatum Dei*, the will or decree of God. "In using the terms *fate*, *decree*, or *destiny*, we speak after the manner of men; for it being customary with us, whenever we resolve upon some distant work, to declare our intentions to persons under our influence, who may assist in completing it, and to fix a determination in our minds which may render us vigorous, and keep us watchful in the prosecution, we conceive of God as making the like declared or mental determination with regard to every spot he comprises within the plan of his Providence." Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, 1763. p. 208.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance

Approach not me, and what I will is *fate*. *Milton, P. L.*

There is a necessity in *fate*

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*

You must obey me soon or late

Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,

A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*

Random chance or willful *fate*

Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

- Tell me what *fater* attend the duke of Suffolk?—
My water shall be die and take his end. *Shakespeare.*
3. Death; destruction.
 Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
 A chapel crown'd, till in the common *fate*
 Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*
 Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
 Feeds long ring death, but looking not, he dies;
 Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
 Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*
 Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
 But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*!
 The whizzing arrow sings,
 And bears thy *fate*, Atinous, on its wings. *Pope.*
4. Cause of death.
 With full force his deadly bow he bent,
 And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Deceit by fate.
 She fled her father's rage, and with a train
 Driven by the wuthers blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*
2. Determined in any manner by fate.
 Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
 She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. This structure
 used by Dryden is unusual.
 Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
 Suspended shone on high. *Dryden, Æn.*
4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.
 Peculiar to Shakespeare.
 Thy *fated* sky
 Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*

FATHER.† *n. s.* [fæðer, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language, Dr. Johnson says. The northern languages give *fader*, *vader*, or *fater*, which lead to the Lat. *pater*, and Gr. *pater*; and the Persian word is *pader*. The Goth. *farcein* signifies parents.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.
Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*
 Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*
 He shall forget
 Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton, P. L.*
2. The first ancestor.
 It was said
 It should not stand in thy posterity;
 But that myself should be the root and *father*
 Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom. iv. 16.*
3. The appellation of an old man.
 A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather. Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when shall the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.
 You shall find one well accompanied
 With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
 Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*
 Father of verse. *Pope.*
6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.
 Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
 I was a *father* to the poor. *Job, xxix. 16.*
 He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*
8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.
 Formal in apparel,
 In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*
 There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*
9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
 From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
 And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden, Virg.*
10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
 The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator.
 We have one *Father*, even God. *St. John, viii. 41.*
 Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*
- FA'THER-IN-LAW. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
 I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison, Spect.*
- To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
 Ay, good youth,
 And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.
 I am no stronger than my sex,
 Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*
 How light and portable my pain seems now,
 When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
 He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare, A. Lear.*
3. To adopt a composition.
 Men of wit,
 Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.
 And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Houder.*
 My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
 Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
- FA'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The character of a father, the authority of a father.
 Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Bp. Hall.*
 We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*
- FA'THERLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. fæðerleas.]
1. Wanting a father; destitute of a father.
 Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*
 Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
 Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
 He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison, Spect.*
2. Wanting authority.
 There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*
- FA'THERLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness. *Sherwood.*
- FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

F A T

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and
fatherly affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FATHERLY. † *adv.* In the manner of a father.

There goeth our good shepherd from us, that so faithfully
hath taught us, so *fatherly* hath cared for us.

For, Acts and Mon. of Dr. R. Taylor.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:

O execrable son! so to aspire

Above his brethren!

Milton, P. L.

FATHOM. † *n. s.* [*pæbem, pæðm, Saxon; Teut. vadem*; our own word was formerly written *fadom*.]

1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown.

Brown.

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none

To lead their business.

Shakespeare, Othello.

You have blown his sworn pride to that vastness,

As he believes the earth is in his *fathom*.

Beaumont and Fl. The Prophetess.

To FATHOM. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;

Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. To sound; to try, with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom*
the depths of his sights.

Felton on the Classics.

Our depths who *fathoms*.

Pope.

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, I cannot *fathom* his design.

But juster fates denied; nor would

Another land that genius hold,

As could, beyond all wonder hurl'd,

Fathom the intellectual world. *J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 41.*

FATHOMER. † *n. s.* [from *fathom*.] One who is employed in fathoming.

Sherwood.

FATHOMLESS. † *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

God, in the *fathomless* profound,

Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.

Sandys, Paraphr. Exod. xv. (1648.)

You will be swallowed up, horse and man, into a *fathomless*
lake of ill-scented mire. *More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.*

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum

The vast proportion of his infinite;

And buckle in a waist most *fathomless*,

With spans and inches so diminutive

As fears and reason?

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

FATIDICAL. † *adj.* [*fatidicus, Latin; fatidique, Fr.*]

Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howell, Voc. For.*

F A T

If it be true, what the ancients write of some trees, that they are *fatidical*, these come to foretell, at leastwise to wish, you, as the season invites me, a good new-year.

Howell, Lett. iv. 37.

Fatidical voices, delivered by none knows whom, apparitions of ghosts, omens by words. *Spenser on Prodiges, p. 112.*

FATIFEROUS. † *adj.* [*fatifer, Latin.*] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

Dict.

FATIGABLE. † *adj.* [*fatigable, old Fr.*] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FATIGATE. † *v. a.* [*fatigo, Latin.*] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

Fabius at the last did so *fatigate* him and his host, that thereby in conclusion his power diminished.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 167. b.

FATIGATE. † *adj.* [from the verb.] Wearied; worn out. Obsolete.

Readers, *fatigate* with long precepts, desire variety of matter.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 122.

By and by the din of war gan pierce

His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit

Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,

And to the battle came he.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

FATIGATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *fatigation*.] Weariness.

Huloet, and Bullokar.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 377.

FATIGUE. † *n. s.* [*fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.*]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*

Strays o'er the heaven and earth.

Armstrong.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.

Dryden.

To FATIGUE. † *v. a.* [*fatiguer, French; fatigo, Latin.*]

To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,

Fatigue left arm as well as right.

Prior.

FATKIDNEYED. † *adj.* [*fat and kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a brawling dost thou keep!

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

FATLING. † *n. s.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.

Is. xi. 6.

FATLY. † *adv.* [from *fat*.] Grossly; greasily.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

FATNER. † *n. s.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.

Arbutnot.

FATNESS. † *n. s.* [from *fat*, Sax. *pætnýrre*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode leathome gluttony,

Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;

His belly was upblown with luxury,

And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes.

Spenser, F. Q.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Shagid, I leave my *fatness* wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?

Judges, ix. 9.

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits.

Arbutnot.

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

F A T

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen. xxvii. 28.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around

The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmolested
The execrable glebe.

Philips.

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the
balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN.† *v. a.* [*Sax. fættian.*]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth
the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth
the distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of stuff to *fatten* land.

Lib. Londinensis.

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch aught of mine;

This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,

These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.

Dryden.

3. To feed grossly; to encrease.

Obscene Orontes

Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,

And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores.

Dryden, Juv.

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be
pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.

Otway.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed

My *fat'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.

Dryden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,

A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,

The good old man and thrifty housewife spent

Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;

Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see

A long-descending healthful progeny.

Dryden, Juv.

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,

The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,

And every element exchange its kind,

When thriving honesty in courts we find.

Granville.

FA'TTENER.* See FATNER.

FA'TTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *fatty.*] Grossness; fulness
of flesh. *Sherwood.*

FA'TTISH.* *adj.* [from *fat.*] Inclining to fatness.

Sherwood.

FA'TRY. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous;
greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty* will not discharge; not
because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,
and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The gourd

And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive

Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly

Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep

Diverse, detesting contact.

Philips.

The common symptoms of the murietick scurvy are, a saline
taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with a *fatty*
substance like a thin skin atop. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FATUOUS.† *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

In the same instant that I feel the first attempt of the dis-
case, I feel the victory; in the twinkling of an eye I can scarce
see; instantly the taste is insipid and *fatuous*.

Donne, Devot. (1625.) p. 25.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.

Granville.

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an
ignis fatuus.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.

Denham.

FATU'ITY. *n. s.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuous*.]
Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid feebleness
of intellect.

F A U

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme
fatuity of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request.

King Charles.

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort
of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull;
stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbut-
toning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FA'UCET. *n. s.* [*fausset*, French; *faucis*, Latin.] The
pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor,
and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes
improperly written *fusset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a
cause between an orange-wife and a *fauces*-seller, and adjourned
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience.

Shakspeare.

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not
run, blow strongly into the *fauces*, and it will immediately
pour into your mouth. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

FA'UCHION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *fauchon*, Lat. *falx*. See
FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

The *fauchion* passed through his neck.

Judith, xvi. 9.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;

A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden, Æn.*

FA'UFEL. *n. s.* [French.] The fruit of a species
of the palm-tree.

FAV'ILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of
ashes.

As to fortelling of strangers, from the fungous particles
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air
about them, hindering the evolution of light and the *favillous*
particles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FA'VEL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *favele*, a *fable*.] Deceit.
Obsolete.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jolity,

Yea, thieves, and whores. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

FA'VEL.* *adj.* [Fr. *fauveau*, Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow;
fallow; dun. Obsolete. See FALLOW, and To
CURRY Favour.

FAUGH.* An interjection of abhorrence. See FOH.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.

FA'ULCONRY. } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *faute*, Lacombe, 1460;
faulte, Cotgrave; *faute* and *faut*, modern; the
third person singular of the indicative of the verb
falloir, it fails, *fault*, i. e. *fallit*. So the Span.
faltar means to be deficient. The Teut. *faute*, and
the Su. Goth. *faat*, also signify defect. Dr. John-
son thinks that the *l* in our word is sometimes
sounded, and sometimes mute; and that it is in
conversation generally suppressed. This I conceive
to be not the case; no person of tolerable education
would expose himself to the charge of ignorance or
affectation by leaving out the *l* in the pronunciation
of *fault*.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure
or objection.

The prophet chuath rather to charge them with the *fault*
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-
gressing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,
but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingsfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:

Then what must he expect that still proceeds

To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?

Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot
bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

F A U

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. *Dryden.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from being a fault, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found fault,
For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find fault with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a fault.

We are not only at a fault, in the hunters' term; but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. Rem. p. 550.*

4. Misfortune. N t now in use.

Bawd. You are lit into my hands, where you are like to live. *Marina.* The more my fault,
To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

To FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it faulteth. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

To FAULT.† v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not fault thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

Whom should I fault?
For which only [bodily uncleanness] had they dismissed their wives, our Saviour had neither faulted their gloss nor their practice. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. iv. 2.*

That which is to be faulted in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 8.*

God's house is abused by them which bring lither hawks and dogs, which is faulted in our church-homily. *Shelford's Learned Discourses, (1635,) p. 54.*

FA'ULTER.† n. s. [from fault.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the faultier here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax.*

With my sweet words I could the King persuade,
And make him pause, and take therein a breath,
Till I, with suit, the faultier's peace had made. *Mir. for Mag. p. 499.*

To FA'ULTER.* See To FALTER.

FA'ULTFINDER.† n. s. [fault and find.] A censurer; an objector.

Other pleasant fault-finders, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

Be thou no sharn faultfinder, but on admonisher without upbraiding. *Tranlatof Bullinger's Sermon. p. 241.*

FA'ULTFUL.* adj. [fault and full.] Full of crime.

So fares it with this faultful lord of Rome. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

FA'ULTILY.† adv. [from faultily.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

The former impression was exhausted, and very faultily printed. *Abp. Cranmer, Pref. to the Bible.*

FA'ULTINESS.† n. s. [from faultily.]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing faultiness by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who running in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the faultiness of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

3. Imperfection; defect; unfitness for use.

F A V

If these objections are just, what have I done but discovered the faultiness of a commodity, which Mr. Warburton had put off upon them, and they were, though innocently, putting off upon the publick, for good ware? *Edwards, Can. of Criticism, Pref.*

FA'ULTLESS. adj. [from fault.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he faultless suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy faultless figure thus deface! *Dryden, Bn.*

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTLESSNESS.* n. s. [from faultless.] The state of being perfect.

FA'ULTY. adj. [faultif, French, from fault.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is faulty. *2 Sam. xiv. 13.*

Can thus
The image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though faulty since!
To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways faulty; faulty in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; faulty in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; faulty also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a faulty helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

FAUN.* n. s. [Lat. Faunus.] A sort of inferior heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods.

Fauns, or sylvans, be of poets feigned to be gods of the wood. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Calendar.*

Rough Satyrs danc'd, and Fauns with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton, Lycidas.*

FA'UNIST.* n. s. [from faun.] One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. Modern.

Some future faunist, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland; a new field to the naturalist. *White's Selborne, p. 107.*

To FA'VOUR.† v. a. [favore, Lat.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did favour his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muirpotmos.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May favour Tamora the queen of Goths. *Til. Andronicus.*

Men favour wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Fortune so favoured him, that the town at his first coming
surrendered unto him. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The good Æneus am I call'd; a name,
While fortune favour'd, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and favour'd of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope, Odys.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an enemy in his approaches. *Addison, Whig-Examiner.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his master. *Spectator.*

4. To resemble in any respect.

The complexion of the element
Is favour'd like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

F A V

5. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

*It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of favour from myself, and all our house.*

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Sam. ii. 26.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psaln xlv. 3.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden, Aureng. Pref.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shewn.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Ecc. ix. 11.*

O, my royal master!

The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
— Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakspeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Jonson.*

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wonderous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovesuit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakspeare.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only visible in laying a foul complexion upon a *fishy favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakspeare.*

Disseat thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

F A V

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

A youth of fine *favour* and shape.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favorable* ear to our requests. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. Palliative: tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favorable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden, Jun.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muiscopolmos.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *favorable*.] Kindness; benignity. *Sherwood.*

To the *favorableness* of your ladyship's censure — be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 198.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favorable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *Wis. vi.*

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Off with some *favoured* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Featured. See the ninth sense of the substantive *favour*. Always conjoined, with *well* or *ill*. Dr. Johnson says, citing only Spenser, and the Bible. But this is not exclusively the case, as the other example, which I add, will shew, and which indeed exhibits a word still common in conversation.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis, xli. 4.*

Bridget Howd'ye late servant to the lady Fardingle, a short, thick, lively, *hard-favoured* wench. *Tidler, No. 245.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

FA'VOUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *favoured*.] Usually joined with *well* or *ill*; appearance.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or an *evil-favouredness*. *Deut. xxi. 1.*

FA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *favour*.] One who favours;

one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? ye are not sound. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

All the *favourers* of magic were the most profest and bitter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison.*

A'VOURITE.† *n. s.* [*favori, favorit*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]

A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray.*

One chosen as a companion by a superiour; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*

I was a *Thessalian* gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite*, flies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride

Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

A'VOURITE.* *adj.* Beloved; regarded with favour.

The two following examples stand in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary as illustrations of the substantive; and of the adjective no notice is taken.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison, Spect.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild;
Their sage experience to the *favourite* child. *Pope, Odyssey.*

A'VOURITISM.* *n. s.* [from *favourite*.] Exercise of power by *favourites*.

A plan of *favouritism* for our executory government is essentially at variance with the plan of our legislature.

Burke, Thoughts on the Pres. Discontents.

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FA'USEN. *n. s.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash;

The wave sprung entrails about which *fousens* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman, Iliads.*

FUSSEBRAYE. *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and

also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Flaminius.*

FA'UTOR. *n. s.* [*fautor, Fr.*] Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no man addict himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *B. Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FA'UTRESS. *n. s.* [*fautrix, Lat. fautrice, Fr.*] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman, Iliads.*

He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth, Dedic. to Ovid.*

FAWN.† *n. s.* [*faun, Fr.* from *fan*, in old Fr. a child, probably from *infans*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. *Fan* is the old French word for a *fawn* itself, or for the young of any beast. V. Cotgrave in *FAN*. Borel derives it from *infans*.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *faun* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *faun*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN.* *v. n.* [*Fr. faonner*.] To bring forth a fawn. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The does then do *fawn*. *Bullakar, in V. Fencemouth.*

To FAWN.† *v. n.* [of uncertain original; perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children, Dr. Johnson says; but it is perhaps from the Sax. *paegenian*, which bears the meaning of to speak fair, to wheedle.]

1. To court by frisking before one; as a dog.

The dog straight *fauned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fauning* greyhound. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fauning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox?
that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat?
and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton, P. L.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fauning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden, En.*

Dext'rous the craving *fauning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

FAWN.† *n. s.* A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather *show* our gentle lows
How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

FA'WNER. † *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

Our talking is trustless, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* deem'd faithful, and friendship a foe.
By softness of behaviour we have arriv'd at the appellation
of *fawners*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 85.
Spectator.

FA'WNING. † *n. s.* [from *fawn*.] Gross or low flattery; the act of servilely cringing.

Lower-crook'd cur'sies, and base spaniel *fawning*.
Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.
Clowis' *fawnings* are a horse's salutations.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.
The *fawnings* and the wiles of court.

He that hath—
Despised the *fawnings* of a future greatness.
Massinger, Renegado.

FA'WNINOLY. † *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

He that so *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin, will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Sermon ix. 28.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *pæx*, Sax. hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.

They could call a comet a *fared* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Rem.

FAY. † *n. s.* [*fee*, Fr. See FAIRY.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-steeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

The bards' songs suppose, that after the battle of Camlan in Cornwall, where traitorous Mordred was slain, and Arthur wounded, Morgana le Fay, a great *elfin* lady, conveyed the body hither to cure it.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 3.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear!
Pope.
From her, [the Persian *peri*, Merjan,] we may fairly derive Ariosto's "la *fata* Morgana!"—from her likewise we may derive our Morgan le *Faye*, the patroness of Arthur in romances, and his conductress to the land of Faery.
Hole on the Arab. Nights' Entert. p. 15.

2. Faith. [Fr. *fay*, *fay*; Span. *fe*.] Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men missay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

FE'ABERRY. *n. s.* [grossularia, Lat.] A gooseberry.
Dict.

TO FEAGUE. † *v. a.* [Gower uses *To feige*, for to censure; *fagen*, Germ. to sweep: *fyken*, Dutch, to strike:] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away 't' faith.
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

FE'AL. † *adj.* [*feal*, Norm. French, "*feal* et leel," faithful and loyal, Kelham; later Fr. *feal*.] Faithful. Not now in use among the English; but still, I believe, among the Scotch.

The tenants by knights' service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal, i. e. faithful and loyal.
Chambers.

FE'ALTY. † *n. s.* [*fealty*, old Fr. of the eleventh century; *fedeltà*, Ital. *fidelitas*, Lat.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Let my affection
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and thus
Against the high supremacy of Heaven.
Milton, P. L.

Each bird and beast behold
After their kind: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection.

Milton, P. L.

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love.

Milton, P. L.

FEAR. † *n. s.* [Goth. *faurhtan*, to fear; *faurthci*, fear; Teut. *vaer*, fear; Norm. Fr. *feer*, fear; Swed. *fara*, danger; Icel. *far*, sorrowful.]

1. Dread; terroure; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us.
Locke.

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe she shrowd him might.
Spenser, F. Q.

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries.
Ezra, iii. 3.

Behold me in my sex; I am no soldier;
Tender, and full of *fears*, our blushing sex is,
Unhardened with relentless thoughts.

Beaumont and Fl. Knight of Malta.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear* of wishing ill?
Dryden, Juv.
Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil.
Rogers.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terroure impressed: with of before that which impresseth.

And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you shall be upon every beast.
Gen. ix. 2.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.
The principal *fear* was for the holy temple.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

4. That which causes fear.
Still, as he fled, his eye was backward cast,
As if his *fear* still follow'd him behind.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 21.
I will mock when your *fear* cometh, when your *fear* cometh as desolation.
Prov. i. 26.

Antony, stay not by his sides:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being overpowered.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

5. The object of fear.
Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me.
Gen. xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare.
Is. xxiv. 18.

FEAR. † *n. s.* [poepa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete. The true word is *ferre*. But Spenser occasionally writes it with the *a*. See FERE.

TO FEAR. † *v. a.* [See the etymology of the noun.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terroure; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.
—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

To *fear* the foe, since death opposeth strength,
Gives in your weakness, strength unto your foe.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it.
2 Esdr. xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace.
Dryden.

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. [Ort. Vocab. 1514, *terrifico*.]

Let not worldly shame *fear* us to wepe for our synnes.

Bp. Fisher, Ps. 33.

The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings.

Carew.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seein there,

With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear.

Donne.

3. To reverence.

There is forgiveness with thee, that Thou mayest be *fear'd*.

Psalms cxxx. 4.

TO FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in terror; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far, sir. —

— Safer than trust too far:

Let me still take away the harms I fear,

Not fear still to be taken.

Shakespeare, K. L.

If any such be here, if any *fear*

Less for his person than an ill report;

If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*

For his ill-gotten gain;

And pray to gods that will not hear,

While the debating winds and billows bear

His wealth into the main.

Dryden, Horace.

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,

Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:

So much she *fears* for William's life,

That Mary's fate she dare not mourn.

Prior.

FEARFUL. *adj.* [from *fear* and *full*.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Them that are of a *fearful* heart.

Isaiah, xxxv. 4.

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English.

Davies on Ireland.

I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither

Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been.

Dryden.

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises!

Exodus, xv. 11.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

He's gentle and not *fearful*.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful*

execution of extraordinary judgement upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not

us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just dis-

pleasure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement

Inhabits here: some heavenly power guide us

Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Heb. x. 31.

Lay down by these pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous

thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes,

and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge

which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment

which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FEARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night

Did this *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,

And saw the lion's shadow.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and herding head

Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. In a manner to be reverenced.

I will praise Thee; for I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.

Psalms cxxxix. 14.

FEARFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fearful*.]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

O *Egeus*, the fruit of thy womb,
Of riot thou the right reward dost reap;
But if thou wilt avoid this wretchedness,
Be wise, and look about before you leap.

Mir. for Mag. p. 240.

The Jews themselves thought nothing fit to be a murderer of this kind but a devil, and a she-one too; that the *fearfulness* of the sex might dispose to more unruly and more barbarous resolutions of inhumanity. *Gregory, Posthuma, p. 97.*

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgement of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders.

South.

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; with *of* before the subject.

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,

And walketh forth without suspect of crime. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone

Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton, P. L.*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more

fearless of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FEARLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEASIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *feasible*.]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FEASIBLE. *adj.* [*faisible*, French. *Vulg.* Err. Our own word was formerly written *faisible*; and sometimes *feacible*, as by Barret; probably in conformity to the Lat. etymon, *facio*, to do.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Glavinille, Scopsis.*

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South.*

FEASIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *feasible*.] Practicability.

Let us inquire into the *feasibleness* of this great improvement of our holy and christian diligence. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 271.*

They have not yet convinced the world of the *feasibleness* and truth of their propositions, by any manifest transcriptions of them upon their lives. *South, Sermon vii. 125.*

You have convinced me of the *feasibleness*, as well as the excellency, of that kind of conversation.

Goodman, Wink. Ec. Conf. P. I.

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. s.* [*feast*, old French, of the tenth century; *festle*, modern; *festum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,

It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen. x. 20.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,

And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;

When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain

With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a *fast*.
This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

To *FEAST*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,

Did *feast* together. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To *FEAST*. *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

FEASTER. *† n. s.* [from *feast*.]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

2. One that entertains magnificently; a feast-maker; a banqueter. *Huloet.*

FEASTFUL. *† adj.* [*feast* and *full*.] This was a word in use at least a century before Milton wrote, from whose poetry Dr. Johnson cites his earliest example.]

1. Festive; joyful.

They constitute also a *feastful* day to the honour and worship thereof. *Balc on the Revcl. P. III. (1550.) sign. II.*
Our solemn *feastful* day.

Abp. Parker, Transl. of the Psalms, p. 234.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

Milton, S. A.

Therefore be sure

Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. *Milton, Sonnet.*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train

Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FEASTING. ** n. s.* [from *feast*.] An entertainment; a treat.

But these very grievously afflicted them, whom they had received with *feastings*. *Wisdom, xix. 16.*

FEASTRITE. *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,

Unbar'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feastrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT. *† n. s.* [*feat*, Norm. French, done, deed, Kelham; *fait*, modern; *factum*, Lat.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Tarquín's self he met,

And struck him on his knee; in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform much *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon, Essays.*

FEAT. *† adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; "*homo factus ad unguem*," Lat. So far Dr. Johnson. But the Su. Goth. *fait*, apt, ready, may be also considered as the parent of the word before us.]

1. Ready; skillful; ingenious.

Never master had

A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;

So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feat*, so nurse-like.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

2. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,

Much *feater* than before.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

She speaks *feat* English.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

3. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy.

Stirlingfleet.

To *FEAT*. ** v. a.* To form; to fashion; to set an example to.

[He] liv'd in court,

(Which rare it is to do,) most prais'd, most lov'd;

A sample to the youngest; to the more mature,

A glass that *feated* them; and to the graver,

A child that guided dotards.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

FEATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*.

The tender stalks on high.

Spenser, Prothalam.

FEATHER. *n. s.* [*feðer*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look as I blow this *feather* from my face.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The brave eagle does with sorrow see

The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,

Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,

Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;

She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,

But bears them boldly on her wings away.

Waller.

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail.

Newton, Opticks.

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.

Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

Clifford and the haught Northumberland,

And of their *feather* many more proud birds,

Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off

My friend, when he most needs me.

Shakespeare, Timon.

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn.

Farrier's Dict.

To *FEATHER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;

Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,

He *feather'd* her a hundred times a-day.

Dryden.

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

5. To *FEATHER* one's Nest. [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests.] To get riches together.

FEATHERBED. *n. s.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

FEA

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
and meets his wife, which brings her feathered. *Donne.*

FEATHERDIVER. *n. s.* [feather and dive.] One
who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A featherdive had the residue of his lungs filled with the
fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

FEATHERED. *† adj.* [from feather.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakespeare, Hep. IV.*

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,
Her feather'd subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a feather'd cloud. *Prior.*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many
other feathered creatures, several little winged boys perch upon
the middle arches. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, fea-
ther'd from her own wing. *L'Estrange.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Swift; winged, like an arrow.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys, Job, p. 12.*

Nor think this while our feathered minutes may
Fall under measure; Time itself can stay. *Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 43.*

4. Smoothed, like down or feathers.

As if it were a sign of godliness, and a mark of God's
favourites, to be affected with nonsense, feathered with soft
and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents! *Scott, Works, ii. 124.*

FEATHEREDGE. *n. s.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner
than another, are called featheredge stuff. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [feather and edge.] Belong-
ing to a feather edge.

The cover must be made of featheredged boards, in the
nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERFEW. *n. s.* A plant both single and double:
it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing
the roots: it flowereth most part of the summer. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FEATHER-GRASS. *n. s.* [gramen plumosum.] An
herb.

FEATHERLESS. *† adj.* [Sax. fr̥œplear.] Having few
or no feathers. *Huloet.*

This so high grown ivy was like that featherless bird, which
went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his naked-
ness. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

FEATHERLY. *adj.* [from feather.] Resembling
feather.

The accretion or pluvius aggelation of hail about the
mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some
featherly particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular. *Brown.*

FEATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [feather and seller.] One
who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *† adj.* [from feather.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village-cock
Count the night-watches to his featherly James. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Light as a feather.

Transitory migrations seem light and featherly.
Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 283.

FEA

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it.
Whalley, Redempt. of Time, (1634.) p. 25.

FEATLY. *† adv.* [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly;
dexterously.

Foot it featly here and there,
And sweet sprites the burden bear. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,

That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

We are bluntly told — not neatly and featly.

Richard, Observ. (1696.) p. 64.

FEATNESS. *† n. s.* [from feat.] Neatness; nicety;
dexterity. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FE'ATOUS.* *adj.* See FEATEOUS.

FE'ATOUSLY.* *adv.* See FEATEOUSLY. Nimbly;
neatly. This is the word in Chaucer, not fea-
teously.

The morrice rings, while hobby horse doth foot it feateously.
Beun. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pastle.

FE'ATURE. *† n. s.* [feiture, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the feature of Octavia, her years. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any lincament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,

Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly features. *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character,
and try if we can find out in his looks and features, the haughty
cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history.

Addison on Medals.

Though various features did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison, Ovid.*

3. The whole turn of the body; the fashion; the
make.

She also doff'd her heavy habergeon
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Workmanship.

Here they [the witches] speak as if they were creating some
new feature, which the devil persuades them to be able to do
often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of
liquors on the earth.

B. Jonson, his own Notes on his Mosques.

To FE'ATURE. *† v. a.* To resemble in countenance;
to favour. Dr. Johnson cites, as an illustration
of this word, the passage which I have given to
the verb feat; the true word being feated; and
featured an unwarrantable alteration.

FE'ATURED.* *adj.* [from feature.]

1. Having handsome features.

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

Rich thou art, featured thou art.

Greene, Farewell to Folly, (1617.)

2. Having a good or bad form, shape, or features.

Richard the third — ill featured of limbs.

Sir T. More, Descript. of K. Rich. III.

Horses better featured, or more serviceable than now.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 36.

3. Resembling in feature or countenance.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,

Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd. *Shakespeare, Sonnet.*

What are the noblest ornaments, but deaths

Turn'd flatterers of life in paint, or marble,

The well-stain'd canvas, or the featur'd stone! *Young, Night Th. 9.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [faissez, French.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again
to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Armsworth.*

F E C

TO FEBRICITATE v. n. [*febricitare*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFICK * *adj.* [old Fr. *febrifique*.] Tending to produce fever.

The febrile humour fell into my legs. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FEBRICULOS *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFUGE n. s. [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.* *Arbuthnot.*

FEBRILE *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febril*, Fr.] Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the febrile fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FEBRUARY n. s. [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shakspeare.*

FEBRUATION * n. s. [Lat. *februatus*, purified or cleansed by sacrifice.] A rite, among the Gentiles, of purifying; a sacrifice

Some fantastick rites and februations to chase away mormoes and spectres. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 227.

Superstition — expressed in an infinity of februations and empty forms. *Ibid.* p. 338.

FÆCAL * *adj.* See **FÆCAL**. [Fr. *fecal*, “in matiere fecale,” *Cotgrave*.]

FÆCES n. s. [*feces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

1. Drags; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmeared, the feces of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their feces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FÆCKLESS * *adj.* A common word in Cumberland, denoting spiritless, feeble, weak; and perhaps a corruption of *effectless*.

FÆCULENCE } n. s. [*feculentia*, Latin.]

FÆCULENCY } 1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; drags.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its feculencies. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FÆCULENT *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and feculent snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville, Apology.*

FÆCUND *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *second*, French.] Fruitful; prolifick.

The more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of children also they be. *Granat, Bills of Mortality.*

FÆCUNDATION n. s. [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

F E E

She requested these plants as a medicine of fecundities, or to make her fruitful. *Brissot, Fug. Err.*

TO FÆCUNDIFY v. a. To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

FÆCUNDITY n. s. [from *fecund*; *secondité*, French.] 1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and fecundity of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their fecundity forty years, and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FÆD Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fæd on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FÆDARY n. s. [*fedus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to Shakspeare, may signify either a confederate, a partner, or a dependant.

Damn'd paper!

Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!

Art thou a fedary for this act, and look'st

So virgin-like without. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FÆDERAL *adj.* [from *fedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FÆDERARY n. s. [from *fedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is

A fedary with her. *Shakspeare.*

FÆDERATE *adj.* [*federatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FÆDERATIVE * *adj.* [from *federate*.] Having power to make a league or contract.

[They] suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power, to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the federative capacity of this kingdom, may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke on the French Revolution.*

FÆDERATION * n. s. [from *federate*.] A league.

Is he obliged to keep any terms with these clubs and federations, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France? *Burke.*

FÆDITY * n. s. [Lat. *feditus*.] Baseness; turpitude; inherent vileness.

A second [impediment] may be the fedity and unnaturalness of the match, when the parties incestuously marry. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Some fedities common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared*, &c. p. 65.

FEE † n. s. [peoh, Sax. *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish. So far Dr. Johnson. The Saxon word denotes, like the Goth. *faihus*, goods, possessions of any kind. So the Icel. and the Su. Goth. *fae*. See also **FOOD**. Some think that because those, who held in fee, obtained the appellation of *fideles*, the word may be derived from the Lat. *fides*, faith; Fr. *fe*, *fed*, *foi*; low Lat. *fedum*, *feudum*. See Brady's Gloss. Old Eng. Hist. p. 45. and Boehmeri Principia Juris Feudalis, p. 11.

Others, that *foedus*, an agreement, is the etymon. But the northern language gives the origin: "Vas auk habanda *faike* manas," i. e. "for he had great possessions." Hence also *food*, and the goods given, were for the sustenance of the vassal. *Feudum* is not to be found in writings before the eleventh century. See FEUDAL.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England; the crown land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, 'To us and our heirs for ever': *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. Cowel.

Now like a lawyer when he land would let,
Or sell *fee*-simples in his master's name. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for
entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompence.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*?
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusser.*

- FE'E-FARM. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possess'd with fear. *Davies.*

- To FEE. † *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. fae*, reward.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The droupy rages and extends the skin,

In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wise. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; *fee'd* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Winds.*

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *fee'd* and *fee'd*,
And yet for all that will be prating.

Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.
The unfamiliar cognizance of a *fee'd* gamester.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

3. To keep in hire. Dr. Jamieson seems to find fault with Dr. Johnson for thus rendering the word as used by Shakespeare; and says, that it properly denotes the act of hiring.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

- FE'BLE. † *adj.* [old French, *feble* and *fieble*; modern *foible*; Lat. *debilis*.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *febble* upon asses to Jericho,
Chron. xxviii. 15.

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *febble* are the succours I can send. *Dryden, Æn.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue;
My spirits *febble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and *febble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *febble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

- To FE'BLE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not now perhaps in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious slight

Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

A life *feebled* with natural infirmities.

Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. A. 5. b.
Many a burning sun

Has sear'd my body and boil'd up my blood,
Feebled my knees, and stamp'd a meagerness
Upon my figure. *Beaum. and Fl. 1st Prin.*

- FE'BLEMINDED. *adj.* [*febble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess. v. 14.*

- FE'BLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *febble*; old French, *febles*; and so *Spenser* once uses *feblesse* for the present word, *F. Q. iv. viii. 37.* Chaucer has *feblesse*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

F E E

A better head *Rome's* glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and feebleness. *Til. Andronicus.*
Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their
limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED. † *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *foda*, Sw. *peban*,
foeban, Sax. *fodr*. Icel. *foðr*. See also **FEE**.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*
Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which
time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed*
the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the
length of *sharleycorn*, and near as long as the rollers, that it
may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot
get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*
The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to
feed it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily
feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and
relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals' food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sawce to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by
milk of a cow that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*
He *feeds* on fruits which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden, Virg.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and
woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope, Essay on Man.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his
beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make re-
stitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the
best *feed*, with a shuddering kind of tremor through all her
principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked on fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is
much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his vote, his stocks and bonds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. Meal; not of eating.

Plenty hangs
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton, P. L.*

F E E

FE'EDER. † *n. s.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

Abel was a keeper [in the margin, a *feeder*] of sheep. *Genesis, iv. 2.*

Swinish gluttony

Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*. *Milton, Comus.*

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
It [flattery] is the poisoning of men's understanding, the
feeder of humours. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess. p. 376.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder*.
Shakspeare.

But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the
missel-thrush, or *feeder* upon misseltoe. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a nice *feeder*,
a gross *feeder*.

But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden, Juu.*

FE'EDING. † *n. s.* [Sax. *feodung*.] Pasture. See
FEED.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton's Poems, Moon-shaft.

To FEEL. pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. *v. n.* [pelan,
Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape,
and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours.
Addison, Spect.

2. To search by feeling. See **FEELER**.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after
him, and find him. *Acts, xvi. 27.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right
or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

Of these tumours one *feels* flaccid and rimples; the other
more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges, xvi. 26.*

2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shakspeare.

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her
wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*. *Milton, P. L.*
But why should those be thought to 'scape, who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech.*

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost:
He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

F E E

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

FEEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel.

Sharp, *Surgery.*

FEELER. *† n. s.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the feeler's soul.
To the oath of loyalty.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

2. One that perceives mentally.

Of my longing to see you I am a better feeler than a describer.

Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, *Rem.* p. 399.

3. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted.

Durham, *Physico-Theol.*

FEELING. *part. adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a feeling declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!
Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion.
Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again: and frame some feeling line,
That may discover such integrity.

Sidney.

Sidney.

Shakespeare, *Two Gent. of Ver.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear.*

I had a feeling sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart.

Southerne.

FEELING. *n. s.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore?

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good,
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.

Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it.

Bacon, *Essays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness which may be called a sort of internal feeling.

Watts.

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself, who spake so feelingly.

Sidney.

He would not have talk'd so feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it.

Pope.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy pang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,

F E E

This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That feelingly persuade me what I am.

Shakespeare, *As you like it.*

He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil.

Raleigh, *Hist.*

FEET. *† n. s.* The plural of *foot*. [Sax. *fet.*]

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears.

Pope, *Statius.*

FEETLESS. *† adj.* [from *feet*.] Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Bouloin broched three feetless birds, called Al-lerions, upon his arrow.

C Camden.

There behold the mangled, headless, handless, feetless corpses of their fellow-countrymen.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 196.

To FEIGN. *† v. a.* [*feigner*, old French, of the eleventh century; *feindre*, modern; *fingo*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire!
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest
them out of thine own heart.

Milton, *P. L.*

Neh. vi. 8.

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And feigned to wash themselves incessantly.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found.

Pope.

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention; to tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature.

Shakespeare.

FEIGNEDLY. *† adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.

Those that come feignedly, and those that come unfeignedly.

Abp. Cramer on the Sacram. fol. 99.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but feignedly, saith the Lord.

Jerem. iii. 10.

Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens.

Bacon.

FEIGNEDNESS. ** n. s.* [from *feigned*.] Fiction; deceit.

The church is not the school of feignedness and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity.

Harnar, *Transl. of Beza's Serin.* p. 39.

FEIGNER. *n. s.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the feigner; so the poem, the poesy, and the poet.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries.*

FEIGNING. ** n. s.* [from *feign*.] A false appearance; an artful contrivance.

Hulot.

May her feignings

Not take your wisdoms; but this day she baited
A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes.

B. Jonson, *For*

FEIGNINGLY. ** adv.* [from *feigning*.] Craftily.

Hulot, and Sherwood

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be dressed up into any feint appearance of it.

Lock

FEINT. *n. s.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance, or offer of something not intended to be.

Country's letter is but a *feint* to get off.

Spectator.

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars.

Prior.

FELANDERS. † *n. s.* [*filandres*, Fr. Cotgrave, "the small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or foul-fed hawks;" perhaps from *filandre*, full of small threads or fibres; *filum*, Lat. a thread. Dr. Johnson merely cites Ainsworth as his authority for this word, without any etymology or example; but it appears that our word is not *felander*, but *filander*.] Worms in hawks.

This may probably destroy that obstinate disease of the *felander* or *hack-worm*.

Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, Miscell. p. 115.

TO FELICITATE. † *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French, to make happy or prosperous, and to compliment, Cotgrave; *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy. See FELICITATE.

Gifts — felicitate lovers.

Transl. of Loredano's Academ. Disc. (1664.) p. 76.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey!

Watts.

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow.

Brown.

FELICITATE. * *part. adj.* [Lat. *felicatus*.] Made happy.

I profess

Myself an enemy to all other joys;

And find I am alone *felicitate*

In your dear highness' love.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

FELICITATION. *n. s.* [from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.

Dict.

FELICITOUS. † *adj.* [from *felicito*, Latin.]

Happy; prosperous.

In all which (war) she was *felicitous* and victorious.

Sir R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg. of Q. Eliz.

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happily.

Dict.

FELICITY. *n. s.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.]

Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,

And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,

Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,

May live for ever in *felicity*.

Spenser, Sonnets.

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;

But virtue join'd with riches and long life,

In corporal pleasure, he, and careless ease.

Milton, P. R.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.

Atterbury.

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel!

Rogers.

FELINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper.

Grew, Museum.

FELL. † *adj.* [pell, Saxon; *fel*, old French, cruel, tyrannical, fierce.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*,

Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same.

Fairfax.

So *fell*est foes

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.

To take the one the other, by some chance.

Some trick not worth an egg, that grow dear friends.

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,

And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,

E'er since pursue me.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,

More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain.

Pope.

Scorning all the taming arts of man,

The keen hyena, *feldest* of the *fell*.

Thomson, Spring.

FELLI.* *n. s.* [Sax. *pelle*, gall, anger, melancholiness. Somner.]

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay

In blessed nectar and pure Pleasure's well,

Untrobbled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 2.

FELL. † *n. s.* [pell, Saxon; *fills*, Goth. *cellas*; Gr.

cortex, Celt. *pil*, Lat. *pellis*.] The skin; the hide.

Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare.

We still use it, however, in the word

fellmonger, which means a dealer in hides.

And *fell*, in the present sense, was once common.

It is in the vocabulary of Ballokar.

Wipe thine eye;

The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,

Ere they shall make us weep.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

The time has been my senses would have cool'd

To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir.

Shakespeare, Macb.

He ought to shear not to slay his sheep; to take their fleeces, not their *fells*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

FELL.* *n. s.* [German, *fels*, a rock; Icel. *fel*, ac-

clivitas; the *fell*-foot, or foot of the *hill*;

pellas. Vide apud scholiasten in Aristoph. in

Nubibus, A. 1. S. 1. quæ transcripta ferè Snidas

in voce ΦΕΛΛΑ.

Ray. Mr. Whalley in his notes

on Ben Jonson, who uses this word, refers, in ex-

planation of it, to an interpretation of ΦΕΛΛΟΣ by

Hezychius, viz. *οκλινος; τοπος; και δυσεργος*; and adds,

that we seem to have taken this sense from our

Gothick ancestors. The Su. Goth. *faell*, is a

ridge or chain of mountains; and the Icel. *fel*, or

fell, "a small mountain resting on one larger and

longer," Gl. Rymbegla, as cited by Dr. Jamieson.

In the north of England the word is to this day

common for a rocky hill.]

1. A hill; a mountain.

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine,

And both the bestriding of our goats and kine,

As thou our folds dost still secure.

B. Jonson, Masques.

This county abounds with mountains, which in the language

of the country are called *fells*.

Burn and Nicolson, Hist. of Westmoreland, &c. i. 3

Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from

Ulswater over the *fells*.

Gray's Letters.

2. A corruption of *field*, [Sax. *peld*,] meaning an open

country, formerly used by way of antithesis to *frith*,

a forest. Obsolete.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,

Both in the tufty *frith*, and in the mossy *fell*.

Drayton, Polyolb. B. 17.

TO FELL. † *v. a.* [*fallen*, German; *apfyllan*, Sax. to

overthrow.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, stand, or *Fell* thee down.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Up and down he traverses his ground;

Now wards a *falling* blow, now strikes again.

Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck

him on the head with the stock, and *fell*d him.

Raleigh.

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all

minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was

*fell*d.

Howell, Paraphrase.

- On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton, S. A.*
2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.
Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
3. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he seem a farmer that would sell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
They stopped all the wells of water, and *felled* all the good
trees. *2 Kings, iii. 25.*
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their sauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*
- FELL.** The preterite of *To fall*.
None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton, P. L.*
- FELLER.** *n. s.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us.
Is. xiv. 8.
- FELLIFLUOUS.** *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing
with gall. *Dict.*
- FELLMONGER.** *n. s.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.
- FELLINESS.** *n. s.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness;
fury; rage.
When his brother saw the red blood rail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *feltness* loud he gan to weep. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Death, disarm'd,
Loses her *feltness* quite: All thanks to Him,
Who scourg'd the venom out. *R. Blair, The Grave.*
- FELLOE.** *n. s.* [sometimes written *felly*; Sax.
felga; Dutch, *felge*, or *velge*.] The circumference
of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written
fully or *felly*.
Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellys* from her wheel,
And bowl the round have down the hill of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Their axle-trees, navgs, *felloes*, and spokes were all molten.
1 Kings, vii. 33.
- FELLON.*** *n. s.* A sore. See the second sense of
FEDON.
- FELLOW.** *n. s.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minshew*; from
fe, faith, and *lag*, bound. Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*,
Scottish. So far Dr. Johnson. *Minshew* is right.
The word is from the Goth. *felag*, community,
fellowship, which *Serenius* derives from the verb
foelga, to follow. The Sax. *pelap*, a companion,
must not be omitted, which Chaucer exactly follows
in writing our word *fellow*.]
1. A companion; one with whom we consort.
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one
of them came to a good end. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryden, Virg.*
3. One of the same kind.
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own
hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L' Estrange.*

4. Equal; peer.
So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer servants.
Sidney.
- Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here; the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax.*
5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body; that seems to have been
prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do
not seem to be *fellows*. *Addison, Spect.*
6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath
not his *fellow*.
My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fond-
ness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with
some degree of contempt.
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
— The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakspeare.*
An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his
wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he
had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.
Bacon, Apophthegms.
- Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*
8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the
mean wretch; the sorry rascal.
Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish
birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal Justice to make
them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*
Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd. *Shakspeare.*
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath
no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect
gallows. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputeless banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thou been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*! *Shakspeare.*
The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while
they were sweet. *L' Estrange.*
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*
You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr.
Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal.
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with con-
tempt.
The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the
nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the
miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*
10. A member of a college that shares its revenues,
or of any incorporated society.
There should be a mission of three of the *fellows* or brethren
of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the affairs and
state of those countries to which they were designed. *Bacon.*

To FELLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And fellow'st nothing. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

FELLOW-CITIZEN. * *n. s.* One who belongs to the same city.

Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints. *Ephes. ii. 19.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. † *n. s.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot enclose, without the consent of all his fellowcommoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge, and eighty pounds per annum for a fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.

Dean Prideaux to Ld. Townshend, (1715,) Life, &c. p. 196.

FELLOW-COUNSELLOR. * *n. s.* A member of the same council of state.

They would shame to make me
Wait else at door; a fellow-counsellor,
Among boys, grooms, and lackeys. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. s.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our fellowcreatures, the brutes in this lower world. *Watts, Logick, Introd.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. s.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be fellowheirs. *Eph. iii. 6.*

FELLOW-HELPER. *n. s.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellowhelpers to the truth. *3 John, 8.*

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design.

My fellowlabourers have commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

FELLOW-MAIDEN. * *n. s.* A virgin that bears another virgin company.

She, all as happy as of all the fairest,
Is, with her fellow-maidens, now within
The leafy shelter that abuts against
The island's side. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

FELLOW-MEMBER. * *n. s.* Member of the same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not only to Christ our head, but also to each other, as fellow-members.

Whole Duty of Man.

FELLOW-MINISTER. * *n. s.* One who serves the same office.

You fools! I and my fellows
Are ministers of fate — my fellow-ministers
Are alike invulnerable. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FELLOW-PEER. * *n. s.* One who enjoys the same privileges of nobility; as the peers of England do, whose titles are indeed different, but whose essential privileges are the same.

You shall not need, my fellow-peers of Tyre,
Further to question of your king's departure. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

FELLOW-PRISONER. * *n. s.* One confined in the same prison, or for the same cause.

Salute Andronicus and Junia my kinsmen, and my fellow-prisoners. *Rom. xvi. 7.*

Before St. Paul went to Rome, he was "in prisons oft;" — and so well might have many fellow-prisoners.

Whitby on Rom. xvi. 7.

FELLOW-SCHOLAR. * *n. s.* One who studies in company with others.

You three, Biron, Dumain, and Longaville,
Have sworn for three years' term to live with me,
My fellow-scholars, and to keep those statutes,
That are recorded in this schedule here.

Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. s.* One that has the same master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our fellowservant; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton, P. L.*

Fair fellowservant! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were fellowservants to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought still to operate among their surviving children. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, fellowsoldier, make thou proclamation. *Shakespeare.*
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and
fellowsoldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*

FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. s.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I prythee, do not mock me, fellowstudent.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

If you have no fellowstudent at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts, Logick.*

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. s.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their fellowsubjects was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SUFFERER. * *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their fellow sufferer? And how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather than not relieve? *Dryden.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but fellow sufferers. *Addison, Spect.*

FELLOW-TRAVELLER. * *n. s.* One who travels in company with others.

That want of sepulture was a grievous punishment, Homer in his Odyssey speaking of Ulysses, and Elpenor his fellow-traveller being dead, gives us this authority.

Sir T. Herbert, Tran. p. 118.

Euripides, that friend of Socrates, and fellow-traveller of Plato. *Morc, Conject. Cabb. p. 168.*

FELLOW-WORKER. * *n. s.* One employed in the same design.

These only are my fellow-workers unto the kingdom of God, which have been a comfort unto me. *Coloss. iv. 11.*

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*

FELLOWFEELING. *n. s.* [*fellow and feeling.*]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellowfeeling of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a fellowfeeling. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

FEL

FELLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.] Like a com-
FELLOWLY. } panion; on equal terms; companion-
able.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind
and respectful carriage. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*

FELLOWSHIP. *n. s.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are
made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy, Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have
fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-
menter of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,
although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any
solemn agreement amongst themselves. *Hooker.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the
fellowship of that war. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton, P. R.*
O love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a sail! *Shakespeare, Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not
that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon, Ess.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments,
with *good* prefixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful
to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers
of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its
revenue.

Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds
out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion
whereby we balance accounts, depending between
divers persons, having put together a general stock,
so that they may every man have his proportional
gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss.
Cocker's Arithmetick.

FELLY.† *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly;
savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

The hearts do ne'er agree,
But *felly* one another do upbraid. *More, Song of the Soul.*
Or like a lamp arm'd with pellucid horn,
Which rusling winds about do rudely toss,
And *felly* lash with injury and scorn. *More, Song of the Soul.*

FELLY.* *n. s.* See **FELLOE**.

FEL

FELNESS.* See **FELLINESS**.

FELLO-DE-SE.† *n. s.* [In law.] He that committeth
felony by murdering himself.

* Making their natures a kind of *felo de se* to prompt the de-
stroying itself. *Lively Oracles, &c. p. 90.*

FELON. *n. s.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; *fel*,
Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
The wily fox,

Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone
and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a
felon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FELON.† *adj.* [Fr. *felon*, fierce, cruel.] Cruel;
traitorous; inhuman; fierce.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirred up so mischievous despoight! *Spenser.*
He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the *felon* winds,
What hard mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain.
Milton, Lycidas.

Then bids prepar'd th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope, Odyney.*
Nought but the *felon* undermining hand
Of dark corruption can its frame dissolve.

FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous;
villanous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the
motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*
O thievish night!

Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*

FELONIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a *felo-
nious* way.

Parents have been most *feloniously* robbed of their children.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.
Do the Chaldeans and Sabaeans *feloniously* drive away the
herds of Job? *Seasonable Sermon, p. 26.*

FELONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; felonious;
Not used.

[I] am like for desperate dōle to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

FELONY. *n. s.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, low Latin; from
felon.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an
enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

FELT. The preterite of **FEL**, which see.

FELT. *n. s.* [felt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt*
be loose. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without
weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

FELT-MAKER.* *n. s.* One employed in making
felt.

F E M

They put things call'd executors upon me,
The charge of orphans, little senseless creatures,
Whom in their childhoods I bound forth to felt-makers,
To make 'em lose and work away their gentry.

Beaumont and Fl. Wit at sea. Weapons.

Coachmen, weavers, felt-makers, and other base mechanicks,
are now by some thought able ministers and profound doctors
of the church!

Featley, Dippers dipt, p. 156.

To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble.

Fairfax.

FELUCCA. *† n. s.* [Italian; *salouque*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.]

A small open boat with six oars.

Having hired a *felucca*, we were forced by the foulness of
the weather into *Sotri Levante*.

W. Pope to A. Hill, (1663,) Hill's Lett. p. 47.

I took a *felucca* at Naples to carry me to Rome.

Addison, Travels.

FEMALE. *n. s.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.]

A she; one of the sex which brings young; not male.

God created man in his own image, male and female created
he them.

Gen. i. 27.

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female, he
shall offer it without blemish.

Leviticus, iii. 1.

Men, more divine,

Iud'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their females, and their lords.

Shakspeare.

FEMALE, *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems.

Milton, S. A.

Swarming next appear'd

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone.

Milton, P. L.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other suns perhaps

With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,

Communicating male and female light,

Which two great sexes animate the world.

Milton, P. L.

Add what wants

In female sex, the more to draw his love.

Milton, P. L.

He scrupled not to cat

Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,

But fondly overcome with female charm.

Milton, P. L.

If by a female hand he had forseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been

The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.

Dryden.

3. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called, be-
cause in French, from which the term is taken,
they end in *e* weak or feminine. These rhymes are
female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;

We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowley.

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line,
with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alter-
nately, as appears from the *Alarique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of
their later poems.

Dryden, Pref. to Annus Mirab.

FEME Covert. *† n. s.* [French.] A married woman;
who is also said to be under covert baron.

Blount.

My poor wife enjoyed herself happily under the protection
of my shadow; and, being a *feme-covert*, not an officer durst
come near her.

L'Estrange, Transl. of Quevedo.

FEME Sole. *n. s.* [French.] A single woman; an
unmarried woman.

FEMINAILITY. *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Female
nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of feminality
take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine
appears.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

FE'MINATE.* *adj.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Feminine,
not masculine; becoming only a woman.

A nation warlike; and inured to practice

Of policy and labour; cannot brook

A feminine authority.

Ford, Broken Heart.

F E N

FE'MININE. *† adj.* [feminin, old French; *fœmininus*,
Latin.]

1. Of the sex that bring young; female.

Thus we chasteise the god of wine

With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so conconcorate.

Cleveland.

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form

Angelick, but more soft and feminine.

Milton, P. L.

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine

and subjected to ease and delicacy.

Raleigh, Hist.

Feminine measures of impotent humour and indulgence.

Glanville, Serm. p. 382.

4. Belonging to women.

It will be worth our pains to take notice of some principal
of the orders she [Paula] made in those feminine academies.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 27.

FE'MININE. *n. s.* A she; one of the sex that brings
young; a female.

O! why did God create at last

This novelty on earth, this fair defect

Of nature? And not fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without feminine.

Milton, P. L.

FEM'INITY.* *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Any quality
or property of woman.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fair

fostered to be,

And trained up in true feminitee.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 51.

There being all these symptoms of femininity in the church of
Rome.

More on the Soc. Churches, ch. 6.

To FEMINIZE.* *v. a.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] To make
womanish.

The serpent said to the feminized Adam, why are you so de-
mure?

More, Conject. Cabb. (1653,) p. 45.

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to
the thigh.

The largest crooked peedle should be used in taking up the
femoral arteries in amputation.

Sharp, Surgery.

FEN. *† n. s.* [Sax. *fenn*; M. Goth. *fani*. Mr. H.

Tooke thinks that it is from the Sax. verb *fynizean*,

to grow musty, to spoil, to corrupt. But the Go-

thick *fani* is the word used for *clay*, or *dirt*, St.

John, ix. 6. (Vers. Goth.) and elsewhere. To this

may be added the Su. Goth. *fen*, and the Teut.

ven.] A marsh; low, flat, and moist ground; a

moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or

fen.

Abbot, Descrip. of the World.

I go alone

Like to a lonely dragon, that is *fen*

Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

The surface is of black *fen* earth.

Woodward on Fossils.

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,

And with a clear unsully'd current glides.

Addison.

FEN'BERRY. *n. s.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of black-

berry.

Skinner.

FEN-BORN.* *n. s.* Produced or generated in fens.

That *fen-born* serpent.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

FEN-CRESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. *fenn-cyppre*.] Cress growing
in fens.

FEN-CRICKET. *n. s.* [*grillotalpa*.] An insect that digs
itself holes in the ground.

FEN-DUCK.* *n. s.* A sort of wild duck.

Sherwood.

FEN-FOWL.* *n. s.* Sax. [*fenn-fugel*.] Any fowl in-
habiting marshes.

FEN-LAND.* *n. s.* [*fenn-land*, Sax. Chronic.]
Marshy land.

FENCE. *† n. s.* [from *defence*, Dr. Johnson says;
but *defence* is rather from *fence*, than *fence* from it.

Fence is from the unusual Latin word *fendo*, to drive away; whence *offendo*, and *defendo*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no *fence* against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents' view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar, And lay it in his sight, that it may stand A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command Divide the waters from the land, If dacing ships, and men prophane, Invade th' inviolable main; Th' eternal *fences* overleap, And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden, Horace.*

Shall I mention make Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake? Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence, Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.* Employ their wiles and unavailing care, To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day; with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare, Despite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shakspeare.* Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*. *Milton, Comus.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid; In *fenced* towers bestowed is their gain, Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax.*

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths. *Job, xix. 8.*

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews. *Job, x. 11.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, or other inclosure. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt, To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton, S. A.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went, *Fenc'd* from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some gun, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants' hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throstle sing, he falls straight a capering: He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred; The stooping warriors aiming head to head, Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound; They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar, Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies' and gamblers' company. *Locke.*

FENCE-MONTH. *n. s.* A word of the forest-law; meaning the month in which it is prohibited, to hunt in any forest, as the does then fawn. It begins about the ninth of June, and continues till the ninth of July. There are also *fence-months* for fish. *Bullockar, and Chambers.*

FE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*fence* and *full*.] Affording defence or protection.

Blue-ey'd Minerva — Taught artists first the carving tool to wield, Chariots with brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* shield. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [*from fence*.] Without inclosure; open.

The wall Immovable of this now *fenceless* world. *Milton, P. L.* Each motion of the heart rises to fury, And love in their weak bosoms is a rage As terrible as hate, and as destructive: So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean, And heaves the billows of the boiling deep, Alike from North, from South. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

FE'NCER. *n. s.* [*from fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire, Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets; As cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble *fencer* will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*from fence*.] Capable of defence.

Dr. Johnson mentions Addison as using the word, but has overlooked Spenser, probably in consequence of the corrupted text of some editions which substitute *sensible* for the genuine word *fensible* or *fencible*.

No fort so *fensible*, no walls so strong, But that continual battery will rive. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 10.*

FE'NCIBLES. *n. s.* In the military history of our own times, such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country, or for a limited service; and for a given time.

FE'NCING. *n. s.* [*from fence*.] The art of fencing.

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgel-playing. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

The *fencing-masters* — present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. *Ld. Herbert's Life, p. 46.*

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [*fence* and *school*.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary *fencer*, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencingschool*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [*Lat. fendo*, to drive away.]

1. To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold, With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. In naval language, to *fend* a boat, is to defend it from being dashed against rocks, the shore, or the side of a ship.

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

Such *fending*, and such proving. *Braun, and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

F E O

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *send* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FENDER. *n. s.* [from *send*.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall, from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

To FENERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *fœneror*.] To put money to usury. *Cockeram.*

FENERATION. *n. s.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfecundation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FENE'STRAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *fenestralis*; old French, *fenestrelle*, a little window, which Skelton adopts, mentioning "the *fenestral* of castel Angel gloriously glazed," Poems, p. 53. The adjective seems proper.] Belonging to windows.

Anthony Wood collected the sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes in the county of Oxford.

Bp. Nicholson, Eng. Hist. Library.

FENNEL.† *n. s.* [penol, Saxon; *fenouil*, old Fr. *faniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent.

A savoury odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even. *Milton, P. L.*

FENNELFLOWER. *n. s.* [*nigella*.] A plant.

FENNELGIANT. *n. s.* [*ferida*.] A plant.

FENNY.† *adj.* [Sax. *pennix*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or *moorish*. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubl'd stream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

FENNYSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.

FENOWED.* *adj.* [from the Sax. *fyngean*, to become mouldy, to corrupt, to decay; as Mr. H. Tooke has observed, Div. of Purl. ii. 61. The word is in our old lexicography, though unnoticed or forgotten, in the form of *fenewed*. See Sherwood's Dict. 1632. where it is transferred to *VINNOWED*. And that is explained by Cotgrave mouldy, hoary, musty.] Mouldy. See *VINNEWED*.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival, are yet secretly laid up in corners.

Dr. Favour, Antiq. Triumph. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 334.

FENSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fensuck'd* dogs, drawn by the powerful sun. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FENUGREEK.† *n. s.* [*fenugrec*, old Fr. *fenogrecum*, Sax. *fenum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant or herb, the seed of which is much used in medicine. *Bullockar.*

FÉOD. *n. s.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FÉODAL.† *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feod*.]

1. Held from another.

2. Belonging to a feod or tenure.

The *feodal* discipline extended itself every where, and influenced the conduct of the courts, and the manners of the people, with its own irregular martial spirit.

Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. iii. 1.

F E R

FÉODALITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *feodalité*.] The possession of, or seigniorship over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law. *Cotgrave.*

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the barbarism of tyranny. *Burke.*

FÉODARY.† *n. s.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. This word is cited by Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Sir T. Hanmer, who has thus defined *feodary* in his note on *feodary* in Shakspeare. See *FEDARY*. But the feudal vassal, as Mr. Malone observes, was not called a *feodary*, but a *feodatary* or *feudatory*. A *feodary* was an officer appointed by the court of wards to be present with, and assistant to, the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king. Stat. 32. Hen. viii. ch. 46. See also Bullockar's Expositor.

FÉODATARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *feudatarius*.] A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. See *FÉUDATARY*.

FÉODATORY.* *adj.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure.

Any beneficiary or *feodatory* king.

Bacon, Observ. on a Libel, 1592.

To FÉ'OFF.† *v. a.* [*feoffer*, old French; *feffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

Cohcirs with thee of that blessed patrimony, so *feoffed* upon them, so possessed of them, that they can never be disseised.

Bp. Hall, Breath. of the Devout Soul, § 29.

If any man have a mind to *feoffe* a curse upon himself and his posterity, let him defile his fingers with the holy things of God.

Seasonable Serm. p. 49.

By spirit men cozen, when they father false doctrine upon the spirit; by word, when they *feoff* it upon true doctrine.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 231.

FÉOFF.* *n. s.* A fief. See *FIEF*.

By these sales the third part of the best *feoffs* in France came to be possessed by the clergy. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 18.*

FÉOFFE.† *n. s.* [*féoffe*, i. e. *feudataire*, old Fr. of the eleventh century; *feoffatus*, Lat.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffers* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FÉ'OFFER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *féoffgr*; low Lat. *feoffator*.] One who gives possession of any thing. See *FÉOFFMENT*.

Huloet, and Sherwood.

FÉ'OFFMENT.† *n. s.* [*féoffment*, old French; *feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the *feoffor*, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a *feoffor* and a donor is, that the *feoffor*, gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

Divers young gentlemen proffered large *feoffments*, but in vain. *Parleton's News out of Purgatorie.*

Patrons of both churches on account of their *feoffment*, and with the consent of Fulk Burmyngham, archdeacon of Oxford.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 18.

FERACIOUS.* *adj.* [*ferax*, Lat.] Ferile; fruitful.

FER

Those ages have been most *feracious* in the production of such persons.
Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. i. 6.

Like an oak,

Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.

Thomson, Liberty, P. III.

FERA'CITY. *n. s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility.
Dict.

FE'RAL. *† adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; deadly.
Dict.

Such *feral* accidents can want and penury produce.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 164.

The world is miserably tormented and shaken with wars; dearth, famine, inundations, plagues, and many *feral* diseases, reign among us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 679.

By the wan moon-beam oft the bird of night
Lengthens her *feral* note.

Headley on the Ruins of Broomholm Priory.

FERE.* *n. s.* [*Sax. fepa, gepa.*] A companion; a mate; an equal. Formerly used either for husband or wife. *In fere* is also an old expression for *together, in company*; and sometimes written *yfere*. Gower uses *bedfere*, and B. Jonson the same, for *bedfellow*.

We shall ben *yfere*,

As Orpheus and Eurydice his *fere*.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress, iv. 791.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*

Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 4.

FER'IAL.* *adj.* [*ferialis*, Lat.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays.

Concerning the *ferial* character: The ecclesiastical year, of old, began at Easter, the first week whereof was all holiday, the days being distinguished by *prima, secunda, tertia*, &c. added unto *feria*; from thence the days of any other week began to be called *feria prima, secunda*, &c.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 134.

[They] did learn to dance, and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days.
Dugdale, Orig. Judic. ch. 55.

FERIA'TION. *n. s.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.
Brown.

FE'RIE.* *n. s.* [*ferie*, old French; *feria*, Lat.] Any day of the week not kept holy. Bullokar. Yet Wicliffe uses *feries* for *holidays*. But a common day seems to have been the usual meaning of the word.

My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.

Dance of Machabree, fol. 221. b.

FE'RINE. *† adj.* [*ferin*, old Fr. *ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untamable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.
Hale.

There are brutish and unnatural desires, which the philosopher calleth *ferine* and inhumane.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 16.

FERI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*.

Hale.

FE'RITY. *† n. s.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

All *ferity* and inhumanity being laid aside.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

The *ferity* of such minds bears no rule in retaliations.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.

[They] live by the rules of *ferity* and lust, and differ from the beasts seemingly in little else but external shape.

Glanville, Serm. p. 285.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

FER

To **FERE.*** See To **FIRE.**

FERM.* *n. s.* [*Sax. fepum*; old Fr. *ferme*.]

1. Rent; farm.

Ferm signified *rent* both in England and in France, says Madox, in his *Firma Burgi*: he might have added Scotland.
Chalmers, Sir D. Lindsay, Gloss.

2. Lodging-house. The Saxon word is used both for hospitality and an inn or lodging, like the Lat. *hospitium*; and Spenser's expression is literally the Latin *ex hospitio discedere*, to leave one's lodging.

His sinful soul with desperate disdain

Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of pain.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 23.

To **FERMENT.** *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye *yggrous* swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,

And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,

Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,

Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Pope.

To **FERMENT.** *† v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neale's Cider in Evelyn's Pomona.

FE'RMENT. *n. s.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Lat.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours, which poison, are putrefying *ferments*.

Floyer on the Humours.

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire.

Rogers, Serm.

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach.
Brown.

FERMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.
Harris.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*.

Boyle.

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.

Collier of Friendship.

The sap, in fluent dance,

And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads

All this innumerable colour'd scene of things.

Thomson.

FERME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat.

Arbuthnot.

FERME'NTATIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *fermentative*.] Capability of fermenting.

The white of the egg he concluded, from its *fermentativeness*, to be impregnated with air.

Dr. Tyson, Hist. R. S. (1684,) iv. 172.

FE'RMILLET.* *n. s.* [*fermaillet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp.

F E R

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermillets* of gold for more firmness. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 49.*

FERN. *n. s.* [*feapn*, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

"Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'ERNY. *†, adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. '
Ferny ground [is] a place where many ferns grow. *Barret, Alb. 1580.*

The herd suffic'd, did late repair
To *fern* heaths, and to their forest-lair. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FERO'CIOUSLY. ** adv.* [from *ferocious*.] In a savage, or in a rapacious, manner.

FERO'CIOUSNESS. ** n. s.* [from *ferocious*.] Fierceness; savageness.

FERO'CITY. *n. s.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, French, from *ferocious*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison, Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips, Briton.*

FERREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetic nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FERRRET. *n. s.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,
As we have seen him. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*
Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To **FERRRET.** *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney. The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

He went in quest of Hudibras,
To find him out where'er he was;
And, if he were above ground, vow'd,
He'd *ferret* him, lurk where he wou'd. *Butler, Hudibras.*

So late as the year 1724 the Inquisition *ferretted out*, and drove into banishment, some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race, [persons in Spain of Moorish extraction.] *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Let. 20.*

F E R

FE'RRETER. *† n. s.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies. *Sherwood.*

FE'RRIDGE. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *ferrige*.] The fare paid at a ferry. *Sherwood.*

FERRUGINEOUS. ** adj.* [Lat. *ferrugineus*.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron; a word chosen by Dr. Johnson in preference to *ferruginous*.

Ink may be made of any *ferrugineous* matter and astringent vegetable. *Johnson, Review of Hanway's Journal.*

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FE'RRULE. *† n. s.* [*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr. from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To **FERRY.** *v. a.* [*fapan*, to pass, Sax.; *fahr*, Germ. a passage. Skinner imagines 'that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?'] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **FERRY.** *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton, P. L.*

FE'RRY. *†* } *n. s.* [from the verb, and *boat*.]
FE'RRYBOAT. }

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought:
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*
A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. *2 Sam. xix. 18.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Just above the *ferry* is the seat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view. *Wyndham's Tour.*

FE'RRYMAN. *n. s.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide. *Roscommon.*

FERTH or Forth. Common terminations, coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*

F E R

FERTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of Fr nee,
As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile,
that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Camden, Rem.*
This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above,
so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FERTILENESS. † *n. s.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

He, according to the fertility of the Italian wit, did not only afford us the demonstration of his practice, but sought to enrich our mind with the contemplation therein. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

TO FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTILITY. † *n. s.* [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh, History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after the waters are withdrawn. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TO FERTILIZE. † *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Having watered and fertilized, by their passage, the grounds through which they [rivers] seemed to wander. *Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 56.*

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

FERTILY. † *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly. *Sherwood.*

FERVENCY. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Lat.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver
Did hang a saltfish on his hook, which he
With fervency drew up. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first fervency towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and fervency in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perseverance. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

FERVENT. † *adj.* [*ferbens*, Lat. *fervent*, Fr.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne ever would through fervent Summer fade. *Spenser.*

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper ally of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Wotton.*

F E R

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being fervent in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts, xviii. 25.*

So spake the fervent angel; but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or singular and rash. *Milton, P. L.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with fervent petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South, Serm.*

4. Ardent in love.

Will you go to him then, and speak for me?
You have loved longer, but not ferventer. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

FERVENTLY. † *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. In a burning degree.

It continued so fervently hot, that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 116.*

2. Eagerly; vehemently.

Pleasure, whereunto a man is fervently moved. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 182.*

They all that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring fervently for you in prayers. *Col. iv. 12.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. *Bp. Taylor.*

FERVENTNESS. † *n. s.* [from *fervent*.] Ardour; zeal. *Sherwood.*

Having great power, with constant ferventness of spirit, to declare his will. *Bale on the Revel. P. iii. sign. A. iii. b.*

FERVID. † *adj.* [*fervidus*, Lat.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to warm
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. s.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dict.*

FERVIDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear,—in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley, Serm. vi.*

FERULA. † *n. s.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

The birch upon the breeches of the small ones,
And humble with the ferula the tall ones.

These differ as much as the rod and ferula. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

FERULAR. † *n. s.* [from *ferula*, Lat.] The ferule, or instrument of correction. *Shaw's Grammar.*

Fists, and ferulars, rods, and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib, Reform. of Schools, (1642,) p. 13.*

FERULE. † *n. s.* The more proper word for ferula.

Now my rhymes relish of the ferule still,
Some nose-wise pedant saith. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1.*

Before he had any down upon his chin, and whilst he was under the ferule. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 304.*

From the rod or ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.
FE'ROUR. *n. s.* [*fervor*, Lat. *fervor*, Fr.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatned heat.

Waller.

These silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
And blasting lightnings burst away.

Pope.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed such things.
Hooker.

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, she's flown
To her desir'd Posthumus.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present *fervour*.
Addison on Italy.

FE'SCENNINE.* *n. s.* [from *Fescennia*, in Tuscany, where licentious and wanton verses were sung at weddings; Lat. *Fescennini versus*.] A licentious poem.

Many old poets — did write *fescennines*, atellans, and lascivious songs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 414.

FE'SCENNINE.* *adj.* [Lat. *fescenninus*.] Licentious; wanton.

Such a race
We pray may grace
Your fruitful spreading vine,
But dare not ask our wish in language *Fescennine*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

There seldom wanted a company of boys and mad sparks, got together, to sing a parcel of obscene verses, which were tolerated on this occasion, [the nuptial feast.] They consisted of a kind of *Fescennine* rhymes.
Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. 5.

FE'SCUE.† *n. s.* [Teut. *vesken*; Fr. *festu*.] Our own word was formerly written *festu*. It is still pronounced, in some places, *vester*. The original is probably the Latin *festuca*, a young shoot, or stalk of a tree; a small wand or stick; though Mr. Pegge strangely interprets it, by way of etymological explanation, *verse-cue*.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*.
Holder.

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fescues* to each shining part.
Dryden.

FE'BELS.† *n. s.* [*fusiols*, Fr. "*fasels*, long pease, kidney beans." Cotgrave.] A kind of base grain.

Disdain not *fessels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, Virgil.

FESSE. *n. s.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle; if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six,

eight, or ten, as, the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight.

FE'STAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *festal*, from the Lat. *festum*.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

They would have thought, who heard the strain,
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids
Amidst the *festal* sounding shades
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.

Collins, Ode on the Passions.

These were *festal* chansons for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 142.

At *festal* seasons, there may be supposed a very numerous company.
Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

To FE'STER.† *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, Junius. Dr. Johnson accedes to this etymology. But our word may be perhaps a corruption of the Lat. *pustula*, a blain, a blister.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the sore which had deeply *festered* within me.
Sidney.

Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *festering* sore, did rankle yet within.
How should our *festered* sores be cured?
Spenser, F. Q. Hooker.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remember'd.
— Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Mind that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fester*.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect.
Wotton.

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*.
South.

FE'STINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain; bring him *festinately* hither.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

FESTINATION.† *n. s.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

Lay hands on him with all *festination*.
Preston, Trag. of K. Cambises, (1561.)

Festination may prove precipitation. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 33.*

FE'STIVAL.† *adj.* [*festival*, old Fr. *festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

The king forbid that they should profane the sabbaths and *festival* days.
1 Macc. i. 45.

Their garlands — were convivial, *festival*, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, funebrial.
Sir T. Brown, Muscoll. p. 91.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to man.
Atterbury.

FESTIVAL. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them.
Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul. Sandys.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclum'd
Through each high street.
Millon, S. A.

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing and sport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day.
Graville.

F E T

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection, a judgement to come. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

FESTIVE.† *adj.* [*festive*, old Fr. *festivus*, Latin.]

Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth, and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

His vein was chiefly *festive* and satirical.

Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 2.

FESTIV'ITY.† *n. s.* [*festivité*, old French; *festivitas*, Latin.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Broom.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.

Bp. Taylor.

FESTO'ON.† *n. s.* [*feston*, French; "corona ex floribus texta, seu sertum *festum*, aut *festivum*, i. e. *festis* dictus usurpari solitum." *Skinner.*] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly.

Harris.

The mere flower-painter is, we see, obliged to study the form of *festons*. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grass-hopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FET.† *v. a.* [See **To FETCH** and **FAR-FET.**]

1. To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*.

The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*,

A little boy did on him still attend. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiaikim, who slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

2. To come to; to arrive at.

We hoise up mast and sail, that in a while

We *fet* the shore. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

FET. *n. s.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear,

Now laid with many a *fet*

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there

Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH.† *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*; unless it rather came from *To fet*. [neccan, pettan, Saxon; *fatta*, Swedish.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean

How he her chamber-window will ascend,

And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakspeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people.

Judges, xx. 10.

Go to the flock and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.

Gen. xxvii. 9.

The seat of empire, where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

F E T

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,

Whose blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon, Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells, we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

At Rome, any of those arts immediately thrives under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetch'd* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance. *Sanderson.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher *fetch's* out the colours. *Addison, Spect.*

7. To perform. It is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round

Over the mount. *Milton, Arcades.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles, History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.

Shakspeare.

The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L' Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To perform without suddenness or violence.

She

As if she had drunk Lethæ, or had made

Even with Heaven, did *fetch* so still a sleep,
So sweet and sound. *Beaumont and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

10. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetch'd*

The Syrens' isle; a spleenless wind so stretch

Het wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.

Chapman.

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day

Travelling East; and with her part averse

From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part

Still luminous by his ray.

Milton, P. L.

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,

I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L' Estrange.*

11. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,

It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakspeare.*

FETCH.† *n. s.* [Sax. *facen*, fraud, trick, deceit.]

A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,

His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind;

His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;

His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tusser.*

F E T

It is a *fetok* of wit;
You laying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Streight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwearied conqueror with a *fetch*.
With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me.
Hudibras.
Stillingfleet.
L'Estrange.

The fox had a *fetch* in't.
From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alna is a mere machine.
Prior.

FETCHER.† *n. s.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.
Hulot.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, French.]
Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations.
Arbuthnot.

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifed Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.
Thomson, Summer.
FETIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. *n. s.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.
Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore.
Dryden, Virg.
FETOR. *n. s.* [*factor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour.
Brown.
When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acescent substances, and none better than whey.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

FETTER. *n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*. [from *feet*; *fercepe*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.
Ecclus. xxi. 19.
Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errors failed.
Raleigh.
Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flieg him like enchanted ground.
Dryden.
The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release.
Prior.
Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter*.
Addison.
I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

To FETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness.
Sidney.

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*;
More than my shanks and wrists.
Shakespeare, Cymb.
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakespeare.

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

F E U

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd.
Prior.
FETTERLESS.* *adj.* [*fetter* and *less*.] Free from restraint.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless*, as is an emperor's.
Marston, Malcontent.

To FETTL.† *v. n.* [A cant word from *feet*, Dr. Johnson says. This is a mistake. It is an old English word, as Mr. Malone also observes; and is not yet disused in the northern parts of England. "To *fettle*, to set or go about any thing; to dress, prepare, or put in order." Grose. It is probably from the Su. Goth. *fykt*, studium.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettleth* to the war.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell.
Swift, Direct. to the Footman.

FETUS. *n. s.* [*factus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respire in the womb.
Boyle.

FEU.* *n. s.* [Sax. *feoh*.] A fee, or feudal tenure. See **FEUDAL**.

FEU DE JOIE.* [French.] A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.

The origin of this fire on Midsummer eve, which is still retained by so many nations, though enveloped in the mist of antiquity, is very simple: it was a *feu de joie*, kindled the very moment the year began; for the first of all years, and the most ancient that we know of, began at this month of June.
Brand, Popular Antiquities.

FEUD.† *n. s.* [Sax. *feahð*, enmity; from *fean*, to hate, or *fah*, a foe; Cimbr. *faide*; low Lat. *faida*.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods.
Hudibras.
In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain.
Addison.
Scythia mourns

Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.
Addison, Cato.

FEUD.* *n. s.* [old-Fr. *feude*; low Lat. *feudum*.] A conditional allotment of land. See **FEOD**.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations.
Blackstone.

FEUDAL.† *adj.* [*feudal*, old Fr. *feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fees, *feus*, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England.
Hale.

A *feudal* kingdom was properly the encampment of a great army; military ideas predominated, military subordination was established, and the possession of land was the pay, which the soldiers received for their personal service.
Robertson, Hist. of Scotland.

The word *fee* in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward; and by combination with the northern *odh*, *odhal*, or *udal*, which signifies proprietas, will be formed *fee-odh*, or *feodum*, to denote a feodhal, or feudal, or stipendiary property.
Blackstone.

FEUDALISM.* *n. s.* [from *feudal*.] The feudal system.

FEUDALITY.* *n. s.* The state of a chief lord; feodality.
Cotgrave in V. Feodalité.

FEU'DARY.* *adj.* [from *feud.*] Holding tenure under a superiour lord.

What greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalliege a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? *Milton, on the Articles of Peace.*

FEU'DATARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *feudataire*; low Lat. *feudatarius.*] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

It was hard to obtain [in the feudal times] the fair *feudatary*, who was the object of universal adoration.

Warton, Hist. of E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.

FEU'DATORY.* *adj.* This word is given by Dr. Johnson as a substantive, with a citation from Bacon, in which it is an adjective, as *feudatory*; which is the spelling of Bacon. See **FEODATORY.**

FEU'DIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *feudiste.*] One learned in the law of feuds or fees; one who writes on them.

Marquesse is as much as a lord of the frontiers; although I know divers other are the derivations which the *feudists* have imagined.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 7.

The word is to be found in this sense, — in all the *feudists*.

Brady, Eng. Hist. Gloss. p. 46.

FE'VER.† *n. s.* [pepen, Sax. *fevre*, French; *febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flexure and low bending.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,

Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dreamed in his life, till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!

Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,

She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryden.*

FE'VER-COOLING.* *adj.* [*fever* and *cool.*] Allaying the heat of fever.

Lay me, reclin'd,

Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,

Fann'd by the breeze, its *fever-cooling* fruit.

Thomson, Summer.

FE'VER-SICK.* *adj.* [Sax. *pepen-peoc.*] Diseased with a fever.

Lie down upon thy bed,

Feigning thee *fever-sick.* *Peckler, David and Bethsabe, (1599.)*

FE'VER-WEAKENED.* *adj.* [*fever* and *weaken.*] Debilitated by fever.

Fever-weaken'd joints,

Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

FE'VERET. n. s. [from *fever.*] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

FE'VERFEW.† *n. s.* *pepenfuge*, Sax. *febris* and *fuga*, Latin.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. adj. [from *fever.*]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,

And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire.

Crouch.

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me.

Swift to Pope.

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,

When all our ease must come by lying still;

For all the happiness mankind can gain,

Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,

Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;

It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,

And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

FE'VERISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *feverish.*]

1. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

2. Mental restlessness.

Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure.

Ld. Shaftesbury.

FE'VEROUS. adj. [*fevreux-sc* French; from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world

Were *feverous*, and did tremble.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.

Milton, P. L.

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FE'VEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *feverous.*] In a feverish manner.

A malady

Desp'rately hot, or changing *fev'rously.* *Donne, Poems, p. 77.*

FE'VERY. adj. [from *fever.*] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head

Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery.*

B. Jonson, Catiline.

FEU'LLAGE, n. s. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FEU'ILLEMORT.† *n. s.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*, or *filemot*.

————— How ye make

Pale *feulemort* a pure vermilion tinge —

Fanshawe, Past. Fide, p. 36.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemort* signifies, it may suffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn.

Locke, Essay, iii. 11. § 14.

To FEU'TER.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *feutrer.*] To make ready. A term of romance.

They *feutred* their spears.

Hist. of K. Arthur, fol. s. d. sign. H. i.

He his threatful spear

Gan *feuter.*

Spenser, F. Q.

FEU'TERER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *vautrier*, or *vaultrier*, from *vaultre*, a kind of mongrel hound; low Lat. *vaultarius.*] A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel, Dr. Johnson says; but it meant one that led lime-hounds or grey-hounds for the chase. Puntarvolo, "who loves dogs and horses," is called a "yeoman *feuterer*" in B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour. It was also a cant term for a contemptible fellow.

F I A

Such a [favour] as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
When they are led out of their kennels to scumber :

If you will be

An honest yeoman *feutercer*, feed us first,
And walk us after.

Massinger, Picture.

FEW.† *adj.* [fæa, fæapa, Saxon; fua, Danish; fauai, Goth. fa, Icel.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but a *few* of many.

Jer. xlii. 2.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood ;

So many would be great, so *few* be good ;

For who would virtue for herself regard ;

Or wed without the portion of reward ?

Dryden, Juv.

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,

Than foul diseases that infect the fold.

Dryden, Virg.

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.

Locke.

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more ;

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.

Pope, Hor.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*.

Swift.

Though one or two of our friends are gone, since you saw your native country, there remain a *few*.

Pope to Swift.

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character.

Berkeley to Pope.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.

Hooker.

So having said he thus to Eve in *few* :

Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done ?

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge.

Milton, P. L.

The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose.

Dryden, Æn.

Pope, Odys.

FE'WEL. *n. s.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire : as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils ?

Hooker, Dedic.

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire ;

But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire.

Denham.

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it.

Bentley, Serm.

TO FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.

Never, alas ! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame.

Cowley.

FE'WMET.* See **FUMET.**

FE'WNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *feapneſſe*.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians !

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 50. b.

According to the *fewness* of years, thou shalt diminish the price of it.

Levit. xxv. 16.

These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied.

Dryden.

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

TO FEY.† *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch; *faegia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to cleanse.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,

That all a dry summer no water will yield,

By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,

Commodities many the husbandman reaps.

Tusser.

TO FI'ANCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *fiancer*.] To affiancé; to betroth. See **TO AFFIANCE.**

He hath as it were *fianced* and betrothed to himself his church.

Harnar, Transl. of Beau's Serm. (1587.) p. 9.

Her, who is called the *fianced*, or spouse of the bridegroom.

Ibid. p. 203.

F I B

FI'AT.* *n. s.* [Latin, i. e. *be it so, let it be done*.]

An order; a decree. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, has once written it *fiaunt*.

I resolve all that into the sole pleasure and *fiat* of our Omnipotent Creator.

Bentley, Serm. i.

Our hands at length the unchanging *fiat* bound,

And our glad souls sprung out to meet the sound.

A. Hill, The Wedding Day.

FIB.† *n. s.* [a cant word among children; perhaps from the Latin *fabula*.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain

The creature's at his dirty work again.

Pope, Epist.

I so often lie,

Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I.

Pope.

TO FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.

Arbuthnot.

FI'BER.† *n. s.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.

Sherwood.

FIBRE. *n. s.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,

And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew.

Pope.

2. A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.

Quincy.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,

And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,

Like nature letting down the springs of life :

The name of father awes me still.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

FI'BRIL. *n. s.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

FI'BOUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around

A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground ;

This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bays,

The trunk was like a sapling in his hands.

Dryden.

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

FIBULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

Quincy.

F I C

FICKLE.† *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. But it is originally from the Lat. *vucillo*, to waver; whence the Dan. *vakler*, the Sax. *picelian*, and thus our *fickle*.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Or likst hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train; *Milton, Il Pens.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new, *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Milton, P. L.*

FICKLENESS. *n. s.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her,
could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had
taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I am a soldier and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes
men to wander from one scheme of government to another,
since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found
that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*

FICKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FICO.† *n. s.* [Italian, *fica*, a flirt with one's fingers, given in disgrace; *fare le fica*, to bid a fig for one.]

Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598.] An act of contempt
done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to
his adversaries *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FICTILE.† *adj.* [*fictil*, Fr. *fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and
therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is
more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FCTION. *n. s.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of
the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not
God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to
worship it? *Stillingfleet.*

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting:
there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and
actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story
by a *fiction*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets' *fictions*;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she, she lives in afflictions. *Sidney.*

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a
dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Ralegh.*

F I D

3. A falsehood; a lye.

FICTITIOUS.† *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for Daniel, nearly a century before Prior's time, uses it.

Unintermix'd with *fictitious* fantasies,

I verify the truth.

Daniel, Civ. Wars.

With fancied rules and arbitrary laws

Matter and motion man restrains,

And studied lines and *fictitious* circles draws.

Prior.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,

That all who view the piece may know

He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and
Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prosopopoeia*.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem,
brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature
in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has inter-
woven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison, Spect.*

FICTITIOUSLY.† *adu.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in
nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FICTITIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fictitious*.] Feigned representation.

Some make comedy a representation of mean, and others of
bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unim-
portance, others in the *fictitiousness*, of the transaction.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 125.

FICTIVE.* *adj.* [*fictif*, Fr. *fictus*, Lat.] Feigned; imaginary.

Time — to those things whose grounds were very true,

Though naked yet and bare, (not having to content

The wayward curious ear,) gave *fictive* ornament.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

FID. *n. s.* [*flita*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

FIDDLE. *n. s.* [*fridel*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiúll*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*,
but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*

Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every
part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find where-
about the tune lay. *Addison, Guardian.*

To FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said
he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great
city. *Bacon, Ess.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away
part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map,
trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbutnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work,
where abundance of time is spent, and little done. *Swift.*

FIDDLEFADDLE.† *n. s.* [A cant word, reduced into the still more ridiculous expression of *fid-fad* in modern novels, and in nonsensical conversation.] Trifles.

Leave these *fiddle-faddles*.

Baum, and Fl. Wit without Money.

F I D

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. *Spectator.*

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDDLER. *n. s.* [*Sax. fīdelepe.*] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no sawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude, Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FIDDLESTICK. *n. s.* [*fiddle and stick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. *Hudibras.*

FIDDLESTRING. *n. s.* [*fiddle and string.*] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FIDELITY. *n. s.* [*fidélitus, Latin; fidélité, French.*]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidélity*. *Hooker.*

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidélity*. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. *v. n.* [*A cant word, Dr. Johnson*
To FIDGET. *v. n.* says. It seems to be a descendant of the *Su. Goth. fika*, to move quickly, to be in a great hurry, or in great expectation. See *To FIG, v. n.*] To move quickly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Behold the graces of each dame! —
How some would dance upright as any bolt,
And some would leap and skip like a young colt;
And some would *fidge*, as though she had the itch.

Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)
To *fidge* [*is*] to be fiddling here and there to no manner of purpose. *Colgrave in V. Niveter.*

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

FIDGET. *n. s.* [*from fidge.*] Restless agitation.

Why, what can the viscountess mean?
Cried the square hoods in woeful *fidget*;
The times are alter'd quite and clean. *Gray, Long Story.*

FIDGETY. *adj.* [*from fidget.*] Restless; impatient.
A low word, not used in serious writing.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia, Latin.*] Confident; undoubting.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 268.
Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

FIDUCIALLY. *adv.* [*from fiducial.*] Undoubtedly; confidently.

It is the Spirit of God alone, that proposes to the soul the grounds of hope, and then by an immediate and Almighty power enables the soul *fiducially* to close with and rest upon that object, upon those grounds. *South, Sermon vi. 472.*

F I E

FIDUCIARY. *n. s.* [*fiduciarius, Latin.*]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

The *fiduciary* or letters of credence of the churches.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit. B. 3.

3. Held in trust.

Envy herself must pronounce that return of his for the acquitting of his *fiduciary* pledges, to be a most noble act. *Howell, Lett. ii. 61.*

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciary* power. *Spekman.*

FE.* *interj.* See *Fy.* A word of blame or indignation.

FIEF. *n. s.* [*fief, French.*] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd. *Dryden.*
As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FIELD. *n. s.* [*feld, Saxon; feld, German; veld, Dutch.*]

1. Ground not inhabited, not built on.

Every plant of the *field*, before it was in the earth. *Gen. ii. 5.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*
By the civil law the corpses of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe, Parerigon.*

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in enclosed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground. Mr. Horne Tooke, in the margin of his copy of the dictionary, writes, "where trees have been *felled*, and therefore fit for cultivation;" and, in his *Diversions of Purley*, says, "*feld*-land is opposed to *wood*-land, meaning land where the trees have been *felled*."

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope, Satir.*

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *feld* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
What though the *feld* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton, P. L.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate
in: he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison, Spect.*
I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten,
if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Bp. Smalridge.*
Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore, Creation.*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and
well united with colour. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

Slight were his arms, a sword, a silver shield,
No marks of honour charg'd its empty *field*. *Dryden, Æn.*

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pry'thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

FIELD-BASIL. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.FIELDBED. *n. s.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

FIELDFARE. *n. s.* [*feld* and *papan*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early
out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FIELDMARSHAL. *† n. s.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in a field; commander of the whole army, whether in the field or not; the officer of highest military rank in England.FIELD-MOUSE. *n. s.* [*field* and *mouse*; *nitedula*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*
Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard
Winters. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FIELDOFFICER. *n. s.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.FIELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The *bassa* planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from
thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIELD-PREACHER. ** n. s.* [*feld* and *preacher*.] One who preaches in a field or open place.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* did not first learn
their lesson, took no previous steps, made no provision, before
they set out upon their expeditions? Read their legends, and
be convinced.

Bp. Lavington to Mr. Whitfield, Enthusiasm of Methodists, &c.
vol. i. P. 2. Pref. p. viii.

FIELD-PREACHING. ** n. s.* The act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place.

The fact you own, both of popish and methodistical *field-*
preaching; you glory in it.

Bp. Lavington to Whitfield, &c. Pref. p. ix.

The judgements of this new apostle [Mr. Wesley] fall only
on the members of his own church, for opposing the tumults
of *field-preaching*, and the freaks of what he calls the new
birth. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace.*

FIELDRoom. ** n. s.* [*field* and *room*.] Unobstructed room; open space.

Falling back where they

Might *fieldroom* find at large. *Drayton, Polyolb. 8. 22.*
Before the rest of our companions come,
Out of these trees conduct me to *fieldroom*.

They — had *fieldroom* enough to expatiate upon the gross
iniquity of the covenant. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 294.*

FIELDSports. ** n. s.* [*field* and *sport*.] Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *fieldsports*, and such sort of amusements, I look
upon as frivolous. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FIELDY. ** adj.* [from *field*.] Open like a field. This is a very ancient and forgotten, but useful, adjective.

Jesus came down from the hill with them, and stood in a
feldy place, [in our present translation, *the plain*.]

Wicliffe, St. Luke, vi. 17.

FIEND. *† n. s.* [Sax. *fiend*, *feond*, a foe, and also 'the great enemy of mankind, from *feogan*, *fean*, *fi*, to hate. The Iceland. *fiende* is also the devil. Goth. *fiands*, Dan. *fiende*. See also ENEMY.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.

The *fiend* is coming down to you, and hath great wrath.

Wicliffe, Revel. xii. 12.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden, Theod. and Henoria.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope, Odys.*

FRIENDFUL. ** adj.* [*fiend* and *full*.] Full of evil or devilish practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things.

Marlowe, Trag. Hist. of Dr. Faustus.

FRIENDLIKE. ** adj.* [*fiend* and *like*.] Resembling a fiend; savage; cruel; extremely wicked.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiendlike* queen.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The last circumstance recalls a *fiendlike* appearance drawn
by Shakespeare. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 160.*

FIERCE. *† adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferus* and *ferox*, Lat. *pherec*, Heb. rigour, cruelty.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job, x. 16.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*
Tyrants *fieros*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia crost the vast profound. *Pope, Odys.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for
it was cruel. *Gen. xlix. 7.*

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgement
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions
whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet
are they turned about with a very small helm. *James, iii. 2.*

FIERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

F I E

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorseth in frosty weather.

Bacon.

FIERCEM'NDED.* *adj.* [*ferce* and *mind.*], Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

The body of the king shook with fear, and forgetfulness seized his *fierceminded* confidence.

3 Macc. vi. 18. Bp. Wilson's Bible by Crutwell.

FIERCENESS. *n. s.* [from *ferce.*]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language.

Swift.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of little less *fierceness*.

Sidney.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant.

Shakspeare.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;

But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.

Cowel.

FIERINESS. *n. s.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.

Boyle.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.

Addison.

FIERY.† *adj.* [from *fire.*] Our word was formerly written *firy*, and is properly so written; and Dr. Johnson, though he takes no such notice of this word, says of *wiery* that it were better *wiry*, by reason, no doubt, of its derivation from *wire*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phoebus in the gloomy East

Yet harrowed his *fery* footed team,

No rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,

When the last deadly smok aloft did steam.

Spenser, F. Q.

I know, thoud'st rather

Follow thine enemy in a *fery* gulph

Than flatter him in a bower.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fery* heart so parcht thy entrails,

That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death?

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fery* expedition be my wing,

Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I drew this gallant head of war,

And cull'd these *fery* spirits from the world,

To outlook conquest, and to win renown

Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death.

Shakspeare, K. John.

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fery* quality of the duke;

How unremovable, and fixt he is

In his own course.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He still resolved to give her such a terrible apprehension of his *fery* spirit, that she should never dream of giving way to her own.

Tatler, No. 231.

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,

Mounted upon a hot and *fery* steed,

F I G

Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,
With slow but stately pace kept on his course.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;

Th' audacious wretch four *fery* convers drew.

Dryden.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire.

Hooker.

See! from the brake the whirling pheasant springs,

And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:

Short is his joy; he feels the *fery* wound,

Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.

Pope.

7. Glaring like fire.

The eyes *frie* bright,

Liké Gorgon the monster appearing in the night.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 100.

FIFE. *n. s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-musick:

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war

That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fife*.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,

Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound,

Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

Philips.

FIFER.* *n. s.* [from *fife.*] One who plays on the *fife*.

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [*fýrtýne*, Sax.] Five and ten.

I have dream'd and slept above some *fifteen* years and more.

Shakspeare, Tani. of the Shrew.

FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [*fýrteoða*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

London sends but four burgesses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

FIFTH. *adj.* [*fýrta*, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move,

In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love.

Dryden.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four,

Myself the *fifth*.

Pope, Odyss.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income for ever.

Swift.

FIFTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FIFTIETH. *adj.* [*fýrteogoða*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where.

Newton, Opticks.

FIFTY. *adj.* [*fýrtiz*, Sax.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score Winters worn,

Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye.

Shakspeare.

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens.

1 Mac. iii. 33.

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations.

Locke.

FIG.† *n. s.* [*fic*, Sax. *acus*, Latin; *figa*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]

FIG

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always enclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinattd and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a fig's green branches rise,
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope, Odys.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endless of the Indian fig. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh figs better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Figs are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. A FIG for you. See FICO.

To FIG. *v. a.*

1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See FICO.

When Pistol lies, do this, and fig me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the sow she goes, and figs her in the crown with another story. *L'Estrange.*

To FIG.* *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth. to move quickly.]

To move suddenly or quickly. Perhaps a corruption of *figge*. See To FIDGE.

The hound
Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry. *Sylvestre, Du Bart. (1598.)*

FIGA'RY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *vagary*. See VAGARY.]

A frolick; a wild project.

Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a figary. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Those mad figaries her whole sex
Is infected with. *Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.*

A lady and her daughter having taken a figary in their heads to go on foot, and visit all the hospitals in Spain, and to minister in them. *M. Geddes, Tracts, (1730.) iii. 465.*

FIGAPPLE. *n. s.* A fruit. A species of apple.

A figapple hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FIG-GNAT. *n. s.* [*culex ficarius*.] An insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT.† *v. n.* *præter. fought*; *part. pass. fought*. [*feohtan*, *pehtan*, *pihtan*, Saxon; *rechten*, Teut. *fechten*, Germ. to fight; Su. *fegd*, war.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shakespeare.*

The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain what have we been fighting for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been fighting for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations fought, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Philips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

One shall undertake to fight against another. *2 Esd. xiii. 31.*

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

FIG

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And fought the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addison, Cato.*

4. It has with before the person opposed; sometimes against.

Ye fight with the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah, xxxii. 5.*
The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. *Judges, vi. 20.*

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To fight the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts. *Dryden, Æn.*

FIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for fight. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single fight I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your fights and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FIGHTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *feohtere*.] A warrior; a duellist; a contender.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no fighter. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Haters of truth and godliness; fighters against the light; protectors of darkness. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate fighter! *Dryden, All for Love.*

FIGHTING. *part. adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of fighting men that went out to war by bands. *2 Chron. xxvii. 11.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In fighting fields, as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope, Odys.*

FIGHTING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *fihtung*.] Contention; quarrel; combat.

Without were fightings, within were fears. *2 Cor. vii. 5.*
From whence come wars and fightings among you? *James, iv. 1.*

FIGLEAF.* *n. s.* [Sax. *ficleaf*.] A leaf of the figtree; figuratively, a flimsy covering.

They sewed figleaves together. *Genesis, iii. 7.*
What pitiful figleaves, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these, not able to silence, and much less satisfy, an accusing conscience! *South, Serm. ii. 295.*

FIGMARIGOLD. *n. s.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the appearance of houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Miller.*

FIGMENT. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the figment of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown.*

Those assertions are in truth the figments of those idle brains that brought romances into church history. *Bp. Lloyd.*

It carried rather an appearance of figment and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

F I G

FI'GPECKER. *n. s.* [*fig* and *peck*, *ficcula*, Latin.] A bird.

FI'GTREE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *pictræop*.] The tree that bears figs.

He smote the vines also, and *figtrees*. *Psal.* cv. 33.
There soon they chose

The *figtree*. *Milton, P. L.*

FI'GULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters' clay.

FI'GURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impossible and not impossible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIGURAB/LITY. *n. s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FI'GURAL. *adj.* [from *figure*.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown.*

2. **FIGURAL Numbers.** Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE.† *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. Not literal; figurative.

Under the shadow of *figurate* location.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. i. 1.

4. **FIGURATE Counterpoint.** [In musick.] That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

5. **FIGURATE Descant.** [In musick.]* That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, synopses, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition.

Harris.

The term *figurate* which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was then used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or accentual

Mason, on Ch. Musick, p. 28.

FI'GURATED.* *adj.* [Lat. *figuratus*.] Representing some geometrical figure.

The number 30 is a *figurate* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number.

Potter on the Numb. 666, p. 195.

FIGURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Figuration is one of those things which unavoidably imply causation: the conception of matter is not that it is a substance figuring and extending, but, a substance actually figured and impenetrably extended. *Baxter on the Soul, ii. 377.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

F I G

A very clear memorial, as opposed to the faint shadows and dark intimations of the legal types or *figurations*.

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 28.

3. Mixture of concords and discords in musick. See **FIGURATE.**

The singing of the Nicene creed, with all the ornaments and *figurations* of harmony. *Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 53.*

FI'GURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuralif-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.

Stillingfleet.

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden, Juv. Pref.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Ezechias. *Bruden.*

Satire is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but for the most part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden, Juv. Dedicat.*

FIGURE.† *n. s.* [*figure*, Fr. *figura*, Lat.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinks, and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglass, which have four leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies, for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.

The carpenter — maketh it after the *figure* of a man.

Isaiah, xlv. 13.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakspeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,

Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden, Virg.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses. *Addison, Spect.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden, Juv.*

FIG

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison, Spect.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison, Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocence. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger.

Prior.

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts, Logick.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Anthony. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon, Ess.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South, Sermon.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-slingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative.

Who is the *figure* of him that was to come. *Romans, v. 14.*

12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking, in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies
Have blown me full of niaggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetoric, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

FIL

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance; as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblet for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakespeare, X. John.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:

Oh why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison on Medals.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshew.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

To *FIGURE*. * *v. n.* To make a figure.

Who *figured* in the rebellion. *Bolingbroke, Sp. of Patriotism, p. 233.*

FIGURE-CASTER. * *n. s.* [*figure* and *cast*.] A pretender to astrology.

I by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Enthusiasts in religion, *figure-casters* in astrology, are so resolved upon their hypotheses. *Spencer on Prod. p. 46.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. *n. s.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-slingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

FIGWORT. † *n. s.* [*figwort*, Sax. *ficaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FIL'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

FIL

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FILACER. *n. s.* [*filaxarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FILAMENT. *n. s.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluviu passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Brown.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The over-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air,
And those still strike the next, till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackmore.*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILAME'NTOUS.* *adj.* [from *filament*.] Like a slender thread.

The doctrine of the *filamentous* cataract will become as familiar as any established theory among us, only by supposing this, like all other membranes, thickened and become opaque by disorders. *The Student, i. 341.*

FILANDER.* See FELANDERS.

FILBERT.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological account of this word. Gower gives us a very different one in the following lines: which Mr. Horne Tooke also has agreed with me in noticing:

"With that upon a grene bough
"A seynt of sylke, which she [Phillis] there had,
"She knit; and so herself she lad,
"That she about her white swere
"It did, and henge hirsself there.
"Whereof the goddes were amoved,
"And Demophon was reproved,
"That of the goddes' providence
"Was shape such an evidence
"Ever afterwarde ayen the slowe,
"That Phillis in the same throwe
"Was shape into a nutte tree,
"That all men it might see:
"And after Phillis **PHILBERD**
"This tree was cleped in the yerd:
"And yet, for Demophon to shame,
"Unto this day it beareth the name."

Confess. Amantis, B. 4.

The filbert is said to have been brought from Pontus. Huloet calls it "*Pontica nuc.*" A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon, Ess.*

FIL

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed;
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known

Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone. *Dorset.*

There is also another kind called the *filbert* of Constantino-ple; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.

The French word *fler*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones. *Barton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L' Estrange.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay, Trivia.*

FILCHER.† *n. s.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

This *filcher* of affections. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

FILCHINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *filching*.] In a thievish manner. *Sherwood.*

FILE.† *n. s.* [*file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. A thread. Not now used.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

Dorothea did not interrupt the *file* of her history. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. iv. 1.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainer, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject-matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and masters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawney front. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton, P. L.*

5. [scil. Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the uneven-

ness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made; and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters. 1 Sam. xiii. 21.
The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their side. *Dryden.*

6. Style; manner of writing. A Latinism. Not now in use.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights,
I would abate the sternness of my stile.

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 37.

FILECUTTER. *n. s.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use it to make their chisels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE.† *v. a.* [*filer*, Fr. from *filum*, a thread, Lat.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

Thou dost *file*
One lie upon another well. *Fanshawe, Past. Fido, p. 174.*
From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

2. [from *peulan*, Sax.] To cut with a file.
They which would *file away* most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The eminent court—gives their tongues
Sweetness of language; makes them apt to please;
Files off all rudeness, and uncivil haviour.

Deaun, and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by *filig* or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish. This use of the word was formerly frequent, as applied to the tongue; and denoted *polished speech*. It is a Gallicism, "*Avoir la langue bien aflée*," Dr. Johnson cites only the example of Shakespeare, without any remark. Gower, Chaucer, and Skelton, afford abundant instances of this usage. Spenser, of course, adopts it; and Dryden thought it worth his notice.

For that old man of pleasing words had store,
And well could *file* his tongue as smooth as glass.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 35.

There hath flourished in England so fine and *filed* phrases,
and so good and pleasant poets, as may countervayle the doings of Virgil, Ovid, &c.

Gosse, Eplogs, Epitaphs, &c. (1563.) Pref.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue
filed, and his eye ambitious. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he *fil'd*.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

4. [from *axylan*, Saxon.] To foul; to sully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland. See FOUL.

The corn is theirs, let others thresh,
Their hands they may not *file*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

She lightly leapt out of her *filed* bed. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 62.*

For *Beauquo's* issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For thou the gracious Demian have I murder'd. *Shakspeare.*

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and usang'd. *Chapman, Iliads.*

To FILE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a *file*, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed off*. *Tatler.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file off* to form the pondrops ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore, Creation.*

2. To rank with; to be strung, as it were, upon the same thread or wire.

These, I take it,
Although she love you well,—
Must needs, and reason for it, be examin'd,
And by her modesty; and fear'd too light too,
To *file* with her affections: You have lost her.

Beaun, and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

FILEMOT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift, Direct. for Servants.*

FILER.† *n. s.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals. *Sherwood.*

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial*, *filiale*, Fr. *filius*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*
From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton, P. L.*
He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke. *Milton, P. L.*
Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*filiation*, Fr. from *filius*, Lat.]

The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a disparity in the *filiation*, we must make as great a difference in the correspondent relation. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

FILEBEG.* See FILLIBEG.

FILIGRANE, or FILIGREE Work.* *n. s.* [Lat. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, grain.] Work, curiously wrought, in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver; a kind of wire-work.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work, without fig-leaves, upon canvas, curiously wrought with her ladyship's own hand; several *filigrane* curiosities. *Tatler, No. 245.*

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work.

Swimburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

FILIGRAINED.* *adj.* This word explains the preceding, and perhaps fixes the time of its introduction into the language. Steele, as I have shewn, uses *filigrane*, in the *Tatler*, that is, in 1710. In the *Fop's Dictionary*, 1690, *filigrain'd*, occurs; and, being then not generally intelligible, is defined as the epithet denoting "dressing-boxes, baskets, or whatever else is made of silver wire-work."

FILINGS. † *n. s.* [from *file*; without a singular, Dr. Johnson says; yet our old lexicography presents the singular; "*A fling*, limure, Fr." Sherwood, which Cotgrave renders "*file-dust*, also a *fling*."] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Fellon on the Classics.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [Fyllan, Sax.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim. *St. John, ii. 7.*

I Am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. *Milton, P. L.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of Heav'n and Earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To satisfy; to content.

He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*,
With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milton, P. L.*
Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakspeare.*

5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them out. *Dryden.*

7. To FILL up. [Up is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. To FILL up. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Rev. xviii. 6.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakspeare.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To FILL up. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

FILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

VOL. II.

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might suck their *fill*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*
When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? *2 Esdr. i. 20.*

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton, P. L.*

Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I spar'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That so you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham, Sophy.*
Your barbarity may have its *fill* of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FILLER. † *n. s.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden, Æn. Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless *fillers* up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. One who stores abundantly.

Brave soldier yield; thou stock of arms and honour,
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory. *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

FILLET. *n. s.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden, Æn.*
She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope, Windsor Forest.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in logs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden, Iliad.*

3. Meat rolled together; and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake;
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

Pillars and their *fillets* of silver. *Ezekiel, xxvii. 10.*

To FILL. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

They wear their hair long and *filleted*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 376.*

2. To adorn with an asragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*

FILLING. † *n. s.* [Gael. *filthead-beg*, i. e. *filthead*, a plait or cloth, and *beg*, little.] Literally, a little plaid; a dress reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland instead of breeches.

F I L

The *fillibeg*, or lower garment, is still very common, and the bonnet almost universal. *Johnson, Journey to the West. Islands.*

FILLING.* *n. s.* [from *fill*.]

1. Supply.

And why that spiteful character given to all crowds? incre *fillings* of his own, without warrant from his original.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 54.

2. The act of growing full.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization.

Sharp, Surgery.

To FILLIP.† *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. This is Dr. Johnson's opinion; but the word may be a corruption of the Latin *alapa*, a blow, a stroke.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FILLIP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Man's life is as a glass, and a *fillip* may crack it.

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

A gentleman,

If I, that so much love him, may commend him,
Of free and virtuous parts; and one, if foul play
Should fall upon us, for which fear I brought him,
Will not fly back for *fillips*.

Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

The dead epicure cannot but subscribe to the truth of Sardanapalus's tomb, which I find storied to have a hand in a posture of *filliping*, reaching out of the tomb; and the motto, "Omnia nec tanti," all is not worth a *fillip*.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 549.

FILLY.† *n. s.* [*ffilog*, Welsh, a young mare, also a wanton girl; *ffeilog*, Celt. *filia*, the fem. of *fil*, a colt, Iceland.]

1. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-ful horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* tonl.

Shakespeare.

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end,
when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall.

Suckling.

2. A wanton girl: a flirt.

A skittish *filly* will be your fortune, Welford.

Beaum. and El. Scornful Lady.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.

Addison, Spect.

FILM. *n. s.* [*film*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle.

Bacon.

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that profits'd clearer sight
Had bred.

Milton, P. L.

A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies.

Bentley, Serm.

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day.

Pope, Messiah.

F I L

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,

Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,

Infects unseen.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

FILMY.† *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

He shewed me a little excrescence that he hath beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eyes, a *filmy* matter, like the rudiment of a pin and web as they call it.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. (1628,) Rem. p. 441.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,

Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;

And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly.

Dryden.

The wasps with fruitless toil

Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate

Their feet in liquid shackles bound, till death

Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom

Philips.

Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain.

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,

Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;

Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,

Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.

Pope.

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtr*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it.

Grew, Museum.

FILTER. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Lat.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*.

Ray on the Creation.

FILTH.† *n. s.* [*filð*, Sax. *fyla*, Icel. Wicliffe writes *filth-heed* for the state of being defiled, Apoc. 14.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;

Filths savour but themselves.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How perfect then is man? From head to foot

Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root.

Sandys.

Though perhaps among the rout

He wildly flings his *filth* about;

He still has gratitude and sap'ence,

To spare the folks that give him hap'ence.

Swift.

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights.

Tillotson.

FILTHY.† *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily*, thou canst not love her!

Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 572.

It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless.

L' Estrange.

FILTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *filthy*.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness*.

Sidney.

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*

Polluted this same gentle soil long time,

FIN

That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser, F. Q.*
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but
gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life
imaginable. *South, Serm.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or
a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects
both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of
immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden, Duſſenoy.*

TO FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain;
to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to
ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a
fiery salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILTRATION. *n. s.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by
which liquors are procured fine and clear. The fil-
tration in use is straining a liquor through paper,
which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the
finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind,

Quincy.

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way
of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crys-
tals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong
new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. s.* [corrupted from *female*.]

The light Summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called
fimble hemp. *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be soon;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser.*

TO FIMBRIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *fimbriatus*.] To fringe;
to hem. *Fimbriated* is still an heraldick term for
bordered.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses;]
as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c. inasmuch that crosses
alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish
all the several families of gentlemen in England.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

FIN. *n. s.* [Fin, Sax. *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a
fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and
moves in the water.

He that depends

Upon your favours, swims with *fin*s of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Their *fin*s consist of a number of gristly bones, long and
slender, like pins and needles. *More against Atheism.*

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fin*s awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fig*. *Addison, Ovid.*

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous;
having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet
or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like
swans and geese, according to the method of nature in lati-
rostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers,
the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are
framed with *fin*s or oars upon their feet. *Brown.*

FINABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine; that
which deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*.

Bacon.

FIN

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged
himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*

FINAL. *adj.* [final, Fr. *finalis*, Lat.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final*
to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had nei-
ther leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of
Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also re-
quired as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, imme-
diate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance
of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any
means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and
other engines; and performs all those feats which former phi-
losophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed
to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you
are at a loss for the efficient. *Cotter on Thought.*

FINALLY. *adv.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight hereav'd

May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly de-
stroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the
house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no
men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE. *n. s.* [French. With the accent on
the second syllable; though Dr. Johnson places it
on the first. It may be curious to observe, that
we formerly used the word *finance* in the sense of
an end; and that, in the enlarged edition of Bul-
lokar, 1656, it has found a place. But it had then
been long obsolete.] Revenue; income; profit. It
is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncer-
tain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their
pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was
straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FINANCIAL.* *adj.* [from *finance*.] Respecting finance-
A modern word.

Europe was filled with astonishment, when they saw Eng-
land borrow in one year twelve millions. It was thought, and
very justly, no small proof of national strength and *financial*
skill, to find a fund for the payment of the interest upon this
sum. *Burke on the State of the Nation, (1769.)*

FINANCIER. *n. s.* [French. This is a word of
considerable age in our language, though hitherto
unnoticed; for Dr. Johnson has given no example,
and Mr. Mason has found the word only in the
writings of Burke, who indeed often uses it.] One
who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who
understands the publick revenue.

I therefore, whom only love and duty to your majesty and
your royal line hath made a *financier*, do intend to present
unto your majesty a perfect book of your estate, like a per-
spective glass to draw your estate nearer to your sight.

Bacon to K. James I. 2. Jan. 1613, Caput, p. 9.

FIN

FIN'ARY. *n. s.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH. *† n. s.* [*finch*, Sax. *finck*, Teut. from the bird's note, *vink, vink.* Vossius, and *Lyc.*] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer may. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

To FIND. *† v. a.* [*finban*, Sax. *vinden*, Dutch; *finthan*, M. Goth. *finna*, Su. Goth.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find.

St. Matt. vii. 7.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou found of all thy household stuff?

Gen. xxxi. 37.

She disappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd

To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss.

Milton, P. L.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings.

Cowley.

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.

St. Luke, xv. 5.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way, with more advised watch,

To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,

I oft found both. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used

Permissive, and acceptance found.

Milton, P. L.

Our voluntary service he requires,

Not our necessitated; such with him

Finds no acceptance, nor can find.

Milton, P. L.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find

Suspicion with her eyes behind.

Dodsley's Miscell.

In woods and forests thou art found.

Cowley.

The bad must miss, the good unsought shall find.

Pope.

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he

Of thy chang'd faith complain!

And his fortunes find to be

So airy and so vain!

Cowley.

The torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowley.

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,

Whose virtue on itself works no effect,

But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd

His beams, unactive else, their vigour find.

Milton, P. L.

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first the cause of grief did find,

Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Physicians

With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find.

Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,

Whereon thy doubts to place.

Cowley.

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who found the oak.

Cowley.

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they find,

'Tis but because there was no wind.

Cowley.

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by conversing cannot these erect

From prone, nor in their ways complacence find.

If we for happiness could leisure find,

And wand'ring time into a method bind,

We should not then the great men's favour need.

Cowley.

FIN

We oft review, each finding like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend.

Pope.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleased

And find thee knowing not of beast alone,

Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself.

Milton, P. I.

Beauty or wit in all I find.

Cowley.

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.

Locke.

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave.

Job, iii. 22.

They also know,

And reason not contemptibly; with these

Find pastime, and bear rule.

Milton, P. L.

In solitude

What happiness, who can enjoy alone,

Or all enjoying, what contentment find?

Milton, P. L.

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,

Yet found them not so large as was his mind.

Cowley.

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,

In ill their business and their glory find.

Cowley.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men

The marks of old and catholick would find.

Cowley.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to find as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, imprison, and fine them.

Bacon.

His peers, upon this evidence,

Hayc found him guilty of high treason. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

17. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in money and in victuals.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will find itself.

Bacon.

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days, in a dung-barge, for two-pence a week, and find himself.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman Hater.

Still govern thou my song,

Urania, and fit audience find, though few.

Milton, P. L.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

To find a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree.

Blackstone.

19. To purpose; to find in one's heart, as we now often say. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, writes the word *find* instead of *found*.

In the sea to drown herself she found,

Rather than of that tyrant to be caught.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 26.

She found in her heart, she chose rather to drown herself than to be caught of that tyrant.

Upton on Spenser.

20. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor.

L'Estrange.

21. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.

The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.

Ecclus. xiii. 26.

22. To FIND out. To discover something hidden.

Can'st thou by searching find out God? Can'st thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?

Job, ii. 7.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to find them out.

Newton.

What hinders then, but that thou find her out,

And hurry her away by manly force?

Addison, Cato.

23. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful.

Dryden.

24. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.

2 Chron. ii. 14.

25. The particle *out* is added often without any other

use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to find out,
She beat out Susan by the by.

Cowley.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.

Addison.

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning.

Addison, Spect.

26., To FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; the second, equally frequent, is mere occursion.

FINDER.† n. s. [from find.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of madmen.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

2. One that picks up any thing lost.

Some lewd squeaking cryer,
May galle the finder's conscience, if they meet.

Donne.

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer.

Crashaw.

3. A discoverer; an inventor.

I curse the fiddling finders out of musick.

Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

FINDFAULT.† n. s. [find and fault.] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all findfaults.

Shakespeare.

Railers, grudgers, persecutors, findfaults.

Trans. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 42.

FINDFAULTING.* adj. [from findfault.] Cavilling; captious.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and findfaulting quarrels.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 347.

FINDING.* n. s. [from find.]

1. Discovery by study.

The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.

Eccclus. xiii. 26.

2. Discovery by chance.

Go you the next way with your findings.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

3. In law, the return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.

FINDY. adj. [feinbriz, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,

Makes the barn fat and findy;
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain.

Junius.

FINE.† adj. [fine, French; fin, Dutch and Erse; perhaps from finitus, completed, Latin. Serenius notices the Iceland. fynnr, beautiful, polished.]

1. Not coarse.

Not any skill'd in loops of fingering fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare.

Spenser.

He was arrayed in purple and fine linen.

St. Luke, xvi. 19.

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.

Ezra, viii. 27.

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the fine spirits evaporate.

This is a pleasant citie—

The ayre subtile and fine.

Trag. of Damon and Pythias.

When the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object in the grosser things shew greater: but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the finer.

Bacon.

4. Refined; subtilely excogitated.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts.

Bacon.

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine.

Temple.

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit.

Bacon.

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is fine.

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all fine,

B. Jonson.

Or call up the master.

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.

Are they not senseless then, that think the soul

Nought but a fine perfection of the sense.

Davies.

The irons of planes are set fine or rank: they are set fine when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving.

Morson, Mech. Exerc.

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof.

Bacon.

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play,

He all those royal signs had stol'n away.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Thou art too fine in thy evidence; therefore, stand aside.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was fine.

Dryden.

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty upon almost all his fine women.

Spence.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the finest gentleman of his time, but one of the finest scholars.

Felton on the Classics.

13. Showy; splendid.

It is with a fine genius as with a fine fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it.

Pope.

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine and very filthy.

Swift.

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,

To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:

A fine exchange for liberty.

Philips, Briton.

15. Taper; slender.

Like a crane, his neck was long and fyne.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 21.

They gather'd flowers to fill their flasket,

And with fine fingers cropt full feateously

The tender stalks.

Spenser, Prothalamion.

Her cheeks all white-red ———

And such fine fingers.

A. Fraunce, Countess of Pemb. Inychurch, (1591,) sign. G. 4.

No longer shall the bodice aptly lac'd

From thy full bosom to thy slender waste

That air and harmony of shape express,

Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.

Prior.

FINE. n. s. [fin, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Penalty.

Even this ill night your breathing shall expire,

Paying the fine of rated treachery.

Shakespeare, K. John.

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with fine and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again.

Shakespeare.

FIN

Beside *finer* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity.

Addison.

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*!

Pope.

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is now seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmunc, the powers of his spirit depending of her.

Sidney.

His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other.

Hooker.

Still the *fine's* the crown;

Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.

Shakspeare.

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,

Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;

In fine, delivers me to fill the time,

Herself most chastely absent.

Shakspeare, *All's Well*.

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind.

L'Estrange.

In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound,

With sores and sicknesses beleagu'rd round.

Dryden, *Juv*.

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece.

Dryden.

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold.

Prov. xvii. 3.

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it.

Job, xxviii. 1.

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,

To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,

Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare.

Shakspeare, *Hen. V*.

3. To make less coarse.

It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick.

Mortimer.

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard.

Locke.

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who

By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?

Oldham.

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *n. s.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,

Arachne by his means was vanquished.

Spenser.

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Speech *finely* framed delighteth the ears of them that read the story.

2 Macc. xv. 39.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.

Addison.

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked.

Addison on Italy.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

FIN

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*. *Peacham on Drawing*.

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered.

Boyle.

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time.

South.

For him she loves:

She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,

Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:

Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryden, Sp. Friar*.

6. Subtly; artfully.

We may rate this one secret, as it was *finely* carried, at 4000l. in present money.

Wotton, *Parall. D. of Buck. and E. of Essex*.

7. In a great degree; completely; purely, as that word is sometimes used. *Finely*, as an adjective is thus common in Cumberland, where a man in good health being asked how he is, answers "he is *finely*."

My wife was *finely* well to-day.

Diary of H. Earl of Clarendon, (1689,) ii. 365.

FINELESS. ** adj.* [*fine* and *less*.] Unbounded; endless.

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,

To him that ever fears he shall be poor. *Shakspeare, Othello*.

FINENESS. *† n. s.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight.

Sidney.

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days.

Temple.

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.

Prior.

2. Show; splendour; gaiety, of appearance.

The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover.

Decay of Piety.

The *fineness* of the colours, and richness of the stuff.

Boyle, *Style of H. Script*. p. 72.

3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,

By reason guide his execution. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

It [the Directory] should have been composed with so much artifice and *fineness*, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit, if not of the goodness and integrity of their religion and purposes.

Lip. Taylor, on *Extempore Prayer*.

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else

But the protractive trials of great Jove,

To find persistive constancy in men;

The *fineness* of which metal is not found

In fortune's love.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. Smoothness; not coarseness.

Needwood —

Of Britain's forests all —

For *fineness* of her turf surpassing. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.*

FINER. *n. s.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

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Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov. xxv. 4.*

FINERY.† *n. s.* [from *fin*.]

1. Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,

And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival.

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Southern.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Swift.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. *Watts.*

2. The name of a forge at iron-works. *Law.*

FINESPOKEN.* *adj.* [*fine* and *spoken*.] Using a number of fine phrases. The word may be considered perhaps as ironical rather than serious.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of finessed and *finespoken* "chevaliers d'industrie."

Ld. Chesterfield.

FINESPUN.* *adj.* [*fine* and *spun*.] Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.

That mistress in the art of making

The *finespun* lies, that sells so dear

False words, false hopes.

Have they not led us deep in the disclose *Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p. 68.*

Of *finespun* nature, exquisitely small? *Young, Night. Th. 9.*

Men—who did not amuse their readers with empty declarations and *finespun* theories of toleration, while they themselves were agitated with a furious inquisitorial spirit.

Lough, Lett. to Warburton, p. 65.

FINESS. *n. s.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Hayward.*

FINGER.† *n. s.* [finger, Saxon; *finger*, Goth. *finger*, Icel. from *faenga*, to seize, to hold, *fangau*, Sax. *fangen*, Germ. *fingers*, i. e. *sangers*, seizers, holders.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,

By each at once her choppy *finger* laying

Upon her skinny lips.

Diogenes, who is never said,

For aught that ever I could read,

To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and sob,

Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, till her *finger* ends were sore. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a *finger*.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryden, Juv.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

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To **FINGER.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;

You would be *finering* them to anger me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

Up from my cabin,

My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark

Grop'd I to find out them: had my desire;

Finger'd their packet; and, in fine, withdrew

To mine own room again; making so bold,

My fears forgetting manners, to unseal

Their grand commission. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

You would fain be *finering*

This old sin-offering of two hundred, Tranio.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

His ambition would needs be *finering* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South, Serm.*

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings;

Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful musick,

Would draw heaven down, and all the gods to hearken.

Shakspeare, Pericles.

4. To handle without effort or violence.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the bloody-fluxed woman *fingered* but the hem of his garment.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 90.

5. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

See **FINGERING**.

FINGERBOARD.* *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

Mell, though he played far sweeter than Baltzar, yet Baltzar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the *fingerboard*. *Life of A. Wood, p. 108.*

FINGERED.* *adj.* [from *finger*.] Having fingers, *digitatus*. *Hulvet.*

Fingered and thumbed.

Shelton, Poems, p. 124.

FINGERFERN.† *n. s.* [*finger* and *fern*; *asplenium*, Lat.] A plant.

FINGERING.* *n. s.* [from *finger*.]

1. The act of touching lightly, of toying with.

One that is covetous, is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *finering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. The manner of touching an instrument of musick.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,

To learn the order of my *finering*,

I must begin with rudiments of art.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

She hath broke the lute —

I did but tell her she mistook her frets,

And bow'd her hand to teach her *finering*.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

3. Work exquisitely performed with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *finering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGERSTONE. *n. s.* [*finger* and *stone*; *elenites*, Lat.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLEFANGLE. *n. s.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,

About the slightest *finglefangle*. *Hudibras*

FINICAL. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorson, glazegazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I cannot bear a *finical* sop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *Estrange.*

FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

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It is for such little writers as the preacher of Lincoln's Inn to hide their barrenness by the *finicalness* of culture.

Warburton to Hurd, *Lett.* 50. note.

To **FINISH**. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? *St. Luke*, xiv. 28.

As he had begun, so he would also finish in you the same grace. *2 Cor.* viii. 6.

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, finish nothing. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find, Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd; It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finished* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISH. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A word sometimes used by artists, meaning the last touch or polish of the composition. See **FINISHING**.

FINISHER. *n. s.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*, Off does them by the weakest minister. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that puts an end; tender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews*, xii. 2.
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher* Of utmost hope! *Millon, P. L.*

FINISHING. * *n. s.* [from *finish*.]

1. Completion.

They hindered the *finishing* of the building. *1 Esdr.* v. 73.

2. The last touch of a composition.

Sallust arose to give it [the Roman history] the last *finishing* of art and genius. *Warburton on Prodiges*, p. 73.

FINITE. *adj.* [*fnitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. * *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited to two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

FINITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brady, Vulg. Err.*

FINITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finutely* distant from us. *Stillington.*

FINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *n. s.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of

FIN

affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FINLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me

With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

FINLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
Add untaught Indian, on the stream did glide;
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

FINNED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.

Mortimer.

FINNIKIN. * *n. s.* The name of a particular species of pigeon. *Chambers.*

FINNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden, Virg.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryden, Ovid.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* shoals, *Blackmore.*
With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FINTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole-footed, or *fin-toed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

FINOCHIO. † *n. s.* [*fnocchio*, Italian.] A species of fennel. A plant.

FINS. * *n. s.* [Swed. *Finnes*; Sax. *Finnar*.] People of Finland in Sweden.

FINSCALE. * An English name for the river fish called the ruffid. *Chambers.*

FIPPLE. *n. s.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIR. *n. s.* [*fyrr*, Welsh; *fyrh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*.

1 Kings, vi. 15.

The spiring *fir* and stately box.

Pope.

FIR-TREE. * *n. s.* The tree called fir.

The *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon.

Isaiah, xiv.

FIRE. † *n. s.* [*fyr*, Saxon; *fewr*, German; *fyr*, Icel. and Su. "Vox antiquissima Scytho-Phrygica." *Serenius.*]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*.

Dryden.

2. Any thing burning.

F I R

F I R

- A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
- Where two raging fires meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
So contraries on Ætna's top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out fire.
Cowley.
3. A conflagration of towns or countries.
There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great fire.
Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A fire may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee.
Granville.
4. Flame; light; lustre.
Stars, hide your fires!
Let not night see my black and deep desires!
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
5. Torture by burning.
Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire?
Prior.
6. The punishment of the damned.
Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?
Isa. xxxiii. 14.
7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.
What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much?
Shakespeare.
8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.
He had fire in his temper, and a German bluntness; and upon provocations, might strain a phrase.
One of my companions was a scholar with fire; and the other a soldier of the same complexion. My learned man would fall into disputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction. The other was decisive without words, and would give a shrug or an oath to express his opinion.
Atterbury. Tatler, No. 61.
9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.
Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble fire within,
But all that youth can be thou art.
They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them.
Cowley. Felton on the Classics.
- He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons, and the poet's fire.
Exact RACING, and CORNEILLE's noble fire,
Taught us that France had something to admire.
The bold LONGINUS all the nine inspire,
And warm the critic with a poet's fire.
Oh may some spark of your celestial fire,
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire.
Blackmore. Pope. Pope. Pope.
10. The passion of love.
Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle fire,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames, tempestuous souls invade;
A fire which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
The fire of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns.
The god of love retire;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his fire.
New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the fire.
Dryden. Shadwell. Pope. Moore's Fables.
11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's fire.
12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.
Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set fire also upon the stables where the Turks' horses stood.
Knolles.

- He that set a fire on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree set fire on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention.
Ep. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
13. To set a FIRE. To inflame.
So inflam'd by my desire,
It may set her heart a-fire.
Carew.
14. A Fellow of FIRE. A term, in queen Anne's time, for the modern buck or blood; the latter of which Dr. Johnson defines "a man of fire." See BLOOD.
You see, in the very air of a fellow of fire, something so expressive of what he would be at, that, if it were not for self-preservation, a man would laugh out.
Tatler, No. 61.
- To FIRE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To set on fire; to kindle.
They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they esteem'd not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain.
The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And fire the pile.
A second Paria, diff'ring but in name,
Shall fire his country with a second flame.
Dryden. Dryden, Bn.
2. To inflame the passions; to animate.
Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princess, with a crown in dow'r,
So fire your mind, in arms assert your right.
Dryden.
3. To drive by fire.
He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And fire us hence.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
4. To cauterize. A term of surgery.
- To FIRE. v. n.
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge any firearms.
The fainting Dutch remotely fire,
And the sam'd Eugene's iron troops retire.
Smith.
- FIREARMS. n. s. [fire and arms.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.
Ammunition to supply their few firearms.
Before the use of firearms there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles.
Clarendon. Pope.
- FIREBALL. n. s. [fire and ball.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.
Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many fireballs, or mouth grenades, are thrown at our church.
The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in fireballs.
South, Sermon. Swift.
- FIREBRAND. n. s. [fire and brand.]
1. A piece of wood kindled.
I have eased my father-in-law of a firebrand, to set my own house in a flame.
L'Estrange.
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.
Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilium stand;
Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns on all.
He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber their firebrand.
Shakespeare. Bacon.
- FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brush.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.
When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the firebrush.
Swift.
- FIRECROSS. n. s. [fire and cross.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms; the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

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He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.

Hayward.

FIREDRAKE.† *n. s.* [*fire and drake.*]

1. A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fi Drake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

2. An ignis fatuus; "a *fire* sometimes seen flying in the night like a *dragon*."

Bullockar.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *fi Drake* presently.

Beaumont and Fl. *Beggar's Bush*.

FIRE-ENGINE.* *n. s.* [*fire and engine.*] A machine for extinguishing accidental fires by a stream or jet of water.

Chambers.

FIRELOCK. *n. s.* [*fire and lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake.

Gay.

FI'REMAN. *n. s.* [*fire and man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends.

Gay.

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these
firemen.

Tatler, No. 61.

FI'REMASTER.* *n. s.* [*fire and master.*] An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fireworks.

FI'RENEW.† *adj.* [*fire and new*; Teut. *vier-neu*, i. e. brand-new. Kilian. See **BRAN-NEW**.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight.
Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint.
Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in
another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 113.

FI'RE-OFFICE.* *n. s.* An office of insurance from fire.

FI'REPAN. *n. s.* [*fire and pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, [and] all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass.

Ex. xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rosewater and vinegar.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'REPLUG.* *n. s.* [*fire and plug.*] A stopple which, at proper distance in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes; and is distinguished by written marks near its position, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FI'RER. *n. s.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.

Others burned Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *fireers*.

Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

FI'RESHIP. *n. s.* [*fire and ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. s.* [*fire and shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fire-shovels*, prongs, and irons.

Brown.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fire-shovels*, and spits, and other domestick weapons.

Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

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FIRESE. *n. s.* [*fire and side.*] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgement is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by the *fireside*.

Bacon.

Love no more is made

By the *fireside*, but in the cooler shade.

Carew.

By his *fireside* he starts the hare,

And turns her in his wicker chair.

Prior.

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fireside*.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. of John Bull*.

FI'RESTICK. *n. s.* [*fire and stick.*] A lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them.

Digby on *Bodies*.

FI'RESTONE. *n. s.* [*fire and stone.*]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished.

Hill, *Mat. Med.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

FI'REWOOD. *n. s.* [*fire and wood.*] Wood to burn; fuel.

FI'REWORK. *n. s.* [*fire and work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*.

Shakespeare.

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also fireworks of all variety.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

Brown.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write.

Dryden.

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amusing.

Addison, *Guardian*.

Their fireworks are made up in paper.

Tatler.

FI'REWORKER.* *n. s.* [*fire and worker.*] An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FI'RING. *n. s.* [from *fire*.] Fuel.

They burn the cakes, *ring* being there scarce.

Mortimer.

To FIRK.† *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. This word is now rarely used in any sense. Formerly it was variously used, and sometimes very licentiously.

I'll *firk* him and ferret him.

Shakespeare, *K. Hen. V.*

Besides, it is not only soppyish, But vile, idolatrous and popish,

For one man out of his own skin To *firk* and whip another's sin.

Hudibras.

2. To drive.

Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so; 'Twould *firk* thee into air a thousand mile.

Middleton's *Witch*.

FI'RKIN. *n. s.* [from *propepi*, Saxon, four, *q. d.* the fourth part of a barrel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firk* of strong beer to bring them back again.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. of J. Bull*.

2. A small vessel.

F I R

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye so much the louder;
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder.

Denham.

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to *soft*.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved.

Job, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks

The breastworks of the *firmest* sex.

Cleaveland.

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish.

Dryden.

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft.

Woodward.

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He straight obeys;

And *firm* believes.

Milton, P. L.

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world.

Tillotson.

The man that's resolute and just,

Firm to his principles and trust,

Nor hopes nor fears can blind.

Walsh.

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*.

Ralegh.

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It on *firm* land

Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems

Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice.

Milton, P. L.

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,

Fill'd the capacious deep and form'd the main.

Roscommon.

FIRM.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A declaration in writing.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius, the archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters.

Ricaud, State of the Greek Church, (1679,) p. 90.

2. A mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business.

The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the *firm*.

Burke.

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised Solymán, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.

Kuolles.

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.

Dryden, Albion.

The pow'rs, said he,

To you and your's, and mine, propitious be,

And *firm* our purpose with their augury.

Dryden, Æn.

O thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state,

Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!

Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid

Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made.

Pope, Statius.

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firm*s his eye,

The masters of his long experiment.

Spenser, F. Q.

FIRMAMENT. *n. s.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill

Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill.

Spenser.

I am constant as the northern star,

Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality,

There is no fellow in the *firmament*.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*.

Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure,

Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd

F I R

In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this great round.

Milton, P. L.

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;

And when the middle *firmament* they gain,

If downward from the heavens my head I bow,

And see the earth and ocean hang below,

Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror.

Addison, Ovid.

What an immensurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses!

Derham, Astro-Theology.

FIRMAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,

In *firmamental* waters dipt above.

Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

FIRMAN, or PHIRMAN.* *n. s.* [Arab. *firmān*.] A grant or licence given by Asiatick potentates.

We prepared to be gone; but could not till Mahomet Ally-

beg gave his consent. — At length importunity prevailed. —

The king's *phirman* was thus interpreted.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 214.

FIRMITY.* *n. s.* [old French, *firmité*; Lat. *firmitas*.

A very useful word, as the opposite to *infirmity*;

but forgotten, and overlooked even by Ash. It is

in the old vocabulary of Cockram.] Strength;

firmness.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. vi. §. 7.

FIRMITUDE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *firmitudo*.] Stability; firmness.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity.

Bp. Hall's Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 2.

By a general custom of the world, the right hand is more used than the left, and by general use acquir'd a greater degree of *firmitude* and strength.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

FIRMLY. *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force,

Though thou art *firmer* fasten'd than a rock.

Milton, S. A.

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points,

can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes

them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive.

Newton, Opticks.

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;

I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.

Dryden, Æn.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one

Lucques can beat five Florentines.

Addison on Italy.

FIRMNESS. *n. s.* [from *firm*.]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth.

Burnet.

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language.

Hayward.

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other.

South, Sermon.

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt

To God, or thee, because we have a foe

May tempt us, I expected not to hear.

Milton, P. L.

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse,

Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse.

Roscommon.

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude.

Atterbury.

FIRST. *adj.* [first, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*.

— A third is like the former.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

F I R

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 13.*

Earliest in time: opposed to *last*.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service.

Man's *first* disobedience. *Heb. ix. 1.*

Who *first*, who last *Milton, P. L.*

Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton, P. L.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden, Æn.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will first complain. *Prior.*

Foremost in place.

Highest in dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Dan. vi. 2.*

First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spect.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,

No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

Great; excellent.

My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

FIRST. *adv.*

Before any thing else: earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryden.*

Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurs'd,
To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior.*

Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they
are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean;
whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden, Æn.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures
that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley, Serm.*

FIRST or *last*. At one time or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first* or *last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. s.* [from *first* and *begot*.]
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } The eldest of children.

His *First-begot* we know, and sore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton, P. R.*

FIRST-BORN. *n. s.* [from *first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first
by the order of nativity.

Last, with one mid-day stroke, all the *first-born*.
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton, P. L.*

The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of
of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title
with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-BORN. * *adj.* Eldest.

If the *first-born* son be her's that was hated. *Deut. xxi. 15.*

Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven *first-born*.
Milton, P. L.

FIRST-CREATED. * *adj.* [from *first* and *create*.] Created
before any thing else.

O *first-created* Beam, and thou great Word,
Let there be light, and light was over all. *Milton, S. A.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. s.* [from *first* and *fruits*.]

What the season earliest produces or matures of
any kind.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton, P. L.*

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have

F I S

been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going
on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops,
because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward
upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that
he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that
course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first
produced or brought forth.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy
flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut. xv. 19.*

FIRSTLING. *n. s.* [from *first*.]

1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton, P. L.*

The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden, Virg.*

The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*

2. The first thing thought or done.

Our play
Japes o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,
'Ginning' the middle. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress. Prol.*
The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FIRSTRATE. * *adj.* A term of modern adoption,
from a ship of the first rate or size, for pre-emi-
nent; as, he is a man of *first-rate* abilities.

FIRTH. * See **FIRTH**.

FISC. * *n. s.* [Fr. *fisc*; Lat. *fiscus*; Gr. *φάσκος*, a
great basket.] A publick treasury.

They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain por-
tion of the landed property of their conquered country. *Burke.*

FISCAL. † *n. s.* [Fr. *fiscal*, from *fiscus*, Lat.]

1. Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long main-
tained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. A treasurer.

Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, *fiscal* of the council of
Castille, is likewise a man of letters.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 42.

FISCAL. * *adj.* [from *fiscal*, Fr. *fiscalis*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to the publick treasury; coming to the publick
purse.

It behoveth the prince to have a vigilant eye on such *fiscal*
ministers, whose cruelty and covetous proceedings do often-
times occasion great hate. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 62.*

FISH. † *n. s.* [Fryc, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch; *fisks*,
Goth. "consensu omnium Dialect. Scytho-Scan-
dicularum," *Serenius. Lat. piscis. Fish* is both
singular and plural; *fishes* is the less usual plural.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used
collectively for the race of *fishes*.

The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their male subjects. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Creech.*

There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to
the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants
of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is
so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-
days. *Locke.*

2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial ani-
mals, by way of eminence called flesh.

F I S

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no fish.

We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To FISH. † v. n. [Sax. *fiscian*.]

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

Their manner of hawking, fishing, riding, &c.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 165.

These men Christ chose to call from their irreprovable employment of fishing, and gave them grace to be his disciples, and to follow him, and do wonders.

Walton's Angler.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others fish, with craft, for great opinion, I, with great truth, catch meer simplicity.

Shakspeare.

To FISH. † v. a. To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

With the bounty and admiration of her sex, as with a net, she fished, and caught, and drew unto her, the opinions of all men.

Dr. J. White, Serms. (1615), p. 31.

Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

Swift.

Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit, The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.

Pope, Dunciad.

FISH-HOOK. n. s. [fish and hook.] A hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a fish-hook.

Greiv, Museum.

FISH-POND. n. s. [fish and pond.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry boggy lands.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew, And hills were levell'd to extend the view.

Prior.

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should sell his fish-ponds for quadragies H. S. 32, 291. 13s. 4d.

Arbutnot.

FISHER. † n. s. [*fiscepe*, Sax.] One who is employed in catching fish.

They were fishers. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

St. Matt. iv. 18, 19.

In our sight the three were taken up

By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:

At length another seiz'd on us,

And would have reft the fishers of their prey,

Had not they been very slow of sail.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

We know that town is but with fishers fraught,

Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught.

Sandys.

Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,

As fishers do the bait, to make him follow it.

Denham.

A soldier now he with his coat appears;

A fisher now, his trembling angle bears.

Pope.

FISHERBOAT. † n. s. [fisher and boat.] A boat employed in catching fish.

The king went down to a miserable fisherboat, that Hales had provided for carrying them over to France.

Burnet, Hist. own Times, 1688.

FISHERMAN. n. s. [fisher and man.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The fishermen that walk upon the beach

Appear like mice.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

At length two monsters of unequal size,

Hard by the shore, a fisherman espies.

Waller.

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?

You might have bought the fisherman for less.

Dryden, Juv.

FISHERTOWN. n. s. [fisher and town.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that fishertown Mouse-hole.

Like in Dorsetshire, a little fishertown.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
Clarendon.

FISHERY. † n. s. [from fisher.]

1. The business of catching fish.

F I S

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our fishery will not be disturbed by privateers.

Addison, Spect.

2. A commodious place for fishing; a place where fish are caught.

FISHFUL. adj. [from fish.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,

My fishful pond is my delight.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, fishful, and navigable rivers.

Camden, Rem.

FISHGIG. * See FIZGIG.

To FISHIFY. v. a. [from fish.] To turn to fish. A cant word.

Here comes Romeo.

— Without his roe, like a dried herring:

O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified!

Shakspeare.

FISHING. † n. s. [from fish.]

1. Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fishing.

Spenser on Ireland.

2. The art or practice of fishing.

Of recreation there is none

So free as fishing is, alone;

All other pastimes do no less

Than mind and body, both, possess;

My hand alone my work can do,

So, I can fish and study too.

Walton, Angler's Song.

FISHKETTLE. n. s. [fish and kettle.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a fishkettle, in some kind of liquid balsam.

Greiv, Museum.

FISHLIKE. * adj. [fish and like.] Resembling fish.

He smells like a fish; a very ancient and fishlike smell.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

FISHMEAL. n. s. [fish and meal.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many fishmeals, they fall into a kind of male greensickness.

Sharp.

FISHMONGER. n. s. [from fish.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the fishmonger; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

The surgeon left the fishmonger to determine the controversy between him and the pike.

L' Estrange.

FISHSPEAR. * n. s. [fish and spear.] A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish. See FIZGIG.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with fishspears?

Job, xli. 7.

FISHWIFE. * n. s. [fish and wife.] A woman that sells fish about the streets.

I heard it of a fishwife,

A woman of fine knowledge!

Beaumont and Fl. The Chancers.

FISHWOMAN. * n. s. [fish and woman.] A woman that sells fish.

Pope's imitation of Spenser is a description of an alley of fishwomen.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

FISHY. † adj. [from fish.]

1. Consisting of fish.

Hulock.

Better pleas'd

Than Asmodæus with the fishy fume

That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse

Of Tobit's son.

Milton, P. L.

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates

Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood

Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food.

Pope, Odys.

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Only the stump [in the margin, the fishy part] of Dagon was left to him.

1 Sam. v. 4.

F I S

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and fishy extremity below. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FISK. * v. n. [Su. *fieska*, "to fisk the tail about; to fisk up and down." Serenius.] To run about.

I saw —

Tom Tankard's cow —

Flinging about his half acre, *fisking* with her tail.

Gammer, Gorton's Needle, (1557), i. 2.

A *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave in V. Trotiere.*

FISSILE. adj. [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton, Opticks.*

FISSILITY. n. s. [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE. n. s. [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers; those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

I see

The gaping *fissures* to receive the ruin. *Thomson, Autumn.*

To FISSURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured.

Wiseman, Surgery.

FIST.† n. s. [fȳt, Saxon, probably from pæȳt, fast, firm; but Minshew derives it from the Belg. *fassen*, to catch hold of.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,

Up with her *fat*, and took him on the face;

Another time, quoth she, become more wise;

Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain sore did beat

And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fat*. *Bacon.*

And the same hand into a *fat* may close,

Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fat*. *Dryden, Æn.*

To FIST. v. a.

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully.

Dryden.

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,

Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,

And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

FISTINUT. n. s. A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. n. s. [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *Morc.*

She would seize upon John's commons; for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

My invention and judgement are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

FISTULA. n. s. [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. FISTULA Lachrymalis. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs

F I T

the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp, Surgery.*

FISTULAR. adj. [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

To FISTULATE. * v. n. To turn or grow to a fistula.

Bullockar.

To FISTULATE. * v. a. To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate.

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes or ducts, *fistulated*, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student, ii. 379.*

FISTULOUS. adj. [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How the sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you.

Wiseman, Surgery.

FIT.† n. s. [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *vit*, in Flemish, frequent, Junius. Junius also notices the similarity of the Fr. *viste*, quick, sudden; and adds that the Flemish verb *vitsstin* means, "habitu alicujus rei frequenter agendo consequi;" referring to the Gr. *φίττα*, an adverb signifying haste, as the origin.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try

A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden, Horace.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,

In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*

'Thus o'er the dying leap th' unsteady flame

Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,

And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addison, Cato.*

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct.

Rogers, Sermon.

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did *fit* away out of her nest,

And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows

The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much *covaged*, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*. So were sections or chapters

of a book. The word was also used for a strain in musick, and for a measure in dancing.

The first *fit* here find we. *Old Poem of John the Reve.*
The fyrst *fit* of Anselme with king Wylliam Rufus.

Bale, Eng. Vol. P. II. (1550.) sign. H. 7. b.

The trompettours blow a *fyfte*. *Horm. Fulgaria.*

Who knoweth where is ere a mynstrell?

By the masse, I would fayne go daunce a *fitte*.

Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fit*. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

The epithalamie was divided by breaches into three pottes,
to serve for three several *fits* or times to be sung.

Putterham, Art. of Eng. Poetrie, p. 41.

Come to the bride; another *fit*

Yet show, sirs, of your country wit. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Fit. adj. [vitten, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle.

1 Chron. vii. 11.

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley, Davideis.*

This fury *fit* for her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden, Æn.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit* for, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to see men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon.*

To see how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet.

Milton, P. L.

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To *Fit. v. a. [vitten, Flemish, Junius.]*

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitte*th it with planes. *Is. xlv. 13.*

Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddices, stiffened on the lame side. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing or person; to become. The example from Sidney is placed by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Sidney.*

She shall be our messenger to this paltry knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakspeare.*

But the same things, sir, *fit* not you and me.

Beaumont and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. To *Fit out.* To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or decoration.

And which if you dare but twice *fit* out,
You shall be under'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The *Fit* fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted* out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison, Frecholder.*

5. To *Fit up.* To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm.

Pope to Swift.

To *Fit. v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.

Pope, Odyssey.

FITCH. n. s. [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Tusser. Yet the translators of our present version of the Bible did not disdain to employ the word. It is also in our old lexicography.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season,
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*

The *fitches* are not threshed with a threshing instrument.

Isaiah, xxviii. 27.

Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and *fitches*. *Ezek. iv. 9.*

FITCHAT. n. s. [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.]

FITCHEW. } A stinking little beast that robs the henroost and warren. Skinner calls him the *stinking ferret*, but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a stoat. The *ferret* is called a *fitche*, in the old dictionary of Sherwood; and in that of Bullokar, enlarged in 1656, the fur of the pole-cat is termed *fitche*. Our *fitche* is sometimes called *fitchel*, and also *foumart*.

'Tis such another *fitche*! marry, a perfum'd one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakspeare.*

The *fitchat*, the fulmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton, Angler.*

FITFUL. adj. [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FITLY. adv. [from fit.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so most *fitly*

As you malign our senators.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie a pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,

Sun or stars are *fitliest* view'd

At their brightest; but to conclude

Of longitudes, what other way have we

But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be. *Donne.*

An animal, in order to be movable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FITNESS. n. s. [from fit.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgement of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit.

Hooker.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*

That we adjourn this court. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Wer't my *fitness*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:

They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now

Does unmake you.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

FITMENT. n. s. [from fit.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeching; 'twas a *filment* for
The purpose I then followed. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
FITTABLE.* *adv.* [from *fit*.] Suitable. Not now in
use. *Sherwood.*

FITTER.† *n. s.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any
thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall
with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their
land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. [from *fetta*,
Italian; *setzen*, German.] *Skinner.*

Where's the Frenchman? —

FITTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *fitting*.] Properly;
suitably.

It is rightly termed a new name, and very *fittingly* writ upon
these Philadelphians. *More on the Sev. Churches, p. 138.*

Which abstract terms do very *fittingly* agree with the notion
we have put upon this symbolical earth.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 142.

FITZ. *n. s.* [Norman, from *fits*, a son, *Fr.*] A son.
Only used in law and genealogy: as, *Fitzherbert*,
the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas;
Fitzroy, the son of the king. It is commonly used
of illegitimate children.

FIVE.† *adj.* [*fif*, Saxon; *funf*, German; *funf*,
Goth. *quinque*, Latin.] Four and one; half of
ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.

St. Matt. xxv. 2.

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the
main design: all things else are like six fingers to the hand,
when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work
with *five*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks his pastures fill. *Dryden.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five*
and twenty. *Addison.*

FIVEBAR.* } *adj.* [*five* and *bar*.] Having five
FIVEBARRED. } bars; usually applied to gates.

O check the foamy bit, nor tempt thy fate;

Think of the murders of a *fivebar* gate!

Gay, Birth of the Squire.

There master Betty leaps a *fivebar'd* gate, *Young, Satire, 5.*

FIVEFOLD.* *adj.* [*five* and *fold*.] Having five dis-
tinctions; composed of five materials.

We may observe a *fivefold* difference among the creatures.

Fotherby, Atheom, p. 176.

And bids his men bring out the *fivefold* twist. *W. Browne.*

FIVELEAF.* *n. s.* Cinquefoil.

Campana here he crops —

And from the falling-ill by *fiveleaf* doth restore,

And melancholy cures by sovereign hellchore.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

FIVELEAVED GRASS.† *n. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of
clover.

Fiveleaved grass, or cinquefoil, groweth in low and shadowy
places, sometimes by the water-side; it is dry in the third de-
gree. *Barret, Alv. 1580.*

FIVES. *n. s.*

1. A kind of play with a ball.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse *sied* with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past
cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the staggers.

Shakespeare.

TO FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the insufferable noise, hell saw
Heaven running from heav'n, and would have fled
Afrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell

In which of all these orbs hath man

His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none,

But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milton, P. L.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods,

his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth,

gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight!

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

* Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,

Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprise. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*.

Locke.

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.

Sandy.

6. To withhold from motion.

TO FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation
that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,

T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent

To die undaunted, or to circumvent.

Dryden, Æn.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,

She *fix'd* on this, her utmost remedy,

Death was behind; but hard it was to die.

Dryden.

In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we

must *fix* on, and are most led by.

Locke.

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,

Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here.

Waller.

3. To lose volatility; so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal,
make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of
linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no
more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FIXA'TION.† *n. s.* [French, *fixation*.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary
for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

Which some would fain set up as idols to such an immovable
fixation, as if it were impious to endeavour to remove them.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 57.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation*
of resolution. *Killingbeck, Serm. p. 32.*

The *fixation* of your creed, sir, is the great object. — Hitherto
the custom has been to fix creeds from Scripture. But Scrip-
ture you seem prepared to discard, whenever it does not please
you. *Horne, Lett. to Dr. Priestley, p. 7.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place
or *fixation*. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fix-
ation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be ob-
served; the colour, the fragility or plianthness, and the volati-
lity or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less pon-
derous and less materiate, than to make silver of lead or quick-
silver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they
need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes.

Glanville, Scepis.

FIXEDLY.† *adv.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and esta-
blished.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Stedfastly.

Her look is squint, with which wishly beholding one, she *fixedly* looketh upon another.

Transl. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 71.

Omnipotency, omniscieny, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixedly* looks on them. *Burket.*

FIXEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmness.

The heavens, or any part of them, never stood still, but once, since they were made; but the earth was made for *fixedness* and stability. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 66.*

The *fixedness* of the eternal Fates.

More, Song of the Soul, ii. 114.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion, is the *fixedness* of it, when, like a corroiving plaster, it eats into the sore.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *King Charles.*

FIX'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of Boyle.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

FIXITY. *n. s.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and re-action between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?

Newton, Opticks.

FIXT.* *part.* of the verb *fix*. Fixed. See *To fix*.

FIXTURE.* *n. s.* [from *fixt*.] This word is unwarrantably inserted in some editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; which has led Mr. Mason into an absurd and unjust attack upon Dr. Johnson for having arbitrarily altered *fixure* into *fixture*, to suit his purpose for the latter word. Mr. Mason accordingly introduces *fixure* in his supplement, as if it had never before been noticed. But the fact is, that Dr. Johnson never noticed *fixture*; and that *fixure* is the word in his own editions of his work, as it really is in the passages which he cites from Shakspeare to illustrate it. *Fixture*, however, has been unaccountably given of late years in the Dictionary, with the examples from Shakspeare altered; and *fixure* has been as unjustly omitted. *Fixture* is a modern word.] That which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house; as, he took the *fixtures* at a fair valuation.

FIXURE.† *n. s.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't, As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky. *Drayton, Baron's Wars, C. 1.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

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3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

FIZGIG.† *n. s.* [properly *fishgig*, a sea term.]

1. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *figg* pierce him to the quick,

Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick. *Sandys, Job.*

Such [dolphins] we salted as we could entice to taste our

hooks or *figg*s. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 25.*

We saw also abundance of flying fish, and their continual enemies, the allicore and dolphin; the latter we strike now and then with a *figg* or harping-iron. *Atkins, Voyage, p. 33.*

2. A kind of firework, which boys make up in paper, and explode. [from *fixz*.]

To FIZZ.* } *v. n.* [Icel. and Goth. *fisa*; *fis*, a puff or
To FIZZLE. } blast; Lat. *visire*.] To emit a slight and transient noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss. Ainsworth and others apply the latter of these words to suppressing wind from behind, i. e. to fust.

FLABBY.† *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but it is probably from the Teut. *flabbe*, a flap to drive away flies, originally any thing limber or pendulous; or, as Serenius deduces it, from the Swed. "*flabb*, bucca, labium pendulum," who adds the adjective "*flabbig*, bucculentus," i. e. having blubbered lips.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLABEL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *flabellum*.] A fan. Obsolete. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

FLABILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLACCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FLACCIDITY. *n. s.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To FLAG.† *v. n.* [*flaggheren*, old Teutouick, to be loosened; *pleogan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowy, slow, and *flagging* wings

Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,

The promise of a storm; the shifting galls

Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

*My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.*

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison, Spect.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbutnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG.† v. a.

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

The thought of dying may cool appetite and passion; it may blunt the edge of desire, and *flag* projects; chiefly those laid at a great distance. *Bp. Burnet, Sermon, p. 181.*

Nothing so *flags* the spirits, disorders the blood, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intense studies. *Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 29.*

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Ex. ii. 3.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow. *Sandys.*
There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton, Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descrieth vessels; square, if ships; if galleys, pendants. *Sandys, Travels.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* or pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
Twixt Africa and India, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton, Comus.*

The French and Spaniard, when your *flag* appears.
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements.

[*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG-BROOM. n. s. [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping *flags* or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. n. s. [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison, Spect.*

FLAG-SHIP. n. s. [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. n. s. [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry places among *flags* or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton, Angler.*

FLA'GELET.† n. s. [*flageolet*, French, derived by some from the Gr. *πλάγαιος*, i. e. *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *αὐλός*, a pipe or flute; by others from the Lat. *flagellum*, a little branch or twig. V. Roquefort, Gloss. et Morin, Dict. Etym. Our own word is sometimes written *flageolet*.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

FLA'GELLANTS.* n. s. pl. [from *flagello*, Lat. to whip.] A sect so called; of which a history has been published. Lat. *Flagellantes*. "There was in the time of Gregory the 10th about 1275, as our histories tell us, a brood of mad hereticks which arose in the church, called *Flagellantes*, the whippers, which went about through France and Italy lashing themselves to blood." Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 240.

To FLA'GELLATE.* v. a. [Lat. *flagello*.] To whip or scourge. *Cockeram.*

FLAGELLA'TION.† n. s. [*flagellation*, old Fr.] The use of the scourge.

He underwent those previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth, Dispensary.*

FLA'GGINESS.† n. s. [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Sherwood.*

FLA'GGY. adj. [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLAGITIOUS. adj. [from *flagitius*, Latin.]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed; but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a *lie* was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Esrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed.

Roscommon.

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.

Pope.

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great.

Pope.

FLAGITIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *flagitious*.] Wickedness; villany.

A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of *flagitiousness* and villany. *The Student, Def. of Relig.* (1750,) i. 176.

FLAGON.† *n. s.* [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish. After all these citations, from the Welsh to the Spanish, by Dr. Johnson; we must rather agree with Upton and Ainsworth, who, derive the Latin *lagena*, a flagon, from *λάγνος*, Gr. a kind of cup, and a measure; which is from the Heb. *lag*; whence our word, prefixing the *f* or digamma.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pispots, bowls, and *flagons*

Int' officers of horse and dragoons?

Hudibras.

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,

Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think

They either change, or stint him of his drink. *Dryden, Juv.*

FLAGRANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *flagrance*; "flagrance d'un delict, plain apparence of an offence," Cotgrave.] Notoriousness; glaring offence.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

FLAGRANCY.† *n. s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.]

1. Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence.

In some places they will assemble diverse of their fairest curtesans, to draw the modest beauty of a virgin out of the *flagrancy* of harlots. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

FLAGRANT.† *adj.* [*flagrant*, old Fr. *flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blows in the setting sun.

Pope.

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.

Prior.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice. "Prendre au faict *flagrant*," Cotgrave.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But till the proofs are clear the stroke delay.

Smith.

FLAGRANTLY.* *adv.* [from *flagrant*.]

1. Ardently; eagerly.

2. Notoriously.

An epigram of four lines [is] a species of wit as *flagrantly* unsuitable to the dignity, and as foreign to the nature of the lyric, as it is of the epic muse. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

TO FLAGRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *flagro*.] To burn; to injure by fire.

This lamp stands on the foot of an eagle or hawk, thereby, says Kircher, to represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, (1705,) p. 336.

FLAGRATION.† *n. s.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

Dict.

See! in this glad farwel he doth appear,
Stuck with the constellations of his sphere,
Fearing we numun'd fear'd no *flagration*,
Hath curled all his fires in this one One.

Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 72.

FLAGSTAFF. *n. s.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:

His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,

And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

FLAIL.† *n. s.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German, Dr. Johnson says. It is more directly the old French *flail*, or *flaieil*, "fléau à battre le bled." V. Roq. Gloss.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the thresher.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,

Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,

Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,

His shadowy *flail* bath thresh'd the corn,

That ten day-labourers could not end.

Milton, L'All.

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,

Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense.

Dryden.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Larcker.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*.

Swift.

FLAKE.† *n. s.* [Sw. *flake*; Icel. *flak*, a part separated from the rest, from *flaka*, to divide; placeu, Sax. flakes of snow; *flocke*, Germ. a flake; *flocco*, Ital. *floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent

A *flake* of fire, that flaming in his beard,

Him all amazed, and almost made afraid.

Spenser, F. Q.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misting rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scum rising up. *Addison on Italy.*

FLA

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*
The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received
the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moron.*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes
or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope, Odys.*

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part
in loose bodies.

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackmore.*

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM.† *n. s.* [A cant word of no certain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably the Icel. *flim*, a mocking. Our old poets Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher use it evidently in the sense of a freak or whim. Sherwood calls *flam* "a flimflam tale." See FLIMFLAM.]

1. A freak; a whim; a fancy. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Hard trifles, anagrams,
Or eteosticks, or your finer *flams*
Of eggs, and halberts, cradles and a hearse,
A pair of scissars, and a comb in verse! *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Thou hast more of
These *flams* in thee, these musty doubts. *Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.*

She sings admirably;
But still when any hope was, 'tis her trick
To minister enough of those, then presently
With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown, as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

2. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and augury. *Hudibras.*
Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church,
to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or
pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and
cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South.*
What are most of the histories of the world but lies?
Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse
and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with
a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flammi'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras.*
God is not to be *flammed* off with lies, who knows exactly
what thou can'st do, and what not. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. *n. s.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden.*
As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their
hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put
out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal,
and put him to death. *Addison, Guardian.*

FLAME.† *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French;
flum, old Cornish, old Fr. and Celt.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

FLA

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot,
that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not *flame* without
emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*.
Newton, Opticks.

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest *flame*;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our English genius is exspect,
Lofly and bold, but negligently drest. *Walker.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is
ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakspeare.*
Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong *flaming* through the ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton, P. I.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Lascivious fires, should such *flame* in you,
As I must ne'er believe. *Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

To FLAME.* *v. a.* To inflame; to excite; to animate.

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;
And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly,
He ask'd who had that dame so foully dight. *Spenser, F. Q. v. i. 14.*

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

FLA'MECOLOUR.* *n. s.* [*flame* and *colour*.] The colour of flame.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flamecolour*.
Changing it from a red-rose crimson to *flamecolour*.
Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 289.

FLA'MECOLOUR'D. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured*
stockings. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and
choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEYED.* *adj.* [*flame* and *eye*.] Having eyes like flames. A fine epithet in the following fine lines.

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

FLA'MELESS.* *adj.* [*flame* and *less*.] Without flame;
without incense.

FLA

Both king, and priest, obnoxious to his hate,
Deserts his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys, Lament. p. 4.*

FLAMEN.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

The heathen Romans had their *flamens*, and archflamens; the Britons and Gauls their druids.

Featley, Dippers Dipt. p. 130.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *flamens* at their service quaint. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *flame*.] The act of bursting out in flames.

Which honour I to fiery *flaxies* compare;
For when they flash and flourish most of all,
Then suddenly their *flamings* quenched are.

Mir. for Mag. p. 220.

FLA'MINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flaming*.] Radiantly; most brightly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

FLAM'NGO.* *n. s.* The name of a very remarkable and beautiful bird, common in many parts of America, and seen at times in other parts of the world.

Here [at the Mauritius island] are also ayeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as goshawks, hobbies, *passo-flamingoes*, geese. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.*

FLAM'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *flaman*, Lat.] Belonging to the Roman priest.

Superstitious copes, and *flaminical* vestures.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. ii. 2.

FLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FLAMMAB'ILITY. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torrifed, that is, the oily, fat and unctious parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammiifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY.† *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Flamecoloured.

A *flamy* redness will overspread the heavens.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 53.

FLANG.* *old pret.* of the verb *fling*. See **TO FLING**.
On every side full fast we *flang* the Frenchmen downe.

Mir. for Mag. p. 489.

FLANK.† *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, according to Menage, from *laxiv*; more probably from *latus*, Latin. So far Dr. Johnson. Our word, which is also the Germ. *flanke*, is, however, the Teut. *lancke*, the same, with the addition of *f*. In this Kilian and Wachter agree.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*.

Peacham.

FLA

Do not those goodly *flanks* and briskets march up in your stately chargers? *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh collops of fat on his *flanks*. *Job, xv. 27.*

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallics that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front

Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

TO FLANK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *flanquer*.]

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With fates averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden, Æn.*

We cannot talk in rank and file, and *flank* and rear our discourses with military allusions.

Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Comp. (1680,) Works, ii. 24.

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER.† *n. s.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers. *Fairfax.*

In this disorder, a *flanker* by mischance was blown up; but the siege continued. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 109.*

TO FLA'NKER.† *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.]

1. To defend by lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall, *flanked*, and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.*

The castle was neither so weakly manned, nor *flanked*, as they were made to believe. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 277.*

2. To attack sideways.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker*, than blow fully opposite upon, our plantations, they thrive best. *Evelyn, i. iii. § 8.*

FLA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from *gwlan*, wool, Davies.]

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel*.

Shakspeare.

FLAP.† *n. s.* [*flappe*, Teut. a flyflap; originally, any thing pendulous. See **FLABBY**.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure.

Parry's Dict.

FLA

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*
Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*
2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.
With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*
Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.
'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*
The dirc *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.
When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay, Trivia.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *† n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire. The word is sometimes called *snappdragon*, or *slapdragon*.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. Gallants thus drank the healths of their mistresses.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.
He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*
Flapdragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'PJACK.* *n. s.* An apple-puff, so called in some counties; anciently, a pancake.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and more-over puddings and *flapjacks*; and thou shalt be welcome. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

FLA'PMOUTHED.* *adj.* [*flap* and *mouth*.] Having loose lips.

When he [the hound] had ceas'd his noise;
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the *elkin* vollies out his voice. *Shakespeare, Ven. and Adonis.*

FLA'PPER.* *n. s.* [from *flap*.]

1. A fan, or flap for wind. *Barret.*
2. Figuratively, one who endeavours to make another remember.
I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To FLARE. *v. a.* [from *floderen*, to flutter, Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To glitter with transient lustre.
Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone

FLA

Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

2. To glitter offensively.
When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves, *Milton, Il Pens.*
3. To be in too much light.
I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To flatter with a splendid show.
She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

FLASH. *† n. s.* [φάλαξ, Gr. a flame, Minshew; to which Dr. Johnson accedes. Skinner offers *blaze* as the etymology. Our word seems to have some connection with the Icel. *flas*, a tumbling down from a high place; as, where it means a body of water driven by violence.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.
When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smok brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*
And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the fork lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.
The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

5. Any little pool. North. *Pegge.*

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.
This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.
By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.
They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Edmon on the Classics.*

To FLASH. *† v. a.*

1. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flask'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*
If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. To trick up in a showy manner. See FLASHY.

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugred words, to delude *Gustus*' taste;
And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric,
Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes,
To draw proud *Visus* to me by the eyes.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1637) i. 1.

FLA

FLA'SHER.† *n. s.* [from *flash*.]

1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*
2. A rower; a *flasher*, or a dasher of water. [Fr. *gâscheur*.] *Cotgrave.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY.† *adj.* [from *flash*.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.
Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*
When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scannell pipes of wretched straw. *Milton, Lycidas.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, Skinner.] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon, Ess.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish, or *flashy*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. [Fr. *gâscheur*.] Plashy; washy; dashing; bespirling. *Cotgrave.*

FLASK.† *n. s.* [*flasque*, Fr. *flasche*, Teut. *flask*, Dan. *flaxa*, Sax. low Lat. *flasco*, Ital. *fasco*, Græco-Barb. *φλάσκον*, Arab. *flaska*, V. Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barb.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.
Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask:
But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.
Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*

The sun is spent, and now his *flasks*
Send forth light squibs, no constant rays. *Donne, Poems, p. 35.*

FLA'SKET.† *n. s.* [Fr. *flasquet*.]

1. A vessel in which viands are served.
Another plac'd
The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope, Odys.*

2. A long shallow basket. *Ray, and Grose.*
Each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers to fill their *flasket*. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*

FLAT.† *adj.* [*flatr*, Icel. *flad*, Danish; *plat*, Fr. *plat*, Gr.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton, Comus.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every
bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.
In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it
was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.
Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abasht. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Level with the ground.
In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton, P. R.*
That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the
church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's
commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.
The wood born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FLA

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.
He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton, P. L.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.
Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be
shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they
are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton, S. A.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.
How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness,
and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions
must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury. *Atterbury, Serm.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete stays
make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any
before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but
the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they
become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—I will, that's *flat*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton, P. L.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
F frailty gets pardon by submissiveness:

But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring,
but a *flat* noise or rattle. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages
and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have
our voice *flat* or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLAT.† *n. s.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater
sound, by reason of the knot, board, and concave underneath,
than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let
in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great mixture from the earth, ex-
pose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above
the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct
eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the sha-
dows themselves not to appear. *Wotton, Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and
by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several

of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste;
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'urburs your officers. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through
so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very
favourable. *Raleigh, Ess.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows,
where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with
their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of con-
troversy. *Milton on Education.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to
the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore
bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his eleva-
tions, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above
an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*,
to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the
ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting
hills. *Bentley, Sermon.*

8. [In musick.] A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments; which, taking the name of the natural note next above it, and having a distinctive mark, is called a *flat*. Thus D flat signifies a semitone below D natural.

To FLAT.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees,
and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them
in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being
buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though
in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder
than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice
somewhat *flattened*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and
hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unprepared and
confused variety to distract and lose it. *K. Charles.*
It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.

Glanville, Sermon, p. 279.

To FLAT. v. n. To grow flat: opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and
the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*

FLAT-BOTTOMED.* adj. [*flat* and *bottom*.]

1. Having a flat bottom, applied to boats.

We saw great vessels with masts and sails, *flat-bottomed*,—
keeping in sight of land. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 189.*

2. [In fortification.] A moat which has no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded. *Chambers.*

FLA'TIVE.* adj. [Lat. *flatus*.] Producing wind;
flatulent.

• Eat not too many of those apples; they be very *flative*.

Brewer, Com. of Linguæ, (1657.)

FLA'TLONG. adv. [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat
downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?

— An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FLA'TLY. adv. [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch

To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, thou say'st,

Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milton, P. L.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly*
deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exist-
ence, seclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS.† n. s. [from *flat*.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

The *flatness* of the bottom [of the ark.]

Biblioth. Bibl. (Os. 1720.) i. 234.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think
the corner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the
greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too
free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:

Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding

His daughter's trial! that he did but see

The *flatness* of my misery. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in
upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the pur-
pose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and
others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope, Pref. to Homer.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the
bottom of the other within a pale of water, and you shall find
the sound groweth more *flat*, even while part of the saucer is
above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a
harshness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLATNOSED.* adj. [*flat* and *nose*.] Having a flat
nose; camous.

If she be *flat-nosed*, she is lovely!

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 526.

What vitions clerk would fear to dwell there, where all the
crows are white, be they never so black; and where *flat-nosed*
people are the most comely? *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 226.*

To FLATTEN.† v. a. [*flattir*, French; from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

FLA

As if for that time their round bodies *flatten'd* were.
Donne, Poems, p. 298.

2. To beat down to the ground.
 If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To *FLATTEN*. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTEN. *n. s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To *FLATTEN*. *v. a.* [*flater*, French; *fladra*, Iceland; *flatter*, to fawn; *flate*, a woman who flatters; *flatsen*, Teut. to flatter, and also *flayden*.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
 He says he does; being then most *flattered*.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

His nature is too noble for the world;
 He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
 Or Jove for's power to thunder; His heart's his mouth;
 What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. *Shakespeare.*
 He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet.

Prov. xxix. 5.

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful.

Psalms xxxvi. 2.

After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.

Decay of Piety.

Averse alike to *flatter* or offend.

Pope.

I scorn to *flatter* you or any man.

Newton, Ded. to Milton's Works.

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
 Provoke our censure.

Young.

3. To please; to sooth. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

4. To raise false hopes.

Who always vacant, always amiable,
 Hopes thee, of *flattering* gales
 Unmindful.

Milton, Ode of Horace.

FLATTERER. *n. s.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
 He says he does; being then most *flattered*.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce.

Bacon, Ess.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
 Want gives to know the *flatterer* from the friend. *Dryden.*
 After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison, Guardian.*

The publick should know this; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*.

Swift.

FLATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *flattering*.] In an artfully obsequious manner.

Flatteringly to creep, to dissemble.

Bale on the Revel. P. 1. (1550.) sign. I. iii. b.

FLA

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 169.

FLATTERY. *n. s.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.]

False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,

And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery*.

Rousse.

Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands.

Pope.

See how they beg an alms of *flattery*!

They languish, O! support them with a lye.

Young.

FLATTISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flatish* shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLATULENCY. *n. s.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency*.

Arbuthnot.

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.

Glanville.

FLATULENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion.

Arbuthnot.

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a turgid state again.

Quincy.

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity.

Glanville, Scopsis.

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.

Dryden.

FLATULOSITY. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.

Bacon.

FLATUOUS. *adj.* [Fr. *flatueux*, from *flatus*, Latin.]

Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesenteric veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Her mother hath of late been much troubled (and I think as much in her fancy, which is the greater cure, as in her body,) with a pain in her side, which changeth place, and therefore is sure but a *flatuous* infirmity.

Wotton, Rem. p. 462.

FLATUS. *† n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore dissolved by warm aromatics.

Quincy.

2. A breath; a puff.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.

Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell, p. 31.

FLATWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wise*: so it should be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To *FLAUNT*. *† v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The word seems to be allied to the Ital.

FLA

flana, to be carried away with precipitation, to run about with uncertainty. Ainsworth, however, deduces it from the Lat. *laustus*, fine, costly.]

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

'Twas when young Eustace fought his battles in compliments and cringes, when his understanding waved in a *flaunting* feather, and his best contemplation looked no further than a new-fashioned doublet. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

With ivy canopied, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

Here, attird beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden, Juv.*

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. To face; to carry a pert or saucy appearance.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently vain enough to immoderate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

3. To be hung with something loose and flying.

This seems not to be proper; the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope, Ess.*

FLAUNT.† n. s.

1. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how,
Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence! *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. An ostentatious display; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Beaum. and Fl. False One.

FLA'VOUR.† n. s. [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It may be the French *flair*, a scent. The Welsh *flair* is a stink.]

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so high their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS. adj. [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous

FLA'VOURED.* adj. [from *flavour*.] Having a fine taste.

Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,
And *flavour'd* Chian wines. *Dyer.*

FLA'VOUS.* adj. [Lat. *flavous*.] Yellow.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold, than any other part whatsoever. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 219.*

FLAW.† n. s. [φλάω, Gr. to break; floh, Saxon, a fragment. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Horne

Tooke observes, that *flaw* is the past participle of the Sax. *flean*, to flay. But I may carry this etymology to a higher source. The Iceland. *flagan* is to divide, or break up as it were by the plow; and *flag*, is a part so separated or broken up. The Swedish *flaga* is a breach or flaw. And this may be deduced from *flaa*, to strip off the rind or skin. See *TO FLAY*. The example

FLA

from Shakspeare, under Dr. Johnson's first definition of this word, certainly signifies a *small broken particle*. Our word was formerly written also sometimes *flaugh*.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand *flaws*,
Or ere I weep. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bung-hole open. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden, Pers.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it shall,
Should gaps immense, and rushing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scriveners and brokers do value unground men to serve their own turn. *Bacon, Ess.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras.*
Their judgements have found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison, Spect.*
So many *flaws* had this vow in its first conception. *Alicebury.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flo*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the winter's *flaw*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

What *flaws* and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms have been aloft these three days. *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

One kind of these storms they call a *flaw*, or *flaugh*, which is a mighty gale of wind passing suddenly to the shore, and working strong effects upon whatsoever it encounters in its way. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* fluid,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Urialus. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 1.*

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton, P. L.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*

FLA

When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks,
that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FLAWLESS. adj. [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more
vast, and more *flawless* shines only bright enough to make
itself conspicuous. *Boyle on Colours.*

FLAWN.† n. s. [plena, Saxon; *flan*, French; *fladen*, German.] A custard; a sort of pudding or pie baked in a dish; a cheesecake.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginne's pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep. *Tusser.*
As flat as a *flawn*. *Ray, Prov.*

To FLAWTER. v. a. To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAWY. adj. [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. n. s. [pleax, flex, Saxon; *vlax*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax* and whites of eggs,
To apply to's bleeding face. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning sung. *Dryden, Ovid.*

FLAXCOMB. n. s. [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts:

FLAXDRESSER. n. s. [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN.† adj. [Sax. *pleaxen*.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thomson, Wint.*
The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread
that shoemakers use. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*

FLAXWEED. n. s. A plant.

FLAXY.* adj. [from *flax*.] Of a light colour; fair. The four colours—signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance, because it makes "candidam et mupdam animam."

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 16.

To FLAY.† v. a. [*flan*, Icelandic; *flæ*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch; *plean*, Sax. And our own word was formerly written *flea*, and *flean*. Some etymologists derive *flay* from the Greek *φλοιω*, or *φλοω*, to strip off the bark.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into
the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh.*

FLE

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of
the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope, Odys.*

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and
chop them in pieces. *Mic. iii. 3.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting
scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground,
to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLAYER.† n. s. [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. n. s. [plea, Saxon; *vloye*, Dutch; *flæch*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handfull or twain,
To save against March, to make *flea* to refrain;
Where chamber is sweep'd, and wormwood is strown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tusser.*

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a
lion. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mat, where there hath
been a little moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To FLEA. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE. n. s. [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most
part are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the
cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of
a cylindrical form; the flower is composed of many
florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy
substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLEABITE.† } n. s. [*flea* and *bite*.]

FLEABITING. }

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all
over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

That which is but a *fleabiting* to one causeth insufferable
torment to another. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 13.*

What *fleabittings* were these in comparison of those inward
torments! *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the
flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Fluorey.*

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *flea-
biting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLEABITTEN.† adj. [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Stung by fleas.

Itching, as if they were *fleabitten*, or stung with pismires.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 208.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the *Fade*
Chaos of presbyt'ry; where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

FLEAK.† n. s. [from *floccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks*
or threads of hemp and flax. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

2. [Icel. *fleke*.] An old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse. It is a word, according to Pegge, yet used in Yorkshire, meaning a rack for bacon.

FLEAM. n. s. [corrupted from *φλεβοτομον*, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein; and then driven by a blow.

F L E

FLEAWORT.† *n. s.* [Sax *pleapptc.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK.† *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, Skinner: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleck*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Icelandick *fleke*. Such is Dr. Johnson's opinion of the etymon. But Skinner is right. The Su. Goth. *fleck*, is a spot; and the Dan. *flek*, the same. The Iceland. *flecka* is a spotted sheep, and a *flecked* cow is no uncommon phrase in Scotland.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And darkness *flecked*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Sandys.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Congreve, Juv.*
Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

To FLECKER.† *v. a.* To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red wheels. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, which he illustrates by the example from Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, where the true word is *flecked*. It is probable that we have *flecker* in our old language. The Danes have the same verb *flekker*, to stain, to spot.

FLECTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *flectio.*] The act or power of bending or turning. See **FLEXION**.

The one gives *flection* and extension with strength.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 60.

FLECTOR.* *n. s.* [from *flecto*, Lat.] A name given to the muscles, more frequently called *flexors*. See **FLEXOR**.

Their origination may be either from the back, inwardly, as the chief *flector*, the psoas, &c. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 65.*

FLED. The preterite and participle, not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *2 Esdr. xiv. 18.*

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE.† *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *flyga*.] Full feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find,

The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*

A stripling divine or two of those newly *fledge* probationers. *Milton, Colasterion.*

His locks behind,

Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L.*

To FLEDGE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective,] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones till they be *fledged*, and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

The sandals of celestial mould,

Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope, Odys.*

To FLEE.† *v. n.* pret. *fled.* [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, *fleogan*, *flew*, is to move with wings, and *flee*, *flean*, to run away. They are now confounded. The

F L E

distinction, however, ought to be observed. Our translation of the Bible, as Lowth has noticed, is not quite free from the confusion. It has *flee*, for to move with wings, in perhaps seven or eight places out of a great number; but never *fly* for to run away.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold this city is near to *flee* unto.

Gen. xix. 20.

Macduff is *fled* to England.

Shakspeare.

Were men so dull they could not see

That Lyce painted; should they *flee*

Like simple birds, into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

Waller.

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE.† *n. s.* [*fly*], *flece*, Saxon; *vleese*, Dutch; from the Lat. *vellus*, which is derived by some from *vello*, to pluck; wool, it is said, being pulled from the animal, before shearing was adopted; by others, from *velare*, to clothe, the *fleece* being the sheep's clothing.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase

Both of their lambs, and of their woolly *fleece*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I shall shear the *fleece*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not shear the *fleece* that I graze.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleece*s of wool on the sides of their ships towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*s. *Swift.*

To FLEECE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the *fleece* off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

3. To whiten; to spread over as with wool.

Mean time, light shadowing all, a sober calm,

*Fleece*s unbounded ether. *Thomson, Autumn.*

FLEECED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having *fleece*s of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich *fleece*d flock,

Their horned fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that with the terror of the shock

Astonied both stand senseless as a block. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FLEECER.* *n. s.* [from *fleece*.] One who strips or plunders.

Not *fleece*rs, but feeders; not butchers, but shopherds.

Huntley, (i. e. Prymme,) Breviate of the Prel. (1637,) p. 262.

FLEECY.† *adj.* [from *fleece*.]

1. Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleece*y wealth

That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought

To this my errand.

Milton, Comus.

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the *fleece*y star, that bears

Andromeda far off *Atlantick* seas.

Milton, P. L.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;

Let *fleece*y flocks her rising hills adorn.

Prior.

The good shepherd tends his *fleece*y care,

Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.

Pope.

2. Of a light colour; pale.

F L E

The moon

Peeps through the chambers of the *fleecy* east,
Enlighten'd by degrees. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Having the appearance of fleeces of wool.

Thick clouds ascend, in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow congeal'd;
Heavy they roll their *fleecy* world along. *Thomson, Winter.*

To FLEER.† v. n. [*pleapdian*, to trifle, Saxon;
fleardan, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from
leer. So far Dr. Johnson. It may be rather from
the Iceland. *flyra*, to laugh, to grin. *Flying* is
still our own word, in the north of England, for
sneering or *grinning*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*
Dares the slave

Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon
every man they meet! *Burton on Melancholy.*

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a moth. *B. Jonson, For.*

To FLEER.* v. a. To mock; to flout.
I was fain to drive him like a sheep before me;
I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

FLEER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

Encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face, *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.
He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a sly treacherous
fleer upon the face of deceivers, that he shall be sure
to have a cast of their eye to betray him, before they give him
a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER.† n. s. [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.
Dict.

Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the
Saxon *pleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph.
Gibson's Camden.

FLEET.† n. s. [*plota*, Saxon, from *pleotan*, to float,
to swim on the waves; *plier*, a ship. The old
French language also has *flete* for a boat; which
Roquefort deduces from the Gr. *πλίου*, to navigate.]
A company of ships; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. n. s. [*pleot*, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of
the sea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial
word, from which the Fleet-prison and Fleet-
street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands
that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which
make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FLEET.† adj. [*fiotr*, Icelandic, from *flyta*, to
hasten, to move quickly.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
Upon that shore he *spied* Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phœdria's *fleet* bark. *Spenser, F.Q.*

F L E

I take him for the better dog:

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakespeare.*
He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England.
Clarendon.

His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their coursers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*

He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light;
superficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it
is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.
Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To FLEET.† v. n. [*pleotan*, Saxon; *fiota*, Icel.
flyta, Su. Goth.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakespeare.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in a transient state; the same with *flit*,
Dr. Johnson says. It is rather the same with *float*,
to skim along. *Fleet* is our old verb for *float*. See
the next definition, overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add
something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficialities,
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milton, P. L.*

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:

That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

3. "To *fleet* about the water;" to float. *Barret.*
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth *fleet*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 14.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To FLEET.† v. a.

1. To skim the water. Dr. Johnson here cites, from
Spenser, the example which I have placed under
the third definition of the verb neuter; where, in
order to make the verb active, he unjustifiably
reads "an Adrian gulf," and destroys entirely the
sense of the poet.

2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet*
the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the
cream: whence the word *fleeting* dish. Dr. Johnson
takes no further notice of this expression;
which, however, is very old. "*Flet* of mylke, or
other lyk, despumatio." Prompt. Parv. *plet*, Sax.
flos lactis. Lye.

He *fleeted* off the cream of the king's manors.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 51.

FLEETFOOT.* adj. [*fleet* and *foot*.] Swift of foot.
Like a wild bird, being tam'd with too much handling,
Or as the *fleetfoot* roe that's tir'd with chasing.
Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

FLEETINGDISH. n. s. [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skim-
ming bowl.

FLEETLY. adv. [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with
swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *fleet*.] *Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.*
The fleetness of time. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FLEGM.* See **PHLEGM.**

FLE'MING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *flyming*, *flyma*, a wanderer, an exile; whence, according to Laurence Noel, the *Flemings* are named; by reason that their country, being wild and strong, was a fit receptacle for outlaws; and so was first inhabited. But this may be doubted. Inundation might occasion them to be wanderers or exiles.] A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter, parson Hugh the Welshman with my cheese, an Irishman with my aquavita bottle, or a thief to walk my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself.
Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

FLE'MISH.* *adj.* Relating to the character or history of the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard picked out of my conversation.

Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

FLESH.† *n. s.* [flærc, plerc, Sax. *flesh*, Icel. *fleisch*, Germ. *fleisch*, Dut. *leik*, M. Goth. *lik*, Su. Goth. V. Wachter, Gloss.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
 Were brass impregnable. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

A disease that's in my *flesh*,
 Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
 To view the beams of thine own form divine,
 Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,
 While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *St. Luke, xxiv. 39.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he can coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaliescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen. vi. 13.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Narpe not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakespeare.*
 Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smalridge, Serm.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in theology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8.*
 The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the *flesh*. *Gal. v. 16.*

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Genesis, xxxvii. 27.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Leviticus, lviii. 7.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *St. John, viii. 15.*

To **FLESH.**† *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*

Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To harden: to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These princes finding them so *flesh'd* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *flesh'd* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

His whole troops

Exceed not twenty thousand, but old soldiers *flesh'd* in the spoils of Germany and France. *Beaum. and Fl. False One.*

A *flesh'd* ruffian,
 That hath so often taken the strappado,
 That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick
 Is to a tumbler. *Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales, Rem. p. 165.*

3 To glut; to satiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks
 The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
 Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
 He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare.*

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
 And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
 That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The tyrant Ottoman spreads his victorious arms, and is *flesh'd* in triumphs. *Glanville, Serm. p. 276.*

FLE'SHBROTH. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *broth*.] Broth made by decocting *flesh*.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *flesh-broth*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiscman.*

FLE'SHBRUSH.* *n. s.* [*flesh* and *brush*.] A brush to rub the *flesh* with.

The *fleshbrush* is an exercise extremely useful for promoting a full and free perspiration and circulation. *Cheyne.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of *flesh*.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHDIET.* *n. s.* [*flesh* and *diet*.] Food consisting of *flesh*.

An original grant to mankind of a liberty of a *flesh-diet*.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

FLE'SHED.* *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Fat; having abundance of *flesh*.

Venison —

Very well *flesh'd*, and excellent fat.

Old Song, The King and Miller of Mansfield.

FLE'SHFLY. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon *flesh*, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure

This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
 The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLE'SHFUL.* *adj.* [*flesh* and *full*.] Plump; fat. *Lat. carnosus.* *Hufoet.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw *flesh* from the caldron.

F L E

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took.

1 Sam. ii. 12.

FLESHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *fleshy*.] Plumpness; fullness; fatness.

A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness*.

Milton, *Reason of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

A fair and juicy *fleshiness* of body.

Milton, *Anim. Rem. Defence.*

With their round *fleshiness*, they [the breasts] protect and preserve the heart from outward storms.

Austin's *Hæc Homo*, p. 123.

FLESHLESS.† *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

Whose wither'd skins, more dry than sapless wood,
Cleave to their *fleshless* bones.

Sandys, *Jerem.* p. 8.

When *fleshless* cadavers abate not the exorbitances of the flesh.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

FLESHLINESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *pleſcligneſſe*.]

1. Abundance of flesh, called carnosity. *Huloet,*

2. Carnal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgement in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham.*

FLESHLING.* [from *flesh*.] Like *worldling* from *world*.] A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. Obsolete.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to reward the spiritual, his elects, with the blessings promised; and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thretned.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546) sign. I. 5.

FLESHLY.† *adj.* [Sax. *pleſchlic*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolutes spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embue.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To set forth the praises of the idols; and to magnify a *fleshly* king.

Ezher, xiv. 10.

Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war —
Before mine eyes thou hast set. *Milton, P. R.*

5. Fat; full of flesh.

Huloet.

FLESHMEAT.† *n. s.* [Sax. *pleſcmet*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear.

Floyer.

Swift.

FLESHMENT. *n. s.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

[He] got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FLESHMONGER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *pleſcmangeſe*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?

Shakespeare, *Meas. for Meas.*

F L E

FLESHPOT. *n. s.* [flesh and pot.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy.*

FLESHQUAKE. *n. s.* [flesh and quake.] A tremour of the body; a word formed by Ben Jonson in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:

In sound of peace or wars,

No harp e'er hit the stars.

B. Jonson, *New Inn.*

FLESHY.† *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrasis and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places.

Ray.

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water.

Bacon.

3. Corporeal.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony.

Eccles. xvii. 16.

He, sovran priest,—

Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered. *Milton, Ode on the Passion.*

FLET. *participle passive of To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer.*

To FLETCH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *flèche*, an arrow.] To feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *fleches* them with a profane classical parody.

Warburton, *Doct. of Grace*, p. 195.

FLETCHER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *flecher*, a bowyer; from *flèche*; low Lat. *fletcherius*.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew.

Mortimer, *Husbandry.*

FLEUR de Lis.* See **FLOWER de Luce.**

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil.

1 Sam. xiy. 32.

O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*,

Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope, Odys.*

FLEW. *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

Hammer.

FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Shakespeare.

FLEXANIMOUS. *adj.* [flexanimus, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howell.*

FLEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [flexibilité, Fr. from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours?

Newton, *Opticks.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure.

Woodward.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meanness than by self-love.

Hammond.

F L E

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Lat. *flexible*, Fr.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

Take a stock-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.

Bacon.

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people.

Bacon.

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education.

Locke.

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.

Rogers.

FLEXIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embossed *flexibility* shall be forced to bend.

King Charles.

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibility* and weight, would flag or curl.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibility* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.

Locke.

FLEXILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.]. Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave

Obeys the blast; the aerial tumult swells.

Thomson, Summer.

FLEXION. *n. s.* [*flexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending.

To sit doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or *flexion*, any determinate location or position of the body, but to be in heaven with permanence of habitation.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FLEXOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back.

Arbutnot.

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible.

Digby on the Soul.

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

FLEXURE. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward.

Ray.

2. The act of bending.

F L I

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins.

Sandys.

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends?

Shakespeare, Ham. V.

FLICK.* See FLITCH.

To FLICKER. *† v. n.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *plieccen*, Saxon; *flickern*, Germ. *flectra*, Su. Goth. This is one of our oldest verbs; Chaucer uses it for *flutter*.]

1. To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire,

On *flickering* Phoebus' front.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid of night,

And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,

Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,

And *flick* ring on her nest, made short essays to sing.

Dryden.

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,

And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;

Then, *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove

To print a kiss, the last essay of love.

Dryden.

2. To fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion.

An old dizard, that hath one foot in his grave, shall *flicker* after a young lusty wench that is *flithe* and bonny.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 629.

* Their soft maiden voice, and *flickering* eye.

Niccols, The Cuckoo, (1607.) p. 10.

Rising o'er the *flickering* wave.

Dyer, Fleece, B. 4.

FLICKERMOUSE. ** n. s.* [*flicker* and *mouse*.] A bat.

See FLINDERMOUSE.

Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

FLIER. *n. s.* [from *fly*.] See FLYER.

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;

'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,

Not for the *fliers*.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them.

King Charles.

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,

Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't.

Swift.

FLIGHT. *† n. s.* [Sax. *fliht*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,

That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*.

Danham.

He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,

And claims the prize because he best did run.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

As eager of the chace, the maid

Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;

Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,

Pursu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire.

Pope.

2. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,

That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly

Up to the clouds and thence with pinions light

To mount aloft unto the crystal sky.

Spenser, Musoposmos.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;

And on her wicker wings, sublime through night

She to the Latian palace took her *flight*.

Dryden, En.

Winds that tempests brew,

When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,

Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spits.

Dryden.

3. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown

His cloyster'd flight.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

The fowls shall take their flight away together. 2 *Ed.* v. 6.

Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,

And wing their hasty flight to happier lands. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite flights of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,

Command a table in this wilderness;

And call swift flights of angels ministrant,

Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton, P. R.*

5. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged, at once.

At the first flight of arrows sent,

Full threescore Scots they slew. *Chevy Chase.*

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; sally of the soul.

Old Piudar's flights by him are reacht,

When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*

He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his flights, it was but because he attempted every thing. *Pope.*

Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had;

Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,

When airs and flights, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the flights of ambition end, one might imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*

It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest flight of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson.*

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way. *Shakespeare.*

11. A particular kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; flights, rovers, and butshafts,

B. Jonson, Cynthia Revels.

A flight drawn home,

A round stone from a sling. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

12. An ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called roving.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

FLIGHT-SHOT.* n. s. The length which an arrow may fly, when shot from a bow. See the 11th sense of FLIGHT.

The passage into it at full sea is a flight-shot over.

Leland, Itinerary.

It being from the park about two flight-shots over.

Enterl. at Casa. House, (1613.)

Jack was already gone a flight-shot beyond his patience.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, §. 6.

FLIGHTED.* adj. [from flight.] Taking flight; flying. This is a word used by Milton in the manuscript of his mask of Comus, but not admitted by him into the published copies of it. Bishop Newton preferred it to the printed word *frighted*; but the context requires the more rational and easy reading of the latter, which the poet evidently intended by permitting its continuance in three editions during his life-time.

The drowsy flighted steeds,

That draw the litter of close-curtain'd Sleep. *Com. ver. 553.*

FLIGHTINESS.* n. s. [from flighty.] Wildness; irregularity of conduct. Modern.

FLIGHTY. adj. [from flight.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,

Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMFLAM.* n. s. [flim, Icel.] A word, of elder times, for a freak, a whim, a trick, a cheat, a petty fiction. See FLAM.

This is a pretty flimflam. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

Here are recounted a thousand flimflams, as impertinent as necessary to the understanding of this famous history.

Contin. of Shelton's Don Quix. ch. 24.

FLIMSYNESS.* n. s. [from flimsy.] Easy texture.

There is a certain flimsiness in poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone.*

FLIMSY.† adj. [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers, Dr. Johnson says. May it not be a corruption of flim, which is a thin covering or skin?]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines.

Pope.

Walsh was in general a flimsy and frigid writer.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

To FLINCH.† v. n. [corrupted from fling. Skinner.

To this etymology Dr. Johnson accedes. It may more easily be deduced from the Sax. flon, to avoid any thing.]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they flinch from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South, Serm.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without flinching or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should flinch at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. In Shakespeare it signifies to fail.

If I brake time, or flinch in property

Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakespeare.*

FLINCHER.† n. s. [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

But make this good upon us as you have promis'd,

You shall not find us flinchers. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

After that sharp reprehension of flinchers from the faith, he returns to encourage and corroborate the church in Smyrna.

Morc, on the Sev. Churches, p. 51.

FLINDERMOUSE.* n. s. [a corruption of flichermouse or flittermouse.] A bat.

Large wings on him did grow,

Fram'd like the wings of flindermouse.

Googe, Zodiack of Life, (1565.) p. 9.

The other—had wings like a bat or flindermouse.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580.) fol. 9. b.

To FLING.† v. a. preter. flung; part. flung or flog.

[from fligo, Latin, Skinner; according to others, from flying; so to fling is to set flying. Thus far Dr. Johnson. Serenius mentions the Sn. flenga,

jacere, i. e. to cast or throw, as the parent of our word; flenga, Icel. the same. The Goth. flinga, is to strike.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

- The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
- 'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham.*
3. To scatter.
West winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn allies *fling*
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*
Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of
their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the
highest clouds. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
5. To move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small com-
pass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison, Spect.*
6. To cast: in an ill sense.
I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It strait takes fire. *Addison, Cato.*
7. To force into another condition, properly into a
worse.
Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*
8. To FLING away. To eject; to dismiss.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn
and *fling* down some of those which were before standing.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chase; to defeat
of a prey.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be
flung off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison, Spect.*
- To FLING.† v. n.
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and
irregular motions.
Fearing lest, fatted at too much ease, he [the horse] wax
headstrong, and fall to kicking and *flinging*, instead of carrying
his rider well and quietly.
Harnar, Transl. of Beza's Sermon. (1587), p. 379.
Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which,
at the first taking up, *flings* and plunges, and will stand no
ground. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 86.*
- The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if he had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*
Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them
wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*
2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or outrageous:
from the act of any angry horse that throws out
his legs.
Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare.*
- FLING.† n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.
Else would I have a *fling* at Winchester.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair.
I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*
- FLINGER.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. He who throws. *Sherwood.*
2. He who jeers.
- FLINT. n. s. [flint, Saxon.]
1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased,
of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal sub-
stance, free from veins, and naturally invested with
a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal,
more frequently rough: its size is various. It is
well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in
glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*
Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleveland.*
There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in
fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a
beam from the sun. *South, Serm.*
Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by.
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbour'g wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.
Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*
Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
- FLINTHEART.* } adj. [*flint* and *heart*.] Having a
FLINTHEARTED. } hard heart; cruel.
Under the conduct of great Soliman,
Have I been chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)
Oh pity, gan she cry, *flint-hearted* boy.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.
- FLINTY.† adj. [from *flint*.]
1. Made of flint; strong.
He made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of
the *flinty* rock. *Deut. xxxii. 13.*
Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*
2. Full of stones.
The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them
on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.
Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
Flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.
- FLIP. n. s. [A cant word.] A liquor much used in
ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.
The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with
some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*
- FLIPPANCY.* n. s. [from *flippant*.] Pertness; brisk
folly.
- FLIPPANT.† adj. [A word of no great authority,
probably derived from *flip-flap*. Dr. Johnson. —
Yet Dr. Johnson cites the authority of Addison, to
which I may add the elder and more weighty usage
of the word by Barrow.]
1. Nimble; movable. It is used only of the act of
speech.
It becometh good men, in such cases, to be brisk and gay in
their looks, *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, Serm. on Gunpowder Treason.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue,
and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices,
which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*
2. Pert; petulant; waggish.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT.† *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the sound, and Dr. Johnson offers no other etymological remark. It is probably from the Sax. *pleapdian*, to trifle, please, trifles. Or it may be formed from *fleer*. See **To FLEER**. This might seem to belong exclusively to the verb neuter, if we had not also *flirt* as a verb active in the sense of *jeer*; of which sense, however, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.

*Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.* Swift.

2. To throw out words carelessly; to blurt.
Our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any; for he often goes with his fool's coat where the Infanta is with her ladies, and *flirts* out what he lists. Howell, Lett. i. iii. 18.

3. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. Dorset.

4. To jeer; to treat with scoffs.
I am *asham'd*, I'm scorn'd, I'm *flirted*. Beaum. and Fl. Wildgoose-Chase.

Is this the fellow,
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flirted* fool. Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

To FLIRT.† *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

The wife that gads not, giglot-wise,
With every *flirting* gill.
Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon. (1576,) p. 224.

3. To act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry; from the preceding use of the word. Modern.

FLIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastic motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. Addison, Spect.

Before you pass th' imaginary sights
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. Pope.

2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt. B. Jonson, Gypsies.

3. A pert young hussey.
I do not apologize here for any headstrong, unruly, wanton *flirts*. Burton, Anat. of Mel.

Salute the skirts
Of her, to whom all ladies else are *flirts*. B. Jonson, Masques.
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. Addison, Guardian.

4. A jeer; a gibe.
They have play'd their prizes with me,
And with their several *flirts* they have lighted dangerously;
But sure I shall be quit. Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

FLIRT.* *adj.* Pert; wanton. Applied to gill as a woman. See GILL, and **To FLIRT**, *v. n.*
Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt* gills. Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a *maulin*, a *flirt* gillian. Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

FLIRTATION.† *n. s.* [from *flirt*.]

1. A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. Pope.

2. Hence the more modern acceptation, a desire of attracting notice.

Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation! La. Chesterfield, World, No. 101.

To FLIT.† *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flytter*, Danish; to remove; or from the Sax. *flht.*]

1. To fly away.
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. Spenser, F. Q.

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term. It was once common also in England, as it should seem, by the admission of it into Barret's Alveary in 1580. "To remove or go from one place to live in another: to *flit*." And it is still retained in our northern counties. See FLITTING. The examples from Spenser, given by Dr. Johnson, shew the word as a verb active, to put from its place; and *flit* is still older as a verb active, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it as such at all.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. Hooker.

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. Dryden, Æn.

Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. Pope.

4. To be flux or unstable.
Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which might too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound. Spenser, F. Q.
The especial cause of this levity and *flitting* disposition in the common and ordinary sort of men, is their disability to discern the strength of such reasons as may be framed against them. Hales, Rem. p. 12.

He stopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. Dryden, Æn.

To FLIT.* *v. a.* To remove out of its place; to dispossess.

The head [of the arrow] was left behind —
So sore it stick'd when I was hit,
That by no craft I might it *flit*. Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1812.

His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,
Whither the souls of men do fly that live amiss, Spenser, F. Q.
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win
Unto her native prison to return. Spenser, F. Q.

FLIT.† *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not now in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were light,
In poison and in blood of malice and despite. Spenser, F. Q.
And life itself's as *flit* as is the air we breathe. P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 7.

FLITCH.† *n. s.* [fliece, Saxon; *flycke*, Danish; *fleche*, *floche*, French. Skinner. The old French, Dr. Johnson might have added, is *flie*; and the Iceland. *flycke*, probably from *flaka* to divide. See FLAKE. A *flitch* of bacon, is still common in the north of England. It is our old word.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

Another brought a *spyeke*
Of a bacon *fliecke*. Skelton, Poems, p. 133.

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,

F L O

A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden, Jew.*
While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd.
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Swift.*
Addison.

To FLITTER.* v. n. [a corruption of flutter.]
he in agitation; to be flux or unstable.

Work of *flittering* matter. *Chaucer, Boeth. Metr. ix.*
Fends *flattered* in the ayre for fere. *Lib. Fest. fbl. 38. b.*
Under such props false fortune builds her bower;
On sudden change her *flittering* frames be set.

FLITTER.* n. s. [Icel. *fletia*.] A rag; a tatter.

The box was snapp'd asunder, and the wig torn all to
flitters. *Aubrey's Miscel. p. 116.*

FLITTERMOUSE.† n. s. [*vespertilio*; from *flit* and
mouse.] The bat; the winged mouse. *Sherwood.*

The blood of a *flittermouse*. *Middleton's Witch.*

FLITTINGNESS.* n. s. [from *flit*.] Unsteadiness; light-
ness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we
but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith
in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittingness* of
our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is ne-
cessary. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 314.*

FLITTING.† n. s.

1. An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert. [flit,
Saxon, scandal.]

Thou tellest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalm.*

2. Removal. [from *flit*.]

Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire, i. e. household goods are
as much injured by two removals as by one fire. *North. Grose.*

FLITTY.* adj. [from *flit*.] Unstable. Not now in
use.

Busyng their brains in the mysterious toys of *flitty* motion.
More, Song of the Souk. i. i. 11.

FLIX.† n. s.

1. Down; fir; soft hair. [corrupted from *flax*.]

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flie* up as she lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away.
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Dysentery. [corrupted from *flux*; common in our
old language.]

The father of Publius lay sicke of the fever, and of a bloudic
flux. *Acts, xxviii. 8. Transl. of 1578.*

FLIXWOOD. n. s. A plant.

FLO.* n. s. [Sax. *fla*.] An arrow. The word is in
our old lexicography. Obsolete.

His bow he bent, and set therein a *flo*.
Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.

To FLOAT.† v. n. [*flotter*, French. Dr. John-
son. — Rather the Sax. *pleotan*, or *plotan*. See
To FLEET.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*
That men, being drown'd and sunk, do *float* the ninth day,
when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I *float*'d; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden, En.*

His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*

Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine mousturs, O ye gods, were these
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

F L O

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps
mistaken for *fleet* or *flit*.

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave
in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. v. a. To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden, An.*

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *float*
by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*

Now smokes with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *float*'d fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope, Statius.*

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the
ebb. A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are
now at their highest *float*. *Hooker, Pref.*

There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly
from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main
float and reflux of the sea is, which is by consent of the uni-
verse, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon
the water.

That they should bring cedar-trees from Libanus, which
should be brought by *floats* to the haven of Joppe. *1 Esdr. v. 55.*

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat;
but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*

A passage for the weary people make;
With oser *floats* the standing water strow,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. The cock or quill by which the angler discovers
the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes cast-
ing a little of it into the place where your *float* swims.
Walton, Angler.

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen
foot square and one deep. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. A wave. [Fr. *flot*.]

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *float*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FLOATER.* n. s. [from *float*.] One who floats or
sails upon.

Pity the *floaters* on the Ionian seas.
Euaden, Ovid's Met. B. 4.

FLOATING.* n. s. [from *float*.] The act of being
conveyed by the stream.

What more necessary while we are at sea, in the *floatings* of
this world, than the faithful adviser? *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 391.*

FLOATY. adj. Buoyant and swimming on the surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship,
especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards.

Raleigh, Ess.

FLOCK.† n. s. [*ploce*, Sax. *flotkr*, Icel. derived by
some from the Gr. *βλος*, a company; by others,
from *πλός*, a lock of wool.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*,
which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton, P. L.*
France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the
country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by flocks. 2 Mac. xiv. 14.

4. [From *flocus*.] A lock of wool.

A hogge well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a flock bed, I can sheer my sheep. Dryden.

To FLOCK. v. n. [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts flocked together to the great master's house. Knolles, *Hist.*

Others ran flocking out of their houses to the general supplication. 2 Mac. iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people flocked about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon-day. Bacon.

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they flock from other parts of the body to overcome it. Digby on Bodies.

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they flock'd together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day.

Friends daily flock.

Suckling.
Dryden, *Æn*.

The Trojan youth about the captive flock,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock.

Denham.

People do not flock to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. L'Estrange.

FLOCKLY.* adv. [from *flock*.] In a body; in a heap. Lat. *confertim*. Not now in use. Hulot.

To FLOG. v. a. [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to flog. Swift.

FLONG.† particip. passive, from *fling*, used by Spenser, as well as by much older writers.

FLOOD.† n. s. [flob, Saxon, flopan, to flow; *floodus*, Goth. *flood*, Iceland.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood?

Shakespeare.

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end. Psalm lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger flood unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus.

Milton, *P. L.*

All dwellings else

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp

Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore.

Milton, *P. L.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. Dryden, *Virg.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great flood of visitors.

Shakespeare.

By sudden floods, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scattered.

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause of th' ebbs and floods of Nile. Davies.

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? Shakespeare.

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, revelling the humours from their lungs. Harvey on Consumptions.

To FLOOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are flooded late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.

Mortimer, *Rusbandry*.

FLOODGATE. n. s. [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter

by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. Sidney.

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and floodgates of popular liberty were yet set open. Walton.

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being opened. Burnet, *Theory*.

FLOODMARK.* n. s. [flood and mark.] High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

FLOOR.† n. s. [flug, a plow, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish. [Sax. *fluc*, a kind of flat fish.] See FLOWK.

FLOOR.† n. s. [flop, flope, Saxon; *flor*, Gothick.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber. Sidney.

He rent that iron door

Where entered in, his foot could find no floor,

But all a deep descent as dark as hell.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Look how the floor of heav'n

Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims.

Shakespeare.

The ground lay strewd with pikes so thick as a floor is usually strewd with rushes.

Hayward.

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor.

Ruth, iii. 2.

2. A story; a flight of fooms.

He that building stays at one

Floor, or the second, hath erected none. B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

To FLOOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv.

FLOORING.† n. s. [Sax. *floping*.] Bottom; pavement.

Mosaïque is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours;—but of most use in pavements and floorings. Wotton, *Rem.* p. 63.

The flooring is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. Addison.

To FLOP. v. a. [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge flopping kite that she saw over her head. L'Estrange.

FLOREAL adj. [floralis, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day

To celebrated sports and floral play

Be set aside.

Prior.

FLOREN.† n. s. [See FLORENCE.] A gold coin of Edward III.

You mistake the value of the *forens*, such as was used in Chaucer's time; whiche taking the name of the workemen, being Florentynes, were called *forens*; as sterling money took their name of Esterlinges, who refyned and coyned the silver in the tyme of kinge Henry the seconde.

F. Thynne, *Animadv. on Speght's Chaucer*.

FLORENCE.† n. s. [from the city Florence.]

1. A kind of cloth.

Diet.

2. A kind of wine imported from Florence.

F L O

3. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. [so named, says Camden, because made by Florentines. Dr. Johnson has given the name of this coin as *florin*; but *florence* was also in use.]

The first gold that king Edward III. coined, was in the year 1343; and the pieces were called *florentes*, because Florentines were the coiners. Camden, Rem. p. 242.

FLO'RENTINE.* *n. s.* [from *Florence*.]

1. A native of Florence. See FLORENCE.

2. A sort of silk so named.

FLO'RET.† *n. s.* [*fleuriette*, French.]

1. A small imperfect flower. See FLOWERET.

2. A foil. [Fr. *floré*, "a foil, a sword with the edge rebated." Cotgrave.]

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *fores* have oft turned to swords. Government of the Tongue, p. 126.

FLO'RIAGE.* *n. s.* [from the French *flori*.] Bloom; blossom.

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *florings* bear. J. Scott, Ode.

FLORID.† *adj.* [*floride*, Fr. *floridus*, Lat.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

Our *florid* and purely ornamental garlands, delightful unto sight and smell, are of more free election.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 92.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. Dryden.

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? Pope.

FLORIDITY. *n. s.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. Floyer on the Humours.

FLO'RIDLY.* *adv.* [from *florid*.] In a showy and imposing way.

If they see a man talk seriously, they talk *floridly* nonsense. Life of A. Wood, p. 276.

FLO'RIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants, which it officiously produces. Evelyn's Earth.

2. Vigour; spirit.

The ancient Grecians so much extol it, [dancing,] deriving it from the amenity and *floridness* of the warm-spirited blood.

Feltham, Res. ii. 70.

3. Embellishment: ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness. Boyle.

FLO'REROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. *n. s.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. Ayliffe.

FLO'RIST.† *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, French.] Our word seems to have been first used, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, according to the remark of Sir Henry Wotton which I give. Dr. Johnson's

F L O

earliest example of the word is, nearly a century afterwards, from Pope.] A cultivator of flowers.

I have the honour of employment from the king, in a piece of his delight; which doth so consort with the opportunity of my charge here, that it hath given me acquaintances with some excellent *florists*, as they are styled; and likewise with mine own disposition, who have ever thought the greatest pleasure to consist in the simplest ornaments and elegancies of nature.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to the E. of Holderness, (in 1623.)

Some botanists or *florists* at the least. Dunciad.

And while they break

On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. Thomson.

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnosous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat. Brown, Vulg. Err.

FLO'TA.* *n. s.* [Sax. *flota*; but we use it merely as the Spanish *flota*.] A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places.

While Grenville's breast could virtue's stores afford,
What envied *flota* bore so fair a freight? Sheridan, Eleg. 14.

The stir here [at Cadiz] is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the *flota*. Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 28.

She will fit out armaments upon the ocean, by which the *flota* itself may be intercepted; and thus the treasures of all Europe, as well as the largest and surest resources of the Spanish monarchy, may be conveyed into France.

Burke on the Pres. State of Affairs, (1792.)

FLO'TAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *flotage*.] That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers; a word chiefly used in the commissions of water-bailiffs. Chambers.

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See To *flcet*.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Clsley, ye *floted* too nigh. Tussac.

FLOT'ILLA.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *flotille*, "petit flotte." Lacombe.]

A name given by the Spaniards to a number of light ships, which go before the rest in their return, and give information of the departure and cargo of the *flota* and galleons; and sometimes applied by us to any number of small vessels.

FLO'TSON, FLOTZAM, or FLOATSAM.† *n. s.* [from *float*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

Flotsam is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves. Blackstone.

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed. Skinner.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. Addison, Ovid.

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. Prior.

3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. Swift.

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

Addison, Spect.

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of interesting. Pope.

FLOUNCE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

FLO

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*
A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

Furbelows and *flounces* have been disposed of at will, the
stays have been lowered behind. *Guardian*, No. 149.

2. A dash in the water.

FLO'UNDER. *n. s.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a
small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Camden.*
Mortimer.

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle
with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in
the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*
The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*
He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flound'ring* on, in mere despair. *Pope.*

FLOUR.* *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal.
See the fourth sense of FLOWER.

FLOURET.* See FLOWERET.

To FLO'URISH.† *v. n.* [*florere, floresco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. *Ps. xcii.*
Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state.
If I could find example
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't: but since
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itself forswear't. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tales.*
Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and *flourish*. *Shakespeare.*

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the
opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my for-
tune. *Dryden, Ded. to Lord Clifford.*

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the
means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious
copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and
flourishes, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*

They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little inci-
dents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part
of their theme. *Watts, Logic.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines;
to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In music.] To play some prelude without any
settled rule.

To *flourish* as musicians or men of fence do, before they
play earnestly; to prove or assay what he can do, before he
come to the thing. *Barret, Alb. 1580.*

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close
wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flou-*
rished into large works. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations
by way of show or triumph.

FLO

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push. *Dryden, Jun.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to
grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fa-
bulous matter; yet notably set forth the consent of all nations
and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating
giants, monsters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to over-*flourish* their own case, so their
flattery is hardest to be discovered. *Collier.*

6. To adorn: to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

FLO'URISH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vigour; state of strength or prosperity.

The Roman monarchy in her highest *flourish* never had the
like. *Howell, Instr. for Trav. p. 98.*

2. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen.
The presentation of but what I was. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The *flourish* of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

3. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copious-
ness: far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*, there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow
the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits
which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that
such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out.

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are
great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and
rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object.

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former
speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho' least
believed by them. *South, Serm.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and hang? *Dryden.*

4. Figures formed by lines curiously or warily
drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and
painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat cha-
racters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature,
like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but
are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

5. A kind of musical prelude.

The lute's light genius now does proudly rise,
Heav'd on the surges of swoll'n rhapsodies;
Whose *flourish*, meteor-like, doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies here and there
Dancing in lofty measures. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 85.*

6. A blossom. North.

FLO'URISHER. *n. s.* [from *flourish*.] One that is in
prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd old, they may, or in his
flow'r;

For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman, Iliad.*

FLO'URISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *flourishing*.]

1. Ostentatiously.
She is *flourishingly* decked with gold, precious stone, and
pearls. *Bale on the Rev. P. II. (1550.) sign. k. vi. b.*

2. In an embellished manner of speaking.

To utter his mind eloquently, *flourishingly*, and finely.

Barret, Alo. 1580.

To FLOUT. † v. a. [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouwe*, Frisick.

This is the etymology given by Dr. Johnson. But the word is from the Saxon. *flutan*, to quarrel, to scold, *flout* being, as Mr. H. Tooke says, the past part. of this verb. And it may be added that *flit* or *flite* is still used, like the Saxon, in the north of England.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency.

Shakspeare.

The Norweyan banners *flout* the sky,

And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;

Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She rail'd at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakspeare.*

The heroical spirit of Luther, for I cannot be *flouted* out of that word, hated the brotherly of their cloisters.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 42.

Phyllida *flouts* me.

Walton, Angler.

To FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?

Shakspeare.

With talents well endu'd

To be scurrilous and rude;

When you perty raise your snout,

Fleece and gibe, and laugh and *flout*.

Swift.

FLOUT. n. s. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table,

Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,

With many a smile and leering *flout*.

Hudibras.

Their doors are barr'd against a *flitter flout*;

Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy, Serm.*

FLOUTER. † n. s. [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

What's that to you, Goodman *flouter*?

Beaumont, and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

FLOUTINGLY. * adv. [from *flouting*.] In an insulting or contemptuous manner.

To FLOW. v. n. [plopán, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god an I, whose yellow water *flows*

Around these fields, and fattens as it goes.

Dryden, En.

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,

Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

Dryden.

Endless tears *flow* down in streams.

Swift.

2. To run: opposed to standing waters.

With oiler floats the standing water *strow*;

Of many stones make bridges, if it *flow*.

Dryden.

3. To rise: not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between.

Shakspeare.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence.

Is. lxiv. 1.

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't,

I shall do good.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse.

South.

6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence.

Hakewill on Providence.

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters.

Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue

Than ever man pronounce'd, or angels sung.

Prior.

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men.

Chapman.

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,

Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

There every eye with slumb'rous chains she bound,

And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope, Odys.*

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers.

Spectator.

To FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

FLOW. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,

We as art's elements shall understand. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood.

Pope.

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better.

South.

FLOWER. † n. s. [*flur*, Goth. *fleur*, French; *flos*, *flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single stile; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, buglos: or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage and deadnettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the *aristochia*: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the *acanthum* and *scordium*, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part

downwards, as in the chamæcisus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeuculate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compound flowers are, first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose flocculi are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmetum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum. 2d, Planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petala, are called stameneous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. Miller.

Good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Beauteous flowers why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all diffusive rays
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, they him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Truth needs no flower of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can never be long:
In flower of age you perish for a song. *Pope, Marcella Impr.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal. [*flur oeh lweti, Goth. fine flour.*]

The bread I would have in flower, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do take receive the flower of all,
And leave me but the trim. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The flower of grapes, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Elements.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next there in words, and firm words shall be said,
Be twice ten measures of the choicest ale,
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope, Odyss.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain

The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

FLOWER de Luce.† n. s. [*fleur-de-lis, Fr.* Our word was formerly written *flower-delice*, and is thus distinguished by the contemporary commentator on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar: "*Flower delice*, that which they use to mistermine *fleur deluce*, being in Latin called *flos deliciarum*." A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Cropp'd are the flower de luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
The iris is the flower de luce. *Peacock.*

The goodly flower-delice. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.*

To FLOW'ER. v. n. [*fleurir, French*; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton, P. L.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden, Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the flow'ring palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope, Messiah.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when flower'd my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift I wander'd her; and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did flower a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have flower'd off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education.*

To FLOW'ER. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWER-GENTLE.* n. s. A species of amaranth.

Blue harebells, pagles, pansies, calaminth,
Flower-gentle, and the fair-hair'd hyacinth. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

FLOWER-INWOVEN.* adj. [*flower and inwoven.*] Adorned with flowers.

F L O

With *flower-inwoven* tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

FLO'WORAGE. † *n. s.* [from *flower*; French *fleurage*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET. *n. s.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would disguise
With gaudy garlands or fresh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakespeare.*

So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton, P. L.*

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves. *Dryden, Fab.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *n. s.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field,
I made my gardener try those shells in my *flowergarden*, and I
never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS. † *n. s.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERING.* *n. s.* [from *flower*.]

1. State of blossom; as, the *flowering* of bulbous plants.

2. A sort of froth.

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth
that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to
have a little *flowering*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO'WERLESS.* *adj.* [*flower* and *less*; one of our oldest words.] Without a flower.

An herbe he brought, *flowerlesse*, all grene.
Chaucer, Ch. Dream, ver. 1860.

FLO'WERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton, Ode.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw.
To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLO'WERY-KIRTLED.* *adj.* [*flowery* and *kirtle*. See *KIRTLE*.] Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers.

The *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs. *Milton, Comus.*

FLO'WING.* *n. s.* [from *flow*.] The rise of the water; the flow.

In religious forms, what ebbings and *flowings* have been, and
daily are, as to the vulgar opinion!

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 154.
We must have perpetual ebbings and *flowings* of mirth and
melancholy. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 42.*

FLO'WINGLY. † *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance. *Sherwood.*

FLO'WINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *flowing*.] A stream of diction.

Dr. Tillotson polished over whatever was left rough in the
compositions with his smooth language, and *flowingness* of his
easy eloquence.

Nichols, Def. of the Doct. and Disc. of the Ch. of Eng. Introd.

F L U

FLOWK. † *n. s.* [Sax. *ploc*. See *FLOOK*.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up
into the fresh waters. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FLO'WKWORT. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being con-
founded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton, P. L.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason *flown*?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton, P. L.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unseemly *flown* with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT. † *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

Such is the *fluctuant* condition of human generation, and of
those relations, which arise from thence, that he, which is
this day a son, the next may prove a father, and in the space
of one day more, without any real alteration in himself, be-
come neither son, nor father, losing one relation by the death
of him who begat him, and the other by the departure of him
that was begotten of him. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing
to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand
wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any
man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and
opinion? *L'Estrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion
of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
Now part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissi-
tudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an
unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluc-
tuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres
and tenements. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION. † *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat. *fluctuation*, Fr.
from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which
winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interja-
cency irregulates. *Brown.*

They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water
in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person,
that loves *fluctuation* of judgement little enough to be willing
to be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

3. Violent agitation.

I have seen a crowd of disordered people rush violently, and
in heaps, till their utmost border was restrained by a wall, or
had spent the fury of the first *fluctuation* and watery progress;
and by and by it returned to the contrary with the same earnest-
ness, only because it was violent and ungoverned.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 8.

FLU

FLUE† *n. s.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of *fly*, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the French *fourche*, an opening, whence our old word *lower*, signifying an opening to let out smoke; used by Spenser. See **LOUVER**.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

Flew [*flue*] a narrow outlet for smoke, to encrease the draught of air. North. Pegge.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE LIN. *n. s.* The herb **SPEEDWELL**.

FLUENCE* *n. s.* [from *fluent*.] Copiousness; readiness. Not now in use.

Poetry indeed hath a *fluence* of expression.

Whitlock, *Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 478.

FLUENCY, *n. s.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantness for admirers of points of wit. Garth, *Prof. to Ovid*.

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*.

King Charles.

We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire.

Tickell.

The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. Swift, *Thoughts on various Subjects*.

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease, •

—behold him tost on seas. Sandys, *Pharaphrase on Job*.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave.

Sandys.

FLUENT, *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluid*, but stupified.

Bacon.

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next.

Ray on the Creation.

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech.

Bacon.

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance.

Denham, *Sophy*.

FLUENT† *n. s.*

1. Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death.

Philips.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, flowing quantity.

They must know to find fluxions from *fluents*.

Bp. Berkeley, *Analyst*, § 47.

FLUENTLY† *adv.* [from *fluent*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

To speak divinely, or by inspiration, was the usual phrase whereby they expressed speaking *fluently*, pathetically, and with coherence. Spencer, *Kan. of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 74.

FLUID, *adj.* [*fluidum*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind

The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,

Let it again dissolve, and show the earth?

Milton, *P. L.*

FLU

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. Newton, *Opticks*.

FLUID† *n. s.*

1. Any thing not solid.

The doctrine and laws of *fluids* are of the greatest extent in philosophy. Chambers.

2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*. Arbuthnot and Pope, *Mart. Scribl.*

FLUIDITY, *n. s.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. Newton, *Opticks*.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity*.

Arbuthnot.

FLUIDNESS, *n. s.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? Boyle.

FLUKE* See **FLOOK** and **FLOWK**. Both the fish, and the part of an anchor, are frequently written *fluke*.

FLUME* *n. s.* [Sax. *plum*; old Fr. *flum*, "fume, riviere," Lacombe. One also of our own oldest words. Lat. *flumen*.] A river. Obsolete.

They weren baptised of him in the *flume* Jordan.

Wicliffe, *St. Mark*, i.

FLUMMERY† *n. s.* [*llymru*, Welsh.]

1. A kind of food made by conglutination of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. Locke.

2. Flattery; either an enlargement of *flam*, or a figurative usage of the preceding meaning.

FLUNG, participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. Addison on Italy.

FLUOR, *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. Newton, *Opticks*.

2. Catamenia.

FLURRY† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. or German, *flugs*, hastily, in a hurry; or perhaps a corruption of *fluster*.]

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the North.

Swift.

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

One is kept in perpetual alarm, and *flurry* of spirits, for the first or second time of assisting at this diversion, [a bull-fight.]

Swinburne, *Trav. through Spain*, L. 40

To **FLURRY*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in agitation; to alarm.

After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the mark of languor and indolence, we were at first quite *flustered* and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise of cannon, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.

Swinburne, *Trav. through Spain*, *Let. 2da* (1776.)

FLU

To FLUSH.† v. n. [*fluysen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flur*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel.

Ray.

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste. Dr. Johnson here cites a passage from Ben Jonson, where the verb is active, in the sportman's sense of springing birds. The following passage will explain the present meaning of coming in haste.

Oh your crush'd nostrils slake your oppilation,
And makes your pent powers *flush* to wholesome sneezes.

Beaum. and Fl. Nice Value.

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd

In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

A flake of fire that, *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH.† v. a.

1. To colour; to redden; properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison, Cato.*

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

Such things as can only feed his pride, and *flush* his ambition. *South, Sermon, ii. 104.*

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

3. To put up; to spring.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*
Each owl out of his bush. *B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.*

FLUSH.† adj.

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n? *Shakespeare.*

I love to wear clothes that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rag with plush. *Cleveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Concocted, elevated in opinion.

Content not yourselves with some part of it; that you read
the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the
practice of some *flush* notionists.

Dr. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 297.

FLUSH.† n. s. [*German, fluss.*]

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flash*: as, a *flash* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the
flush of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

FLU

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. Cards all of a sort. [*Spanish flur.*]

3. Bloom; growth; abundance.

No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

A horse turned out in the spring to take the first *flush* of grass. *Steevens, Note on K. Lear.*

4. A term for a number of ducks; as a covey is for partridges.

As when a falcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of ducks fore by the brook,
The trembling fowl ———

Do hide themselves from her astonying look
Amongst the flags and covert round about.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 34.

FLU'SHER.* n. s. The common name of the lesser
butcher-bird. *Chambers.*

FLU'SHING.* n. s. [from *flush*.] Colour in the face
by a sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,
She married. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To cover any pimples and heats, or to remove any obstructions, or to mitigate and quench excessive *flushings*.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 62.

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier of the Aspect.*

To FLU'STER.† v. a. [from *To flush*.]

1. To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. To confound; to hurry.

"All endeavours must be therefore used either to divert, bind up, stupify, *fluster*, and amuse the senses; or else to jumble them out of their stations. *Swift, Fragment.*

To FLU'STER.* v. n. [Teut. and Germ. *flugs*, in a hurry; Icel. *flus*, precipitancy; and Serenius gives *fester*, anhelus, i. e. short-winded, out of breath.]
To be in a bustle; to make much ado about little.

The Apostle seems here most peculiarly to have directed this encomium of the gospel, as a defiance to the philosophers of his time, the *flustering*, vain-glorious Greeks.

South, Sermon, iii. 215.

FLU'STER.* n. s. [from the verb.] Sudden impulse; violent flow.

Let no present *fluster* of fortune, or flow of riches, either transport the man himself with confidence, or the fool about him with admiration. *South, Sermon, vi. 235.*

When Casca adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober, all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Taylor, No. 252.*

FLU'STERED.* adj. [from *fluster*.] Heated with liquor; half-drunk.

Being pleased with two or three imaginary bumpers of different wines, equally delicious; and a little vexed with this fantastick treat; he pretended to grow *flustered*, and gave the Barmecide a good box on the ear. *Addison, Guardian, No. 162.*

FLUTE.† n. s. [*flute, flüte*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch; *flöite*, Danish; Chaucer writes our word after this manner, "many a *flöite*," House of Fame, iii. 133; Germ. *flöte*. The word may be either from the Gr. *phlus*, to blow, or the Lat. *fiatula*, a pipe.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' ears were alive,
Which to the tune of fate kept stroke.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleo.

The soft complaining flute,
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar; like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE.* v. n. To play on the flute.
Singing he was, or *floyting* all the day. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To FLUTE.† v. a. To cut columns into hollows.
Channelled, *futed*, furrowed, streaked.
Cotgrave, in V. Canell, and Sherwood.

FLUTER.* n. s. [Fr. *fluteur*.] One who plays on the flute.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To FLUTTER. v. n. [potepan, Saxon; *flotter*, French.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttreth* over her young,
and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.
Deut. xxxii. 11.

Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
Crashaw.

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.
Grew.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care.
Pope.

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air.
Pope, Odys.

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long she *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.
Howel, Voc. For.

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance!
Prior.

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.
Watts.

To FLUTTER.† v. a.

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. To hurry the mind.

Then might ye see
Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, toss'd
And *fluttered* into rage.
Milton, P. L.

FLUTTER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan; there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the amorous *flutter*.
Addison, Spect.

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUTTERING.* n. s. [from *flutter*.] Tumult of mind; agitation.

In sweet confusion lost,
And dubious *flutterings*, he a while remain'd.
Thomson, Summer.

FLUVIA'TICK. adj. [*fluviation*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. n. s. [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.
The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.
Locke.

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.
Woodward.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.
Felton on the Classics.

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.
Hallifax.

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

7. The state of being melted.

That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX.† adj. [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

The *flux* condition of human affairs. *Id. Bolingbroke.*

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages. *Abp. Newcombe, Res. Tr. of the Bible, p. 233.*

To FLUX.† v. a.

1. To melt.

He maketh his cure more dilatory, and at the same time *fluxes* his body and his purse.
Moral State of England, (1670,) p. 34.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly — have been *fluxed* or *fluxed* into another world.
South, Sermon, ii. 215.

FLUXATION.* n. s. [*fluxus*, Lat.] The state of passing away and giving place to others.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.
Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.

FLUXIBLE.* adj. [Fr. *fluxible*.] Not durable; changing.

Though it be questionable, whether I wear the *fluxible* which is *fluxible*, I am sure my hair is not *fluxible*; for I want flaxen-haired out of England, but you shall find me *fluxed* with a very dark brown.
Howell, Let. i. 31.

FLUXIBILITY.* n. s. [from *fluxible*.] Aptness to flow or spread.

FLUXILITY. n. s. [*fluxus*, Latin] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of swift.

Experiments seem to teach, that nature to a vacuum is but accidental, of the weight and fluidity, or at least below.

FLUXION.† n. s. [*fluxion*, Fr. *fluxion*, Latin.]

FLY

1. The act of flowing.

A running, flowing, or floating of waters.

Cotgrave.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised.

Wiseman.

3. [In mathematicks] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which being taken as infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.

Harris.

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.

Watts.

FLU'XIONARY.* *adj.* [from *fluxion*.] Relating to mathematical fluxions.

You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method.

Bp. Berkeley, *Analyst*, § 32.

FLU'XIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *fluxion*.] One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluxionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings? Bp. Berkeley, *Analyst*, Qu. 43.

FLU'XIVE.* *adj.* [from *flux*.]

1. Flowing with tears.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes.

Shakspeare, *Lover's Complaint*.

2. Wanting solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

FLU'XURE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fluxus*.]

1. The act or power of flowing.

Humour, we thus define it,

To be a quality of air, or water,

And in itself holds these two properties,

Moisture and *fluxure*.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

2. Fluid matter.

The swollen *fluxure* of the clouds.

Drayton, *Baron's Wars*, ii. 16.

To FLY.† pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*.

v. n. [pleogan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to escape, or to go away, *flehen*, Saxon, and makes *fled*.] They are now confounded. *Fly*, or *pleogan*, are evidently from the Latin *volo*, to fly.

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*.

His cloister'd flight.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

Gen. i. 20.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.

Hooker.

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward.

Job, v.

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,

Help thee to pass the tedious time,

Which else would on thy hand remain;

Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.

Prior.

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with *flying* speed

Return, and through the city spread the news.

Dryden.

Earth rolls back with the *flying* steed.

Pope.

5. To move with great velocity.

As striplings *fly* to top for sport,

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about.

Dryden.

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,

FLY

Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* asunder.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII*.

He beams heads, to save his own, made *fly*;

And now, the sultan to preserve, must die.

Waller.

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance *flies*;

Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*.

Swift.

8. [plean, Saxon; *flehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense. See To FLEE.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,

As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake.

Zeck, xiv. 5.

Abiathar escaped, and *fled* after David.

1 Sam. xxii. 20.

What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,

Reviv'd the drooping arts again;

If science rais'd her head,

And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*.

Dryden.

He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,

And live in shades with her and love alone.

Prior.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;

Forsake shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,

Forsake mankind, and all the world but love.

Pope.

9. To FLY at. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat.

South, *Serm.*

This is an age that *flies* at all learning, and enquires especially into faults.

South.

10. To FLY at. To hawk; to catch birds by means of hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying* at the brook,

I saw not better sport these seven years' day.

Shakspeare, *K. Hen. VI. P. II.*

11. To FLY back. To start; to become restiff, as a horse.

12. To FLY in the face. To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must expect only danger to himself.

Swift, *Draper's Letters*.

13. To FLY in the face. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:

— But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?

— Then nature's the aggressor.

Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

14. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,

They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;

The images of revolt and *flying* off.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

The traitor Syphax

Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.

Addison, *Cato*.

15. To FLY on. To spring with violence upon; to fly at.

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,

Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword

To his great master; who, threat engag'd,

Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

16. To FLY out. To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,

From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies* out.

In contumelies, makes a noise and stinks.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely

and neglect.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

17. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd;

If I *fly* out, my fierceness you command.

Dryden.

FLY

Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

18. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley, Serm.*

19. To let FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville.*

20. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

21. To float in the air; as they marched out of the town, by capitulation, with drums beating, colours *flying*, &c. i. e. with honour. Hence perhaps the vulgar expression, "to come off with *flying-colours*."

To FLY.† v. a.

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues. *Shakespeare.*
O Joye, I think

Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*

If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon, Essays.*

O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden, Juv.*
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
Fly every thing you see to the mark, and censure it freely.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, Induct.

5. To cause to fly, or float in the air, as, to *fly* an artificial kite.

6. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape: *flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which *fly* and *flye* are carefully kept separate.

FLY.† n. s. [pleoge, plie, Saxon; *flug*, Icel.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares
in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To heedless *flies* the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind
blows.

FLY

4. A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling.

5. A flatterer. A Latinism.

Courtiers have *flies*,
That buzz all news unto them. *Massinger, Virgin Martyr.*
FLY-BITTEN.* adj. [*fly* and *bite*.] Stained by the bites of flies.

The German hunting in water-work is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and those *flybitten* tapestries.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.
FLY-BLOW.* n. s. [*fly* and *blow*.] The egg of a fly.

As fast, and thick as *fly-blows*.

Beaumont and Fl. Cust. of the Country.
To FLY-BLOW. v. a. [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks,
and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
Stillingfleet.

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY-BOAT.† n. s. [*fly* and *boat*. Fr. *flibot*; Icel. *fley*.]
A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

With three neat *fly-boats*, which with them do take
Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.
Drayton's Agincourt.

FLYCA'TCHER. n. s. [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to
mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dryden.*
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider.
L'Estrange.

FLYER.† n. s. [from *fly*.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier*.

Enforced flight is no disgrace; such *flyers* fight again.
Warner, Albion's Eng. iii. 18.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back
of the *flier*. *Sandys, Journey.*

He grieves so many *Ratons* should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

You, Philander, are too high a *flyer* for me; you are so
much in the altitudes, &c. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. III.*

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure; whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another. *Moxon, Mech. Exerc.*

To FLY-FISH. v. n. [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-fishing*.
Walton, Angler.

FLY-FLAP.* n. s. [*fly* and *flap*.] A fan or flapper to keep flies off.

Your order appointing certain deacons with *flyflaps* to drive away flies, when the pope celebrateth, were very superfluous.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616,) p. 84.

Then 'mongst the rout he flew as swift,
As weapon made by Cyclops,
And bravely quell'd sedition's buzz,
By dint of masty *fly-flaps*. *Song of St. George for England.*

FLYING-FISH.* n. s. [*fly* and *fish*.] A fish of the gurnard kind.

F O B

The greatest recreation we had, was to view such large shoals of *flying-fishes*, as, by their interposing multitude, for some time darkened the sun; a fish beautiful in its eye; the body, though no larger than a small herring, yet big enough for those complemental fins, which, so long as moist, serve as wings to fly 200 paces or more, and 40 foot high.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.

FOAL.† *n. s.* [*M. Goth. fūla; Su. Goth. fole; Sax. pola, pole.* Our old authors write the word *fole*.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young horse, and *filly* for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind.

*Spenser, F. Q.
Gen. xxxii. 15.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,
Walk proudly.

May, Georgicks.

To FOAL. *v. n.* To be disburdened of the foetus. Used of beasts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the house, where
keep them till they foal.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

FO'ALBIT. } *n. s.* Plants.

FOAM.† *n. s.* [*faum, German; pæm, Saxon.* See the verb active *foam*.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. *Hos. x. 7.*
They have dashed themselves in pieces, and are forced to
retire back again in empty passion and foam.

Scott, Works, ii. 31.

Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy foam.

Thomson, Spring.

To FOAM. * *v. a.* [*Sax. pæman; Lat. vomo.*] To cast out froth; to throw forth.

Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame.

St. Jude, ver. 13.

To FOAM. *v. n.*

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
Cæsar fell down at the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,
and was speechless. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.

Pope, Odyssey.

Upon a foaming horse
There follow'd strait a man of royal port.

Rowe.

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *St. Mark, ix. 18.*

FO'AMINGLY. * *adv.* [from *foaming*.] Slaveringly; frothily. *Cotgrave in V. Baveusement, and Sherwood.*

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace.

Sidney.

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side.

Dryden.

FOB. *n. s.* [*fuppe, fupsacke, German.*] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at folding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profusion thrown?

The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone. *Dryden, Jun.*

He put his hand into his fob, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-stopper.

Addison, Spect.

Two pockets he called his fobs: they were two large slits
squeezed close by the pressure of his belly.

Swift.

F O D

Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-parie, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.

Swift.

To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen, German.*]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself fob'd in it.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus fob'd as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick the law.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He goes pressing forward, till he was fobbed again, with
another story.

L'Estrange.

2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an
artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a tale.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,

To get their wives and children meat;

But these will not be fob'd off so,

They must have wealth and power too.

Hudibras.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,

So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;

But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,

The rascal fob'd me off with only wine.

Addison.

Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be fob'd off with
a garter.

Addison, Frecholder.

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus.

See FOCUS.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or conca-
vity of the drum collects rays into a focal point, or scatters
them.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

FO'CIL.† *n. s.* [*focile, French; originally an Arabick*
expression for the two bones of the arm and leg
here named.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg.

Wiseman, Surgery.

FOCILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*focilla, Lat.*] Comfort; sup-
port.

Dict.

FOCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of
convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and
cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

Harris.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their focus.

Newton, Opticks.

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within
the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth
part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*.

Harris.

3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each
end of the longer axis; from whence two right
lines being drawn to any point in the circum-
ference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.

Harris.

4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal
axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which
if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either
of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be
equal to the principal axis.

Dict.

FODDER.† *n. s.* [*Sax. fōsen, fōbbon, from fōsian,*
to feed; *Su. Goth. fōda, to feed; Irish, fōder,*
straw; *Icel. fōdr, food for cattle.* See FORMER.]
Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the air.

Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.

Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of fodder.

Temple.

Of grass and fodder thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mother's dugs the starving lambs. *Dryden, Virg.*
To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well foddered on.
 Evelyn's Kalendar.

From winter keep,
Well fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryden, Virg.*
A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortimer.*

FO'DDERER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *podpepe*.] He who fodders cattle. *Sherwood.*

FOE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *fah*, an enemy; perhaps from *fian*, to hate; *fa*, Scottish. Runick *faat*, secret hatred; Cimbr. *faide*, enmity; Icel. *faide*; Goth. *faad*. Hence our *feud*; to which likewise *foe-hood* is akin; a word which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. *Fonc* is our ancient plural of *foe*, and often occurs in the poetry of Spenser.]

1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakespeare.*
Fore'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden, Fub.*
Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an illwisher.
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat as an enemy.
Not now in use.
In his power she was to *foe* or friend.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 6.

FO'EHOOB.* [Sax. *fah* and *had*, the quality, condition, or character of a *foe*.] Enmity.
Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Rufinus's deadly *foe-hood* which was rung over the world?
Bp. Bedell, Cop. of Cert. Letters, (1620,) ch. 2. p. 325.
Composals of these inbred *foehoods*.
Dr. Jackson, Works, ii. 522.

FO'ELIKE.* *adj.* [*foe* and *like*, Sax. *fa-læca*.] In the character of an enemy.
He ———
Foelike hath bent his bow; his hostile hand
Advanc'd, and slain the beauty of the land.
Sandys, Lament, p. 4.

FO'EMAN.† *n. s.* [from *foe* and *man*, Sax. *fahmon*.] Enemy in war; antagonist. An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says. Some poets of the present time have endeavoured to re-establish this word, which once indeed was common.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*
What valiant *foeman*, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
When by report of subjects I did hear
How *foemen* were arrived on my shore,
I gathered all my soldiers void of feare. *Mir. for Mag. p. 17.*
VOL. II.

Art nor cunning shall not lack,
To preserve thee, still to keep,
What thy envious *foemen* seek.
Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleas'd.

FOETUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *fætus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG.† *n. s.* [Icel. *fug*, Dan. *fog*, a storm, a fall of snow, snow driven by the wind. It seems to be connected with the Lat. *fuligo*, a mist, darkness.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs drawn by the pow'ful sun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon.
Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow? *Crawshaw.*
Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Fog.† *n. s.* [*fugagium*, low Latin. "Gruen in foresta regis locatur pro *fugagio*." *Leges Forest. Scotiae.*] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown. In the north of England, it means long grass remaining in pasture till winter. So Du Cange in *V. FOGAGIUM*. "Gruen, quod æstate non depascitur, et quod, spoliatis jam pratis, hiemali tempore succrescit."
The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother slades.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

To FOG.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overcast; to darken; "to fog over." *Sherwood.*

To FOG.* *v. n.* [Fr. *vogue*, sway, authority; *voguer*, to go forward.] To have power. Hence our word *pettifogger*, one who has little influence, practice, or power. The present word has hitherto been unobserved.

The fogging proctorage of money.
Milton, of Reformation in Eng. B. 2.

FO'GAGE.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *fogagium*.] In the forest law, rank grass, not eaten in the summer. *Chambers.*

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GINESS. *n. s.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY.† *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*
Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
As cleere Phœbus, when some *foggy* cloud
His brightness from the world a while doth shrowd,
Doth by degrees begiane to shew his light. *Brown.*
Let not the air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining. *Wotton, Architecture.*
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOI

I will pass over your coarse, foggy, drowsy conceit, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world.

Hayward, *Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) p. 35.

FOH. *interject.* [from *fah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a *foe*!

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

FOIBLE.* *adj.* [French, *foible*; Ital. *fiavole*; probably from the Lat. *foibilis*, to be lamented. Our word is now used perhaps only as a substantive, signifying defect, a weak side; but is no doubt adopted from the adjective, though our lexicographers have thought the adjective unworthy of any notice, in the sense formerly used by fencers; *foible* being the word for the weakest part of a blade, in contradistinction to *fort*, the strongest.] Weak.

The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the *fort* or strong, and the other the *foible* or weak.

Ld. Herbert's Life, p. 46.

FO'IBLE.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature.

Friend, Hist. of Physick.

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument.

Watts, Logic.

To FOIL. *v. a.* [affoler, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd

The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see

Thus *foil'd* their mightiest.

Milton, P. L.

Leader of those armies bright,

Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*.

Milton, P. L.

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variously representing; yet still
Approve the best, and follow what I approve.
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil!

Milton, P. L.

Waller.

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.

Wiseman, Surgery.

In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foil'd*,
that they now despair of ever getting the day.

Calamy, Sermon.

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;

And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.

Dryden.

But I, the consort of the thunderer,

Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;

With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,

And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.

Dryden, Æn.

2. [*fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid *foil'd*, with wanton dulness,

My speculative and offic'd instruments.

Shakspeare.

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whil'st I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.

Addison.

FOIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;

One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Whosoever overthrow his mare in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the

FOI

ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is call'd a *foil*. *Cassus.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.

Milton, P. L.

When age shall level me to impotence,

And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*.

Southern.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,

Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*.

Dryden.

2. [*feuille*, French, *folium*, Lat.] Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,

Which cunningly was without mortar laid,

Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,

And golden *foil* all over them display'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,

Nor in the glistering *foil*

Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton, Lycidas.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun

To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.

Sidney.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,

My reformation glittering o'er my fault,

Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,

Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The sullen passage of thy weary steps

Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set

The precious jewel of thy home.

Shakspeare.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory.

Grew, Museum.

Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. [from *fouiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

5. The steel of a looking-glass. [Fr. *feuille*, leaf; Lat. *folium*.]

Sherwood.

Foil, among looking-glass-grinders, is a sheet of tin with quicksilver, or the like, laid on the backside of a looking-glass, to make it reflect.

Chambers.

FO'ILABLE.* *adj.* [from *foil*.] Which may be foiled; refusable; rejectable.

Cotgrave in F. Rebutable, and Sherwood.

FO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

FO'ILING.* *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

To FOIN.† *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *pungo*, Lat.] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,

And every way did seek into his life;

Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,

But yielded passage to his cruel knife.

Spenser, F. Q.

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out; he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He was fain to defend himself from the boar, a great while, the boar continually *foining* at him with his great tusks.

Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance

Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:

They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore

Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore.

Dryden.

To FOIN.* *v. a.* To prick; to sting.

Hulot, and Barret.

FOIN.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they use not swords, but poll-axes, which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foines* and down strokes.

Robinson, Transl. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ch. 10.

Come; no matter vor your *foins*. *Shakespeare, X. Lear.*
I had my wards, and *foins*, and quarter-blows.

Wise Wom. of Hogsdon, (1638.)

FO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.

FO'ISON. *† n. s.* [old French, *foison*, (for there is no such Sax. word, I think, as *poison*, given by Dr. Johnson,) from *foisonner*, to abound. It may be from the Lat. *fusio*, copious; or, as Menage says, from *fusio*.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but it is certainly still used in several counties.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tusser.*

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tusser.*

Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

TO FOIST. *† v. a.* [*fauusser*, French.] To insert by forgery; to falsify. It appears to have been adopted from the practice of gamblers; "to *foist* or cog a die," Barret's Alv. 1580; "to *foist* or cog," Sherwood's Dict. 1632.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

FOIST. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley," Cotgrave; perhaps from the Lat. *fustis*, in the sense of wood. "A *fuste* seu ligno dicta navis species, quam vulgo *fuste* dicimus; nam et naves nudè *ligna* vocantur." See Du Cange in V. FUSTA.] A light and swift ship. *Barret.*

This pink, this painted *foist*, this cockle-boat.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

FO'ISTER. ** n. s.* [from *To foist*.] A falsifier; "a liar." *Sherwood.*

These able are at neede to stand and keepe the stake,
When facing *foisters*, fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are lood-sick, faint; or, heart-sick, run their waies.

Mir. for Mag. p. 483.

FOISTIED. ** adj.* [Fr. *fusté*.] Mustied; vinowed. *Hudnot.*

FO'ISTINESS. *n. s.* [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in collar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY. *† adj.* [Fr. *fusté*. See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.

The old motheaten, leaden legend; and the *foisty* and fennowed festival.

Favour, Antiq. Triumph over Novelty, (1619,) p. 334.

FOLD. *† n. s.* [Sax. *falab*, *falb*, from the Goth. *faldan*, to fold up. "Huc pertinet illud *palb*, vel *palb*, quod Anglosaxonibus olim denotabat *stabulum*, proprie verò *septum ex stipitibus cratibusque in terram defixis complicatisque factum*." Jun. Gloss. Goth. in V. FALDAN.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eye he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and folds.

Milton, P. L.

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain.

Milton, Sonnet.

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Build ye cities for your little ones, and folds for your sheep.
Numb. xxxii. 24.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come.

Raleigh.

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yeining on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing fold. *Dryden, Virg.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. *Creech.*

5. An enclosure of any kind as *fold-garth*, still used in the north of England, for the farm-yard.

6. [From *palb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour! *Shakespeare, X. Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Not with indented wave, the serpent then
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze!

Milton, P. L.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the folds be large: the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguished folds
Of tough bull hides.

Dryden, Virg. Æn.

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger folds than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold.

St. Matt. xiii. 8.

At last appear

Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were brass,
Three iron, three of adamant rock.

Milton, P. L.

Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant, that from these may grow
A hundred fold.

Milton, Sonnet.

TO FOLD. *† v. a.* [Goth. *faldan*; Sax. *fealban*.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.

Milton, Comus.

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryden, Horace.

2. To double; to complicate.

As a venture shalt thou fold them up.
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep.

Heb. i. 12.

Prov. vi. 10.

They be folded together as thorns.
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon it, read it, seal it, and again return to bed.

Nah. i. 10.

Shakespeare.

Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a corner.

Collier of Bury.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their folded sheets dismiss the useless air.

Dryden, Ann. Mir.

3. To enclose; to include; to shut.

F O L

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*. *Kings, vi. 34.*

FO'LDER.* *n. s.* [from *fold*.] One who folds up any thing. *Lat. rugator.* *Huicet.*

FO'LDING.* *n. s.* [from *fold*.] Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of hurdles, which they remove about, so that when they have duned one place they are set upon another.

We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FOLE.* See FOAL.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar.

Woodward on Fossils.

FOL'LIAGE. *n. s.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuille*, French.]

Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom.

Addison on Italy.

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,

And gently harden into fruit, the wise

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow

Redundant.

Philips.

To FO'LIAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To work so as to represent foliage.

There is in this place one very great square, in the middle of which appears an huge composite *foliaged* column.

Drummond, Travels, p. 58.

Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm

An aged cushion hides! replete with dust

The *foliag'd* velvet, pleasing to the eye,

Of great Eliza's reign, but now the snare

Of weary guest, that on the specious bed

Sits down confiding.

Shenstone, Economy, P. III.

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus, folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth.

Bacon.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.

Newton, Opticks.

FOLIATION. *n. s.* [*foliatio, folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and sometimes guard the frust which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulpos, and coming forth in the Spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers.

Quincy.

FO'LIATURE.† *n. s.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves.

Dict.

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.

Shuckford on the Creation, p. 203.

FO'LIER.* *n. s.* [Dutch; *foeli*; French; *feuille*.] Goldsmiths' foil.

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed, how and out of what substance they are prepared.

Hist. R. Soc. ii. 489.

F O I

FO'LIO.† *n. s.* [in *folio*, Latin.]

1. A leaf or page of a book; *fol. a* and *b*, or *recto* and *verso*, being ancient and still continued distinctions for the first and second sides of the leaf in manuscripts and early-printed books. This is the primary sense of *folio*; the first writing being on leaves.

2. A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

I am for whole volumes in *folio*. *Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Plumbinus and Plumeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *filemot*. See FILEMOT.

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour.

Woodward on Fossils.

FO'LIOT.* *n. s.* [Ital. *foletto*, "a spirit, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow," Florio, World of Words, 1598.] A kind of demon.

Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.

Another sort of these [demons] are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call *foliots*, most part innoxious.

Hurton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.

FO'LIIOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *folium*.] Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

Folious appearances, and not the central and vital interiors of truth.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 3.

FOLK.† *n. s.* [*folc*, Sax. *volk*, Dutch; *folk*, Icel. *fouk*, old French; *ῥχλος*, Gr. *Æol.* *Φολλος*, and by transposition *Φολχος*; Lat. *volgens*. It is properly a noun collective; and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks'* misfortune.

Sidney.

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son.

Sidney.

When with greatest art he spoke,

You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;

For all a rhetorician's rules

Teach nothing but to name his tools.

Hudibras.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Psal. lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thence hath flow'd, no ebb between;

And the old *folk*'s time's doting chronicles,

Say it did so a little time before.

Shakespeare.

Anger is a kind of baseness: as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*.

Bacon.

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,

Remembers he the tree has seen,

And goes with *folks* to shew the sight.

Swift.

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;

He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*.

Swift.

FO'KLAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. *polcland*.] Copyhold land, in contradistinction to bookland (bocland) or charter-land.

They held their small portions of land as an inheritance—not by charter, but by a sort of prescription: this was called *folkland*.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

FO'LMOTE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *polczemot, polcmot*; *folk*, the people, and *mete*, a meeting, Su. Goth.] A meeting of people.

F O L

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folk-motes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To which *folk-mote* they all, with one consent, Agreed to travel. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 6.*

These held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folk-mote* or *leet*, and there became reciprocally bound to each other, and to the publick, for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

FOLLICLE. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of cholet from the liver into the guts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

FOLLIFUL.* *adj.* [*folly* and *full*.] Full of folly.

This is an old Scottish expression; and is an English vulgarity.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, *folly*: fanciful and *follyful* they use indiscriminately. *Shenstone.*

FOLLILY.* *adv.* [from *folly*.] Foolishly. Obsolete.

Used both by Wicliffe and Chaucer.

To FOLLOW.† *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch; *folgā*, Goth. to follow.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Him all his train

Follow'd in bright procession to behold Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton, P. L.*

What could I do,

But follow strait, invisibly thus led. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place To seek Sebastian, through a track of death I follow'd him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain God is as here, and will be found alike Present, and of his presence many a sign Still following thee, still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love, his face Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton, P. L.*

Up he rode,

Follow'd with acclamation and the sound Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd Angelick harmonies. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle. *1 Sam. xvii. 13.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sways, Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid, And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden, Æn.*
We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such follows him as shall be registered, Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. *Milton, P. L.*
Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow, to endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds or pain. *Milton, P. L.*

8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

F O L

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancient and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

All patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules.

Locke on Education.

9. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tillotson.*

Most men admire

Virtue, who follow not her lore.

Milton, P. R.

Fair virtue, should I follow thee,

I should be naked and alone,

For thou art not in company,

And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men.

Hebrews, xii. 14.

Follow not that which is evil.

3 John, ver. 11.

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser on Ireland.*

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclus. xxix. 9.*

To FOLLOW.† *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

The famine shall follow close after you.

Jer. xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or follow

To the oracle of Apollo.

B. Jonson.

2. To attend servilely.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,

That in the nature of their lords rebels:

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

3. To be posterior in time.

Living carcases design'd

For death, the following day, in bloody fight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the mis-carriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

Hos. vi. 3.

FOLLOWER.† *n. s.* [from *follow*; Sax. *folgere*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare, Merr. Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise, Spurr'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South, Sermon.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend.

Pope.

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?

—With Poins, and other his continual followers. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where. *Beaumont and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser on Ireland.*And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 1.*The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat, Sermon.*Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Boscoe.*The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their King and their Master. *Nelson.*The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope, Essays.*

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLLY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *folle*; Welsh, *folcz*.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her side. *Hawkesworth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

She hath wrought folly in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house. *Deut. xxii. 21.*They have committed lewdness and folly in Israel. *Judges, xx. 6.*Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
She turn'd to folly, and she was a whore. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to folly. *Shakespeare.*Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope, Horace.*To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomentor*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Looke.*FOMENTATION.† *n. s.* [*fomentation*, French; from *foment*.]1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot fannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, as regard of the way made by the patient, draweth gently the

humours out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Excitation; encouragement.

This gentleman leaveth Italy in present tranquillity, though not without a little fear of some alteration on the side of Savoy: which prince seemeth to have great and unquiet thoughts; and, I fear, they will lack no fomentation from abroad. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. Rem. p. 276.*And dive in science for distinguished names,
Bishonest fomentation of your pride! *Young, Night-Th. 5.*FOMENTER.† *n. s.* [from *foment*.] One that foment; an encourager; a supporter.These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up. *Hawell.*The kindler, fomentor, and advancer of the whole German war. *Bewailing of the Peace of Germany, (1635) p. 113.*

A perpetual fomentor and nourisher of sin.

*Hale, Sermon. End of his Remains, p. 25.*FON.† *n. s.* [a word used by Chaucer for a fool, which Mr. Tyrwhitt designates as Saxon; but, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, there is no similar word in that language. "It is," he observes, "the same with the Su. Goth. and Icel. *faane*, fatuus; whence *faana*, *faanast*, fatuè se gerere; Su. Goth. *faanig*, delirus, stultus; Icel. *fanytr*, homo nihili; Germ. *fanzen*, nugas agere. Perhaps this is the origin of the English *fond*, and also of *fun*, sport." But see FUN. Wicliffe, it may be added, uses *foned* for foolish. We have also, in our old language, the term *fond-plough* for *fool-plough*, a kind of pageant.] A fool; an ideot.Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*FOND.† *adj.* [*fon*, Scottish; a word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology; to *fonne* is in Chaucer to dont, to be foolish. So far Dr. Johnson. See, however, the etymology of the preceding word, *fon*.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-master. *Ascham.*Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wait inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare, Timon.*I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance, *Shakespeare.**Fond* thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton, P. L.*So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t'invite. *Milton, S. A.*'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infusions. *Dryden, Tyrant Love.*This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*
Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted:
with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero,
who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond* of my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to
talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thor-
oughly understand them. *Watts on the Mind.*

To *FOND*. } *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To treat
To *FONDLE*. } with great indulgence; to caress; to
cocker.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'm *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins. *Dryden, Æn.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to
use any *fondling* expressions. *Swift.*

To *FOND*. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with;
to doat on.

How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

To *FOND*. * *v. n.* [Sax. *funbian*.] *To strive; to
try. Obsolete.

Though I sickness have upon bonde,
And long have had, yet will I *fonde*
To make a boke after his heste. *Gower, Conf. Am. Proh.*
I will *fonde* to espion on my side,
To whom I may be wedded hastily. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

FO'NDLER. *n. s.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. † *n. s.* [from *fondle*.]

1. A person or thing much fondled or caressed;
something regarded with great affection.
Quite you well in feld and town,
And of all the *fondlyngs* make a deliverance.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings*
are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least
cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or
action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up
under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a
tender mother. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

2. A fool. Yet so used, I believe, in the north of
England.

We have many such *fondlings*, that are their wives' pack-
horses and slaves. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 603.*

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Ficinus fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that
a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man,
and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:

Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,

He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd:

Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*
Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of
judgement.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser, Sonnets.*
So many absurd and indeed ridiculous consequences do
follow the *fondness* of this argument.
Ep. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 55.

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison, Cato.*

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*.
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness*
to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing
that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended
with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Not that he had any *fondness* to the number itself.
Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 245.

FONE. *n. s.* Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbarous troupe of clownish *fane*, *Spenser.*

FONT. † *n. s.* [Sax. *font*; *fons*, Latin; *fonte*,
French.]

1. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism
is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their god-
fathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*.
Shakespeare, Rich. II.

2. [In printing.] An assortment of letters and
accents.

I caused a *font* of Irish letters to be cast.
Boyle, Lett. Birch's Life of R. Boyle, p. 417.

FO'NTANEL. † *n. s.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue;
a discharge opened in the body.

I see some full bodies, that can enjoy no health without
strong evacuations, blood-lettings, *fontanels*.

Ep. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 21.
Artificial issues, made in any part of the body, are by
physicians called *fontinels*, or little fountains.

Hammond on St. Mark, iv. 29.
A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised
to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiceman of Inflammation.*

FONTANGE.† *n. s.* [from the name of the first wearer, Dr. Johnson says. This was Mademoiselle de Fontange, one of the French king's mistresses; as the amusing Fop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs.

Addison.

FOOD.† *n. s.* [Sax. *foð*, food; *feban*, to feed; Goth. *fodeins*, food; Su. *foda*, to nourish; Dutch, *voeden*, to feed; Scottish, *feed*.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,

That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shakespeare.*
Much food is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov. xiii. 23.*

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;

Food not of angels, yet accepted so,

As that more willingly thou could'st not seem

At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton, P. L.*

They give us food, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

O dear son Edgar,

The food of thy abused father's wrath,

Might I but live to see thee in my touch,

I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To Food.* *v. a.* [*voeden*, Dutch; *foda*, Su. *feban*, Sax.] To feed. Obsolete.

He was fooded forth in vain with long talk.

Barret, Alv. (1580.)

FOODFUL.† *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

Where wert thou when I made
The foodful earth, and her foundation laid?

Sandys, Job, p. 55.

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the foodful earth. *Dryden.*

An analogy most fruitful, and more foodful than the old
Ephesian statue with three tier of breasts.

Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

FOODLESS.* *adj.* [*food* and *less*.] Not affording food; barren.

The dry and foodless wilderness. *Sandys, Psalm lxxiv.*

For He in foodless deserts fed

The hungry with celestial bread. *Sandys, Psalm cxvi.*

The foodless wilds

Pour forth their brown inhabitants. *Thomson, Winter.*

FOODY. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine the foody;

And into well seal'd sacks pour'd foody meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. and Iceland. *fol*; old Fr. *foeil*, afterwards *fol*; old Cornish, *fol*; Welsh, *fol*.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Dost thou call me fool, boy?

—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast
born with. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,

Which pry not to the interior. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a fool, shall
inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The fool hath said in his heart there is no God. *Ps. xiv. 1.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind.

Dryden, Juv. Pref.

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.

Where's my knave, my fool! Go you, and call my fool
hither. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester.

Milton.

If this disguise sit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it
may become him better than that fool's coat. *Denham.*

5. To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

*I returning where I left his armour, found another instead
thereof, and armed myself therein to play the fool. *Sidney.*

6. To play the Fool. To act like one void of common understanding.

I have played the fool, and have erred exceedingly.

1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

Well, thus we play the fools with the time, and the spirits of
the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the
fool, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*

7. To make a Fool of. To disappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry,
to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with
him, and make a fool of him. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

To Fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy;
to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; so you
may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Fool not; for all may have,

If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either
wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age;
and he that fools away the one, must either beg or starve in
the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of fooling.

L'Estrange.

Is this a time for fooling?

Dryden, Span. Friar.

To Fool. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate;
to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Him over-weaning

To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,

Fool'd and beguil'd.

Milton, P. L.

If men loved to be deceived and fooled about their spiritual
estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their
neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from
their own heart. *South, Serm.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;

For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,

Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to
those, by whom they have been so often fooled and imposed
upon. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts

Against their father, fool me not so much

To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,

As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause:

This but thy judgement fools; the other way

Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.

B. Jonson.

It were an handsome plot,

But full of difficulties, and uncertain;

And he's so fool'd with downright honesty,

He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham, Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will
no longer be fooled or imposed upon by them. *Calamy, Serm.*

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and
richer, perhaps fool him so far as to make him enjoy less in his
riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOOL.* *n. s.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full dish of *fool*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,

Your *fool*, your flaws. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

FOOLBO'LD.* *adj.* [*fool* and *bold*.] Foolishly bold; foolhardy. Not now in use.

Some in corners have been foolbold.

Conclus. of *Leland's Journey*, enlarged by *Balc*, L. 3. b.

FOOLBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.

Reply not to me with a foolborn jest.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

FOOL'ERY.† *n. s.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

He keeps the house of pride and foolery.

Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

2. An act of folly: trifling practice.

Talk not much with a fool, and go not to him that hath no understanding. Beware of him, lest thou have trouble; and thou shalt never be defiled with his fooleries. *Eccles. xxii. 13.*

I shall do that that's fit, sir;

And fit to cross your fooleries. *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.*

It is meer foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh, Hist.*

We are transported with fooleries, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgement.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,

An hidden rock escaped unawares,

That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;

The mariner, yet half amazed, stares

At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares

To joy at his foolhappy oversight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS.† *n. s.* [from *foolhardy*.] The old French language has the similar expression of *fol hardement* for temerity or imprudence. Chaucer uses *folehardiness* for rashness. Mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardiness: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

A false glossing parasite would — call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blind.

South, Scrm. ii. 347.

FOOLHA'RDISE.* *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.]

Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgement. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wise in works he was,

And reason with foolhardise over-ran;

Stern melancholy did his courage pass,

And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass.

Spenser, F. Q.

FOOLHA'RDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgement; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child

Did come too near, and with his talons play,

Half dead through fear, her little babe revild. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some would be so foolhardy as to presume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howell.*

If any yet be so foolhardy,

To expose themselves to vain jeopardy;

If they come wounded off, and lame,

No honour's got by such a main.

Hudibras.

FOO'LTRAP. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts, at the first, were fooltraps, where the wise

Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.

Dryden.

FOO'LISH. *adj.* [from *fool*.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thou foolish woman, seest thou not our mourning? *2 Esdr.*

Pray do not mock me;

I am a very foolish fond old man:

I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off

Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,

Nor cowardly in retire.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. *2 Mac. ii. 32.*

What could the head perform alone,

If all their friendly aids were gone?

A foolish figure he must make;

Do nothing else but sleep and ake.

Prior.

He allows himself in foolish hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,

And foolishly are glad to see it at its height;

Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,

And shape my foolishness to their desire.

Prior.

FOO'LSCAP Paper.* A term denoting the size of the sheet of paper; as pot, foolscap, &c. pot being the smallest, and foolscap the second in the ascending scale to atlas-paper.

FOO'LSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.

FOOT.† *n. s.* plural *feet*. [For, Saxon; voet, Dutch; fute, Scottish; fotus, Goth. fot, Iceland. "Antiquissimam esse vocem comprobatur omnium dialect. Scytho-Scand. convenientia." *Serenius.*]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,

Of't'ner upon her knees than on her feet,

Died ev'ry day she liv'd.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, the foot of a table.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,

Must kiss their own feet.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops, and sides, and feet of mountains.

Hakewill on Providence.

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?

— Nothing; a trifling sum of misery

New added to the foot of thy account.

Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryden, Cleomen.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. *2 Mac. v. 21.*

6. On Foot. Walking; without carriage. Written sometimes *d'foot*, whence *afoot*. See AFOOT.
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*.
Ex. xii.

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be *on foot* at an hour's warning.

Shakspeare.

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.

Lusias gathered three score thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen. i Mac. iv. 28.

Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. Clarendon.

Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. Dryden.

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we stand, a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before. Dryden, *Æn*.

In specifying the world Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow subjects in England. Swift, *Drap. Letters*.

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? Addison.

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. Swift.

I ask, whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed? Swift.

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase. See AFOOT.

If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. Tillotson.

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*. Bacon, *Ess*.

13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. Ascham, *Schoolmaster*.

Did'st thou hear these verses?

— O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear. Shakspeare.
And Sidney's verse hants ill on Roman *feet*. Pope.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something *lark on foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry. Shakspeare, *Mer. W. of Windsor*.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends *on foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. Grew.

15. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard. L'Estrange.

16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. Bacon.

To Foot. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. Dryden.

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste. Spenser, *F. Q*.
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night.

Shakspeare.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself.

L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint. South.

To Foot. † v. a.

1. To spurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold. Shakspeare.

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you. Beaumont and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.

2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What confed'acy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. Tuckell.

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Herbert. He had forgotten Shakspeare.

The holy eagle

Stoop'd, as to *foot* us. Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out. Herbert.

5. To supply with feet.

New spur-leathers, or stockings by this time *footed*.
Rp. Hall, *Charact. The Vain-Glorious*.

FOOTBALL. n. s. [foot and ball.]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus? Shakspeare.

Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice. Peacham.

As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. Waller.

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. Dryden.

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise. Arbuthnot and Pope, *Mart. Scrib*.

FOOTBANDS.* n. s. pl. [foot and band.] Soldiers that march and fight on foot.

T' whom valiant Audlie, in their faint recoyle,
With his *foot-bands* alone did give the foyle. Mir. for Mag. p. 805.

FOOTBOY. n. s. [foot and boy.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lousy *footboy*
At chamber-door? Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII*.

Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*
Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it. *Swift.*

FOOTBREADTH.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *breadth*.] The space which a foot might cover.

I will not give you of their land no not so much as a *footbreadth*, [in the margin, the treading of the sole of the foot.] *Deut. ii. 5.*

FOOTBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

FOOTCLOTH.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *cloth*.] A sumpter cloth; and thence applied to a horse with housings.

Three times to-day my *footcloth* horse did stumble. *Shakespeare, K. Rich. III.*

How should he worshipp'd be, and reverenc'd, Ride with his furs and *footcloths*! *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Milan, and many other cities in Italy, danced at this musick, made a *footcloth* of their master's livery, and from this time dated themselves free states. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 165.*

I still will be a justice in the war, And ride upon my *footcloth*. *Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.*

FOOTED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOOTFALL.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *fall*.] A stumble; a trip of the foot.

For every trifle are they set upon me: Sometime like apes, that mow and chatter at me, And, after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount Their pricks at my *footfall*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FOOTFIGHT. *n. s.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney.*

FOOTGUARDS.* *n. s. pl.* [*foot* and *guard*.] Foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the guards.

FOOTHOLD.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread safely.

Getting more universal *foothold* in other persons, by dislodging her deformed enemy. *More, Conj. Cobb. p. 242.*

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTHOT.* *adv.* [*foot* and *hot*.] Immediately; directly; a phrase borrowed, as *J. r. Jamieson* ingeniously supposes, from hunting, in which the dog pursues the tract of animals, and is most successful, when the tract is recent, i. e. when the footsteps of the animal are as it were *hot*. Not now in use.

And forthwith anon *fole-hote* He stale the cowe. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*
Custance han they taken anon *fole-hote*. *Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

FOOTING. *n. s.* [from *foot*.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous; As full of peril and advent'rous spirit As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud, On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more, Did shew she *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and, wond'rous to behold, Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place, And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; possession.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are, Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone; Or each some more remote and slippery star, Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his *footing* old, So backward still was turned his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*

I would outnigh you did nobody come: But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different sound Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground. *Milton, Comus.*

6. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryestraw hats put on, And these fresh nymphs encounter every one In country *footing*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon.*

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here; But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOOTLESS.* *adj.* Without feet; feetless. See **FEETLESS.**

FOOTLICKER. *n. s.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble sawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban, For a thy *footlicker*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

FOOTMAN. *n. s.* [*foot* and *man*.]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*
Like *footmen* running before coaches, To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers copying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship*. *Hayward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTMANTLE.* *n. s.* [*foot* and *mantle*.] A species of petticoat such as is used to this day by market-women, when they ride on horseback, to keep their gowns clean. Obsolete.

A *fole-mantel* about her hippos large. *Chaucer's Wife of Bath, Proh. C. T.*

FOOTPACE. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pace*.]

FOO

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pad*. See PAD.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOO'TPATH. *n. s.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

— Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

FOO'TPOST. *n. s.* [*foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

FOOTSO'LDIER. * *n. s.* [*foot* and *soldier*.] A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

FOO'TSTALL. *n. s.* [*foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. s.* [*foot* and *step*.]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads. *Denham.*

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. *Bentley, Scrm.*

3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. s.* [*foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham, Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roscommon.*

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP.† *n. s.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Others think it derived from Horace's *vappa*, a foolish fellow; which is adopted from *vappa*, wine that has lost its flavour, evaporated. Sørenius proposes the Icelandic *hvoða*, levity.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,

Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company.

Roscommon.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat.

L'Estrange.

In a dultstream, which moving slow,

You hardly see the current flow.

When a small breeze obstructs the course,

It whirls about for want of force,

And in its narrow circle gathers

Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:

FOR

The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FO'POODLE. *n. s.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*

FO'PLING.† *n. s.* [from *fop*.] A petty *fop*; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,

And, with his tailor, share the *fopling's* heart. *Tickell.*

Intrusion with a *fopling's* face,

Ignorant of time and place.

Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

FO'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *fop*.]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter

My sober house.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiliness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

And as my satire bursts amain,

See feather'd *foppery* strew the plain.

Shenstone.

Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*. *Guthrie.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France

Our *fopperies* of time, and mode of dance,

Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.

Granville.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;

For wise men are grown *foppish*,

And know not how their wits to wear,

Their manners are so apish.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;

The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;

The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;

The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet.

Garth.

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.

Arbutnot.

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

FO'PPISHLY.† *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

Sherwood.

FO'PPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

Sherwood.

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to the character of *foppishness* and affectation. *Shenstone.*

FOR.† *prep.* [*fop*, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch; *faur*, Gothick. Skinner and Tyrwhitt derive it from the Latin *pro*; Junius, from the Greek *πρὸ*; changing *p* into *f*; and transposing the letter *r*. Mr. Horne Tooke believes it to be no other than the Gothick substantive *fairina*, cause; and contends, that *cause* is the real single meaning which

belongs to the several instances adduced. See Div. of Purley, i. 367—390.]

1. Because of.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length. *Shakespeare.*

An astrologer saith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*

The governour, sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left behind them. *Knolles, Hist.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not for frowns or smiles. *Denham, Sophy, Prol.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest for hoping. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Bp. Taylor.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden, Virg.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shrick'd for the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault,
find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addison.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have so many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons will be less valuable, for want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective for requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutlers' poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters. *Bacon, Ess.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon, Ess.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their

effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Ess.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were for their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; ther being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden, En.*

After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate, Jew.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually tops them. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellum, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often as before it.

As for Maraudus the general, they had no just cause to dislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Milton, P. R.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton, P. L.*

The council-table and star-chamber held for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his blood for some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics must consult in;
Though merely writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison, Spect.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru, for China and Japan. *Bacon.*

As she was brought for England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tasks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. In proportion to.

FOR

As he could see clear, for those times, through superstition ;
so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him; for we have a
number of shadows to fill up the muster book.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

13. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare, Hen. V. Prologue.

14. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice.

Tillotson.

16. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion,
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

17. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard
as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors.

Bp. Taylor.

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened
room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light
they are beheld by.

Boyle on Colours.

19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should whither as needeth for burning in mow.

Tusser.

And, for the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this self place.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, for
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor
at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge
through the arches upon the heath.

Bacon, Ess.

Walk off, sirrah,

And stir my horse for catching cold.

Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the
toothach.

Garretson.

21. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-
fore he quitted that profession for this of poetry.

Dryden.

22. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to
translate him line for line is impossible.

Dryden.

We take a falling meteor for a star.

Cowley.

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up
English poet for their model, and imitate him, as
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective.

Dryden.

24. Through a certain duration.

Some please for once, some will for ever please.

Roscommon.

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced
that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their
knowing it.

Locke.

The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the
hands of the chief citizens.

Addison, Rem. on Italy.

Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing

Successive conquests, and a glorious king;

And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost.

Prior.

The youth transported, asks without delay

To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day,

Garth, Ovid.

25. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back for arguments of com-
fort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such
thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon
them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

Tillotson.

FOR

26. According to.

Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known,
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony.

Boyle.

27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you.

Shakespeare.

If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke.

Dryden.

28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.

How quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,

Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,

Their bones with industry: for this, engross'd

The canker'd heaps of strong achiev'd gold:

For this they have been thoughtful to invest

Their sons with arts and martial exercises.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon
which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks.

Bacon.

Whether some hero's fate,

In words worth dying for, he celebrate.

Cowley.

For he writes not for money, nor for praise,

Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays.

Denham.

There we shall see, a sight worthy dying for, that blessed
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.

Boyle.

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for com-
pany.

Tillotson.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;

In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,

I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,

And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.

Dryden, Virg.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;

But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.

Dryden.

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,

Employ their swords like mine for noble ends.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

29. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was hoist;

But with the upside down, to show

Its inclination for below.

Swift.

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scrip-
ture; but those not against which we strive.

Hooker, Pref.

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad

cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one.

Dryden.

Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife.

Dryden.

He for the world was made, not us alone.

Cowley.

They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not
with sighs and tears intercede with him.

Bp. Smalridge.

Aristotle is for poetical justice.

Dennis.

They are all for rank and foul feeding.

Felton.

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,

Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,

That she thinks nothing else so fit for me.

Donne.

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, for
those who pretend to the highest improvement.

Locke.

It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.

Tillotson.

His country has good havens, both for the Adriatick and
Mediterranean.

Addison on Italy.

Persia is commodiously situated for trade both by sea and
land.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any
go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.

Felton.

32. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause

Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent

Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent.

Waller.

Here huntsmen with delight may read

How to chuse dogs for scent or speed.

Waller.

God hath made some things for as long a duration as they
are capable of.

Tillotson, Serm.

FOR

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are coursers driv'n, who shed their master's blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns for
their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it for? *Locke.*
Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means
of Hector. *Broome, View of Epick Poem.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Th' offers he doth make,
We're not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
It were more for his honour to raise his siege, than to spend
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*
Jests for Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*
Is it for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryden, Æn.*
His sire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden, Æn.*
It is a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

34. Notwithstanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the
self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Hooker.*
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows, the next minute
supervene. *Decay of Piety.*
Probability supposes that a thing may or may not be so, for
any thing yet certainly determined on either side. *South.*
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be
a contrivance to fright us. *Swift, Drap. Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

35. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill, •
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. *Spenser.*
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

36. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills, and stem the flood. *Dryden.*

37. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden, Pers.*
First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryden, Virg.*

38. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall. *Shakspeare.*
As he could see clear, for those times, through superstition;
so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Dryden, Juv.*

39. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,
were it not for the will. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God alone;
and what would men do in such a case, if it were not for God? *Tillotson.*

40. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart. *Shakspeare.*
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly
examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison, Spect.*

41. For all. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will
be the more womanish; since I assure you, for all my apparel,
there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man
in this enterprise. *Sidney.*

FOR

For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Septem-
ber part thereof was blown up. *Knolles, Hist.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she footing found for all the flood. *Davies.*

They resolute, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgement. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the em-
perour of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, for all
that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of
what I should say, yet you will, for all that, expect that I should
give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*

She might have passed over such businesses; but my rubble is
not to be wumbled up in silence, for all her pertness. *Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

42. For to. In the language used two centuries ago,
for was commonly used before to, the sign of the
infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As, I
come for to see you, for I love to see you: in the
same sense with the French pour. Thus it is used
in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction
was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and
for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now
always omitted.

Who shall let me now
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong? *Spenser, F. Q.*

A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count. *Spenser.*

These things may serve for to represent how just cause of
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR. † conj.

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of
something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit?

For the first matter loves variety loss. *Cowley.*
Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this
world, ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs
away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this sense
properly followed by that, and without it is ellipti-
cal. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for
that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I would go forward in this course of seeking hard places and
phrases in authors, but for that I have now much other busi-
ness that nearer concerns me. *Minshew, Span. Gramm. (1599) p. 82.*

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous for they're jealous. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, for his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is
dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. For as much. In regard that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. Hooker.

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any further provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. Bacon, *War with Spain*.

For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God of his goodness to give you safe deliverance, and hath preserved you in the great danger of child-birth, you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto God. Common Pr. *Churching of Women*.

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water. Arbuthnot on Diet.

4. *For why.* Because; for this reason that. In its oldest acceptation, wherefore. [Sax. *for-phi*.]

For whi tho thingis that ye hañ seid in derknessis, shulen be seid in light. Wickliffe, *St. Luke*, xii. 3.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperour into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. Knolles.

FOR.* In composition *for* is sometimes privative, as, *forbear*, and *forbid*, in its fourth meaning; sometimes merely intensive, as *forbathe*; and sometimes only communicative of an ill sense, as *for-swear*.

To FORAGE.† v. n. [from *foris*, abroad, Latin. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of this word, except that, under the substantive, he adduces the Germ. *fouirage*, and Fr. *fouirage*; to which may be added the low Lat. *foragium*. Serenius derives *forage* from the Ital. *fodr*, as Du Cange derives *fouirage* from the low Latin *fodrum*, fodder; Sax. *forþe*; whence *foderare*, *forrare*, and thus perhaps *forage*. See also **FORAGER**.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use. *Forage*, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh. Shakespeare, *K. John*.

2. To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. Denham.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. Dryden, *Virg.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

To Fo'RAGE. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. Spenser on Ireland.

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. South.

FO'RAGE. n. s. [*fouirage*, Germ. *fouirage*, French.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,

From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. Milton, *P. L.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.
Some o'er the publick magazines preside,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. Dryden, *Georg.*

3. Provisions in general.
Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. Dryden, *Fab.*

FO'RAGER.* n. s. [from *forage*; low Lat. *fodrarius*, *forarius*, whence also our obsolete word *forriour*, or *fouurier*, as in the Vis. of P. Plowman; "Kynde Conscience — sent forth his *forriours*, fevers and fluxes." See **To FORAGE**.]

1. One who wanders in search of spoil; "a waster of a country." Hudoe.

Preensies and foul evil, *foragers* of Kynde.
Vis. of P. Plowman.

When that the general is not like the hive,
To whom the *foragers* shall all repair,
What honey is expected. Shakespeare, *Tr. and Cress.*
The wild *foragers* of Libya.

This *forager* on others' wisdom. Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, viii. §5.
Young, *Night*, Th. 5.

2. A provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn. Barret and Cockeram.

3. Any animal which feeds.
Down so smooth a slope,
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse. Mason, *English Garden*.

FORA'MINOUS. adj. [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

To FORBA'THE.* v. a. [*for* and *bathe*.] To bathe; to imbue.

With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood.
Sackville, *Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

To FORBE'AR. v. n. pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [*forþæran*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation: as, *for-swear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. Chaucer.

2. To pause; to delay.
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company, therefore *forbear* a while. Shakespeare.

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.
He *forbare* to go forth. 1 Sam. xxiii. 13.

At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear.
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. Dryden, *Juv.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. Prov. xxv. 15.

To FORBE'AR. v. a.

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. Waller.

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.
If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. Clarendon.

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. South.

FOR

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chron. xxxv. 21.*

FORBEARANCE. n. s. [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the forbearance of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

* Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding; but only to display the mildness and forbearance made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison, Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and forbearance. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. n. s. [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East, a forbearer, no manner of thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBID.† v. a. pret. *I forbade*, and formerly *forbid*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [popbeodan, Sax. *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not forbid her my house? *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

It is

The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I forbid my soul. *Shakespeare.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,

Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaste and holy race

Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbade* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith, xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!

O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*. [German, *verbieten*; Su. Goth. *forþbiuda*;

To interdict.]

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

To FORBID. v. n. To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*;

That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

FOR

FORBIDDANCE.† n. s. [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

Commands do not so much whet our desires as *forbiddances*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 27.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton, P. L.*

FORBIDDENLY. adv. [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

FORBIDDENNESS.* n. s. [from *forbidden*.] The state of being forbidden.

The sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their *forbiddenness*.

Boyle against Customary Swearing, p. 37.

FORBIDDER. n. s. [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*. *Milton, P. L.*

FORBIDDING. part. adj. [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragely was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hall.*

FORBIDDING.* n. s. [from *forbid*.] Hindrance; opposition.

But all these poor *forbiddings* could not stay him;
He in the worst sense construes their denial:
The doors, that wind, the glove that did delay him,
He takes for accidental things of trial.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Whom, and her race, only *forbiddings* drive.

Donne, Progress of the Soul.

FORBY.* See FOREBY.

FORCE.† n. s. [Su. Goth. *fors*, vehemence; old Fr. *force*, strength; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour: might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will.
Shakespeare, Much adv.

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force* and not by right. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride

By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipp'd, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that, serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*

Not long in *force* this charter stood;

Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Dryden.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

They that fled stood under the shadow of Heshbon, because of the *force*. *Jerem. xlvi. 45.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

FOR

FOR

6. **Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.**
What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;
For do we must what *force* will have us do.
Shakespeare, Rich. II.
7. **A water-fall. [Su. Goth. *fors*, a cataract.] Common in Westmoreland and Cumberland.**
To FORCE.† v. a. [from the noun.]
1. **To compel; to constrain.**
Dangers are light, if they once seem light, and more dangers
have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*
I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory.
Swift, Examiner.
The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the
single idea. *Broome, View of Epick Poem.*
2. **To overpower by strength.**
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton, S. A.*
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden, Æn.*
3. **To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.**
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against
them. *Deut. xx. 19.*
Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply buried, lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden, Æn.*
4. **To enforce; to urge.**
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden, Æn.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never scere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas.
5. **To drive by violence or power.**
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part,
contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of
all their possessions. *Decay of Piet.*
To free the ports, and ope the Punick land
To Trojan guests, lest, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state.
Dryden.
6. **To gain by violence or power.**
My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.
7. **To storm; to take or enter by violence.**
Troy wall'd so high,
Atides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dareboldly go a new-found world to *force*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.
8. **To ravish; to violate by force.**
Force her. — I like it not. *Dryden.*
9. **To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.**
With these *forc'd* thoughts, I pry'thee, darken not
The mirth o' the feast. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit,
and *forced* conceits. *Addison, Spect.*
10. **To man; to strengthen by soldiers, to garrison.**
Here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shakespeare.*
If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent
into Oroonoke, and that the passages be already *forced*, then
be well advised how you land. *Raleigh, Apology.*

11. **To stuff. A term of cookery. See To FILL.**
He's not yet thorough warm; *force* him with graces;
Pour in, pour in; his ambition is dry.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.
Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.
12. **To bring forward; to ripen precipitately. A term of gardening.**
13. **To fine down wines, and render them fit for immediate draught. A term of the wine trade.**
14. **To FORCE out. To extort.**
The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from Luther's expres-
sions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really
it did. *Atterbury.*
- To FORCE.† v. n.**
1. **To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Mason adds another.**
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his
armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate be-
hind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was
taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him
not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not
of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in
sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change
crown from a duke to a king. *Camden, Rem.*
I *force*? not I, so the villaine were dead. *New Custom.*
2. **To endeavour.**
Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.
3. **To use violence.**
And now he strength gan add unto his will,
Forcing, to do that did him foul misseem
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 26.
- FO'RCEDLY. adv. [from *force*.] Violently; constrain- edly; unnaturally.**
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most
aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian
earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of
the earth and the waters. *Burnet, Theory.*
- FO'RCEDNESS.* n. s. [from *force*.] Distortion. See the ninth sense of To FORCE.**
Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this sense much
might be said. *Worthington on the Millennium, p. 2.*
- FO'RCFUL. adj. [force and full.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.**
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forcful* instigation. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
Against the steed he threw
His *forcful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden, Æn.*
Were it by chance or *forcful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*
He pois'd in air, the javelin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forcful* weapon went. *Pope.*
- FO'RCFULLY. adv. [from *forcful*.] Violently; im- petuously.**
- FO'RCLESS.† adj. [from *force*.] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.**
These *forceless* flowers like sturdy trees support me.
Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.
However slight and *forceless* these beginnings may seem, they
bring forth at last no less than a publick distraction.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 73.
Love, only love, her *forceless* numbers mean. *Collins, Ode iii.*
- FO'RCMEAT.* n. s. A term of cookery; forced meat. See To FARCE.**
- FO'RCEPS. n. s. [Latin.] Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is**

used for an instrument in surgery, to extract any thing out of wounds and the like occasions.

Quincy.

FORCER. *n. s.* [from *force*; Fr. *forceur*.]

1. A compeller; a constrainer; a subduer; a conqueror.

Cotgrave.

2. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

3. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*.

Wilkins, *Dædalus*.

FORCIBLE. *† adj.* [from *force*; Fr. *forceable*, Cotgrave.]

1. Strong; mighty: opposed to *weak*.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. Hooker.

Who therefore can invent

With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

A most eager and *forceable* tyranné, [tyrant.]

Martin, *Marr. of Pricels*, (1554), sign. A. a. iii.

Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel

The influence of a form and mind,

Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,

Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when join'd:

Jersey shall at thy altars stand,

Shall there receive the azure band.

Prior.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words?

Job.

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder.

Raleigh, *Hist.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far

Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,

And in embraces *forcible* and foul

Ingend'ring with me.

Milton, *P. L.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void.

Swijt.

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

FORCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears.

Tillotson.

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire

Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital.

Bacon, *Hcn. VII.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle.

Hammond.

FORCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind.

Brown.

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters.

Derham.

FORCIPATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *forceps*.] The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly a mode of punishment.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.

Bacon, *Observ. on a Libel* in 1592.

FORCING. *n. s.* [from *force*.]

1. The act of urging or chfforcing.

The *forcing* of wrath bringeth forth strife. Prov. xxx. 33.

2. Compulsion.

No doubt you may compel her;

But what a mischievous, unhappy fortune

May wait upon this will of your's, as commonly

Such *forcings* ever end in hates and ruins!

Beaumont and Fl. *The Pilgrim*.

TO FORCLOSE. *n. s.* See **TO FORECLOSE.**

FORD. *† n. s.* [popr, Saxon, from *fapan*, to pass; *fford*, Welsh, a passage, a way.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Jacob passed over the *ford* Jabbok.

Gen. xxxii. 22.

They took the *fords* of Jordan toward Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over.

Judg. iii. 28.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;

They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*.

Fairfax.

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards

The *ford*, and of itself the water flies

All taste of living wight.

Milton, *P. L.*

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:

But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord.

Dryden.

TO FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean.

Raleigh, *Hist.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.

Denham.

FORDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitz upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*.

Raleigh, *Hist.*

A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise.

L'Estrange.

TO FORDO. *n. s.* [Sax. *fordon*, to waste, to destroy.]

Dr. Johnson has given this ancient word as *foredo*, with a pretended derivation from *for* and *do*; but the Saxon *fordo* is the true word. It is one of our oldest verbs, part. *fordone*. Yet Mr. Horne Tooke, as Dr. Jamieson also notices, has strangely interpreted Chaucer's usage of it by "*forth-don*", i. e. *done* to go *forth*, or caused to go forth, i. e. out of doors. In modern language, turned out of doors!" Divers. of Purley, i. 495. This he gives as an illustration of the adverb *forth*. Johnson might have laughed at this, as much as Mr. Tooke has thought proper to laugh at some of Johnson's wanderings. It is clearly ruined, *undone*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy: opposed to making happy.

A word obsolete.

I see no more but that I am *fordo*:

Min heritage mote I nede sell,

And be a beggar; here I nill not dwell.

Chaucer, *Frankl. Tale*.

Beseeching him with prayer, and with praise,
If either salves, or oils, or herbs, or charms,

FOR

A *fordonne* wight from dore of death mote raise,
He would at her request prolong her husband's daies.

Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 41.

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did, with desperate hand,
Fordo its own life. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This is the night,
That either makes me, or *fordoes* me quite. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
He hath commision from thy wife and me
To hang Cordelia in the prison, and
To lay the blame upon her own despair,
That she *fordid* herself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To weary; to overcome.
The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

FORE. *adj.* [pope, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.
Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet
they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the
first local impression. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes first in a progressive motion.
Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the
fore than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.* [formerly *forne*, Sax. *forne*.]

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those
that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four sakers,
needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft,
which is a slight deck throughout. *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. *For* is a word much used in composition to mark
priority of time, or situation; of which some ex-
amples shall be given. A vitious orthography has
confounded *for* and *fore* in composition.

3. *Fore and aft.* The whole length of a ship.

To **FOREADMO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *admonish*.] To
counsel before the event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.

To **FOREADVISE.** *v. n.* [*for* and *advise*.] To counsel
early; to counsel before the time of action, or the
event.

Thus to have said,

As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To **FOREALLE'GE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *allège*.] To men-
tion or cite before.

Seneca, in the *forealleged* place, sets it peremptorily down as
his resolute opinion, that the excellentest wit that ever was, yet
cannot get to excel in any more than in one thing.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 192.

Good authors make it justly questionable, whether these *fore-
alleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To **FOREAPPOINT.** *v. n.* [*fore* and *appoint*.]
To order beforehand.

Sherwood.

FOREAPPOINTMENT. *n. s.* [from *foreappoint*.] Pre-
ordination; predestination. *Sherwood.*

To **FOREARM.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm*.] To provide for
attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion,
that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination
tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care

With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden, Æn.*

To **FOREBODE.** *v. n.* [Sax. *forebodian*.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.
An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret
sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore;

My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryden.*

FOR

My soul *forboded* I should find the bower
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous power.

Pope.

FOREBO'DER. *n. s.* [from *forebode*.]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen,
and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the
raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up
for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *forebode*.] Used by
Dr. Johnson in defining *presagement*. See **PRE-
SAGEMENT.**

FOREBO'DING. *n. s.* [from *forebode*.] Presage; per-
ception beforehand.

The atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-
bodings* of conscience. *Bentley, Serm. I.*

The melancholy *forebodings* of incomprehensible misery and
ruin. *A. Smith, Theor. of Mor. Sent. ii. 2.*

FOREBY. *prep.* [*fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast
by.

Not far away he hence doth won

Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **FORECAST.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast*.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds.

Dan. xi.

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,

That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,

The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden, Theod. and Honor.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark,
and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

To **FORECAST.** *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive
beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom

Ordnained have, how can frail fleshy wight

Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser, F. Q.*

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FO'RECAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contrivance be-
forehand; scheme; plan: antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,

But while he thought to steal the single ten,

The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and pre-
determination of the gods. *Addison on Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:

Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;

That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FO'RECASTER. *n. s.* [from *forecast*.] One who con-
trives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *castle*.] The name
perhaps, as a learned friend thinks, originates from
the circumstance of ships of war having formerly
parapets, and battlements, like land-fortifications,
with small *castles* built *fore* and *aft*. In a ship,
is that part where the foremast stands, and is
divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head:
that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in
the hold, is called the *pro*. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have
found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms
are built in their *forecastles*, contrary to that which had been
anciently used. *Ralegh, Ess.*

FORECHOSEN. *part.* [*for* and *chosen*.] Pre-elected.

FORECITED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite*.] Quoted before,
or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that
forecited passage is continued. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOR

To FORECLOSE.† *v. a.* [not from *fore* and *close*, as Dr. Johnson asserts; but from the old Fr. *forclos*, which is the participle of the verb *forclorre*, to exclude. See Kelham and Lacombe. It is probably the Latin, *foras cludere*, to shut the doors. Our word is, in old writings, *forclose*.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

They are *forclosed* from the ministration.

Martin, *Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) sign. C. i. B.

But greenish waves, and heavie lowering skies,
All comfort else *forclosed* our exil'd eyes. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 415.
The embargo with Spain *forclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *forclosed* from redeeming the same. *Blackstone.*

FORECLOSURE.* *n. s.* [from *forclorre*.] A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage. A law term.

To FORECONCEIVE.* *v. n.* To preconceive.

Expecting or *foreconceiving*, that Nemesis and retribution will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

FOREDATED.* *part.* [from *fore* and *date*.] Dated before the true time.

An abortive and *foredated* discovery.

Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

FOREDECK. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *deck*.] The anterior part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look

For rocky Scylla.

Chapman, Odyssey.

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *design*.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

To FOREDETERMINE.* *v. a.* [from *fore* and *determine*.]

To decree beforehand.

When we ascribe power unto God, "Thine is the power," we attribute unto him a power that is infinite, a power which can effect whatsoever his will hath *fore-determined*.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 176.

To FOREDO.† See **To FORDO.**

To FOREDOOM.† *v. a.* [from *fore* and *doom*. Sax. *poppe-doman*.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden, Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oit the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREDOOM.* *n. s.* [Sax. *poppe-doman*, to judge.] Judgment.

And Jove's unmoved sentence and *foredoom*
On Priam king, and on his town so bent,
I could not lin but I must there lament.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

FOREDOOR.* *n. s.* [Sax. *poppe-dupe*.] A door in the front of a house.

FOREELDER.* *n. s.* [from *fore* and *elder*. Sax. *poppealsian*, to grow old.] An ancestor; a common word in the north of England.

FOREEND. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *end*.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FOR

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *father*.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.

Hooker.

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Conceit is still deriv'd

From some *forefather* grief; mine is not so.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my *forefather's* joints? *Shakspeare.*

Our great *forefathers*

Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison, on Italy.*

Hest peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFEIND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *feind*. If from *fore*, it implies antecedent provision; as *forearm*: if from *for*, prohibitory security; as *forbid*. Of the two following examples one favours *for*, and the other *fore*.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's *forefeind*! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakspeare.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefeind*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefeind*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *finger*.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate-stone

On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Polynnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger*. *Brown.*

FOREFOOT. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet*. [from *fore* and *foot*.] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*.

2 Mac. iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish. *Peacham on Drawing.*

FOREFRONT.* *n. s.* [from *fore* and *front*; "foreside of a house, *façade*, Fr." Sherwood.] The anterior front of any thing.

Thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the *forefront* of the mitre it shall be.

Exod. xxviii. 37.

Set ye Uriah in the *forefront* of the hottest battle.

2 Sam. xi. 15.

The *forefront* of the house stood toward the east.

Exod. xlvii. 1.

That temple had two parts; first, the *forefront*, the porch, the walk before it; and secondly, the temple itself.

Hales, Rom. p. 131.

FOR

FO'REGAME.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *game*.] A first plan; a first game.

Since life is but as a game at tables, if the *foregame* be not to thy wish, neither whine nor curse; but rouse thy care to an aftergame. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 29.*

To FOREGO.† *v. a.* [*for* and *go*. Sax. *forþgan*. In the first sense the word should be written, as Spenser writes it, *forgo*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will *forgo*.

Spenser.

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so still, he having already neither forgiven nor *forgone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay *forgone*;

And now hath vowed, till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wearen none.

Spenser, F. Q.

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forego*
So good, so noble, and so true a master?

Shakespeare.

Let us not *forego*

That for a trifle which was bought with blood.

Shakespeare.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods forlorn!

Milton, P. L.

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryden, Juv. Dedie.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should *forego* a present enjoyment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [*from fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not.

Shakespeare.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years *foregone*, and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle on Colours.*
This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases. *Dryden; Dufresnoy.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations. *Addison.*

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promised proofs.

Woodward.

3. To lose. Dr. Johnson has here cited a passage from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, where the word is not *foregoes*, but *fords*, i. e. destroys.

FO'REGOER.† *n. s.* [*from forego*.]

1. Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,

When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*.

Shakespeare, All's well.

2. One who goes before another.

O Mercury, *foregoer* to the evening! *Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.*

3. A forsaker; a quitter.

Cotgrave in V. Abandonneur.

FO'REGROUND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

To FOREGUESS.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *guess*.] To conjecture. *Sherwood.*

FOREHAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

FOR

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The sipew and the *forehand* of our host.

Shakespeare.

FO'REHAND. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.

Shakespeare.

FOREHAND'D. *n. s.* [*from fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehand'd* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forchanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapen too. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *head*. Sax. *forpeheapob*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And molded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.

Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

Here, see the *forehead* of a Jesuit!

Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 61.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift, Presbyterian Plea.*

To FOREHEAR.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *hear*.] To be informed before. With *of*.

The Turks, whom they account for barbarous,
Having *foreheard* of Basilisco's worth,
A number underprop me with their shoulders.

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

To FOREH'ND.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *hend*. See *To HEND*.] To seize. The early editions of Spenser read *forhend*; but *forehend* is right, meaning, in the following passage, taken before she can escape.

Like as a fearful dove —
Having farro off espyde a tassell gent,
Which after her his nimble wings doth strain,
Doubleth her haste for fear to be *forehent*,
And with her pinions leaves the liquid firmament.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 49.

To FOREHEW.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *hew*.] To cut in front.

His face *forehew'd* with wounds.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

FOREHOLDING. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!

L'Estrange.

FO'REHORSE.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *horse*.] The foremost horse of a team.

As if

We were two carriers at two several ways,
And, as the *fore-horse* guides, cry God be with you.

Beaumont and Fl. Coxcomb.

FOR

The *forchorse* gingles on the road,
The waggoner lugs on his load. *Cotton, Morning Quat. st. 18.*
FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Spanish;
from *foras*, Lat.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.
The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts.

Milton.
The positions are so far from being new, that they are
commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick
and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways
bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our
united force would secure us against all the attempts of a
foreign enemy. *Addison, Frecholder.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; with-
out relation. It is often used with *to*; but more
properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign* to my heart. *Addison, Cato.*
Fame is a good so wholly *foreign* to our natures, that we
have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the
body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition.

Addison.
This design is not *foreign* from some people's thoughts.
Swift.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. [In law.] A *foreign* plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as
being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] A man that
comes from another country; not a native; a
stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham, Sophy.*

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son. *Dryden, Rn.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch;
but the lemon, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are
all *foreigners*. *Addison, Frecholder.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a
greater luster, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] Remoteness;
want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from en-
deavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

TO FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine*.] To
conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that
behalf. *Camden, Rem.*

TO FOREJUDGE. *† v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*; old
Fr. *forjuger*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepos-
sessed; to prejudice. *Sherwood.*

FOREJUDGEMENT. ** n. s.* [*fore* and *judgement*.] Judge-
ment formed beforehand. *Sherwood.*

But seldom seen, *forejudgement* proveth right.
Spenser, Muopotmos, v. 320.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have
prescience of; to foresee,

FOR

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men
born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring
shall come; after the Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not
our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Balegh.*

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go
into his grave in peace. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew*.
Dryden, Iliad.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to
be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and
such circumstances. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNO'WER. ** n. s.* [from *foreknow*.] He who
knows what is to happen.

He will make God the *foreknower*—of evil.
Stapleton, Fortn. of the Faith, (1565.) fol. 41. b.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Pre-
science; knowledge of that which has not yet
happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not
without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of
his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknow-*
ledge of that too, and therefore chooses to speak with you.
Shakespeare.

If I *foreknew*,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton, P. L.*

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is
the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *land*.] A promontory;
headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milton, P. L.*

TO FORELAY. *† v. a.* [*fore* and *lay*, Dr. Johnson
says. It is in the first meaning the Teut. *ver-*
laeghen; and our own word was formerly, and should
be always, in the sense of *laying wait for*, written
forlay.]

1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.
Some secret detractor hath *forlaid* thee by a whispering
misintimation. *Seasonable Serm. (1644.) p. 30.*

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrills the brake.

Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

2. To contrive antecedently; to prevent. [*fore* and
lay.]

That our serious humiliations may *forelay* his too well
deserved judgements. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 45.*

FORELEADER. ** n. s.* [*fore* and *leader*.] One who
leads others by his example.

Would God that we learned not, by the *foreleaders* before
named, to charge and conjure each other unto the pledge!
Gascoigne, Diet for Drunkards, (1576.)

TO FO'RELEND. ** v. a.* [*fore* and *lend*.] To give
beforehand. Not in use.

As if that life to loss they had *fo'rlent*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 6.

TO FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft
any antierour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of new comen guest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FORELOCK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the forelock take.

Spenser.

Hyacinthine locks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Clustering, but not beneath his shoulders broad.

Milton, P. L.

Zeal and duty are not slow,

But on occasion's forelock watchful wait.

Milton, P. R.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it.

Swift.

TO FORELO'OK.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *look.*] To see beforehand.

Then did I forelook,

And saw this day mark'd white in Glotho's book.

B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

FOREMAN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury.

Addison, Spect.

FOREMAST.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *mast.*] The first mast of a ship towards the head.

FOREMAST MAP.* *n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.

Chambers.

FOREME'ANT.* *part.* [*fore* and *mean.*] Intended beforehand.

As being the place by destiny foremeant.

B. Jonson, Masques.

FOREME'NTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the forementimed figure on the pillar.

Addison on Italy.

FOREMOST.† *adj.* [from *fore*. Sax. *forpmyrt.*]

1. First in place.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt.

Sidney.

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistress there.

Dryden.

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness.

Addison, Cato.

2. First in dignity.

These ride foremost in the field,
As they the foremost rank of honour held.

Dryden.

FOREMOSTLY.* *adv.* [from *foremost.*] Among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most foremostly;
He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
And cried out most piteously.

Old Ballad of Jephthah, Percy's Rel. i. ii. 3.

FOREMOTHER.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *mother.*] A female ancestor.

I would have you my daughters, so to look to your feet, when you enter into the house of God, that your devotions through irreverent unseemliness prove not the sacrifice of fools. It was the modesty and humility of some of your fore-mothers not to seat themselves in the church, before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating.

Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 58.

FORENA'MED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones,

As Curius and the forenamed Lentulus.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

FORENOON. *n. s.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn

and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the forenoon they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field.

Sidney.

Cutio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversion.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

FORENO'TICE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some forenotice of it.

Rymer on Tragedy.

FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a forensick term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness.

Locke.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of forensick disputes.

Watts on the Mind.

TO FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks.

Hooker.

FOREORDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *ordination.*] Predetermination.

Whether this foreordination were in St. Jude's intent, or meaning a foreordination from eternity.

Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 171.

FO'REPART. *n. s.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forepart of the day.

Raleigh, Hist.

2. The part antierior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture.

Ray on the Creation.

FOREPA'SSED.† *part. adj.* [*fore* and *pass.*] Passed before a certain time.

Some — with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears,
Did tell the woes of their forepassed years.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

I keep no table

To character my forepassed conflicts.

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights forepast;
Enough it is that all the day is your's.

Spenser, Epithalam.

My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tak' my fears of little vanity,

Having vainly fear'd too little.

Shakespeare.

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forepast sins, and of a new covenant.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

FOREPOSSE'SSED.† *adj.* [*fore* and *possess.*]

1. Holding formerly in possession.

He must give place to such an owner, as that the same was never meant to by the forepossest elders; and must be removed in one day out of the possessions, which his ancestors had continued in many score years.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580) fol. 11.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.

FOR

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered; to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forprepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

So fares it with him, that to the reading of Scripture comes *foreposited* with some opinion. *Hales, Rem. p. 4.*

FOREPROMISED.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *promise*.] Promised beforehand.

Answer was returned, that it was *forepromised* to one of my fellow-chaplains. *Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.*

To FOREPRIZE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *prize*.] To rate beforehand.

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform, as that which no man may attempt; leaving all sorts of man, in the rest, either to be guided by their good discretion, if they be from subjection to others; or else to be ordered by such commandments and laws, as proceed from those superiours under whom they live. *Hooker, v. § 71.*

FORERANK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us; She is our capital demand, compris'd Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

To FOREREACH.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *reach*.] In naval language, to sail better than another ship, to get before it; as, one ship *forereaches* upon another.

To FOREREAD.* *v. n.* [*fore* and *read*.] To signify by tokens.

With fruitfull hope his aged breast he fed Of future good, which his young toward yeares Did largely promise; and to him *forered*, That he in time would sure prove such an one, As should be worthie of his father's throne. *Spenser, Muicopotmon.*

FOREREADING.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *read*.] Previous perusal.

By reason of your *fore-reading* of Suetonius, you shall find yourself, for a good part of the story, furnished beforehand. *Hales, Rem. p. 273.*

FORERECITED, adj. [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount The *forerecited* practices, whereof We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FOREREMEMBERED.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *remember*.] Called to mind, or mentioned, before.

My words concerning S. Gregory, and his times, are these, after the *foreremembered* imputation. *Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 250.*

FORERIGHT.* *adv.* [*fore* and *right*.] Right forward; onward.

Can ye go back? Is there a safety left yet But *foreright*? *Deaun. and Fl. Knight of Malta.*

FORERIGHT.* *adj.* Ready; forward; quick.

A *foreright* gale of liberty. *Masinger, Renegado.*

To FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.] 1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Was set, and twilight from the East came on, *Forerunning* night. *Milton, P. I.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n, she pities me! And pity still *foreruns* approaching love, As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER.* *n. s.* [from *forerun*.]

FOR

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave: and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came, Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame: Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear; Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. An ancestor; a predecessor.

Arthur, the great *forerunner* of thy blood. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

3. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh, Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews *Forerunners* of his purpose. *Milton, P. L.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Already opera prepares the way, The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope, Dunciad.*

FORESAI'D.* *part. adj.* [*fore* and *said*.] Described or spoken of before.

Those *foresaid* lands, So by his father lost. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

FORESAIL.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *sail*.] The sail of the foremost.

To FORESAY.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*. Sax. *forse-secgan*.] To predict; to prophecy; to foretell.

Let ordinance Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

FORESAYING.* *n. s.* [from *foresay*.] A prediction. *Sherwood.*

To FORESEE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*. Sax. *forse-secan*.]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*; The next, could of things present best advise; The third, things past could keep in memory. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Bp. Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake: Their seers behold the tempest from afar, And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden, Zen.*

2. To provide for: with *to*. Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure. *Bacon.*

FORESEER.* *n. s.* [from *foresee*.] One who foresees things.

There are some such very great *foreseers*, that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen. *Ld. Halifax.*

To FORESEIZE.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *seize*.] To grasp beforehand.

Proceed, illustrious, happy chief, proceed; *Foreseize* the garlands for thy brow decreed. *Tate, Abs. and Archipel.*

To FORESHADOW.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *shadow*.] To foreshignify; to typify.

That the great excellency and efficacy of our Saviour's death and passion might appear, it was by manifold types *foreshadowed* and in diverse prophecies foretold. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 17.*

To FORESHAME.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproof upon. *Dr. Johnson* brings an

FOR

example from Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*, where the word is not *foreshaming* but *sore-shaming*.

To FORESHE'W.† *v. a.* [Sax. *poþe-ƿceapian*. Yet our word, in modern times, is written *foreshow*.] To predict; to represent before it comes. See **To FORESHOW**.

The dreams that troubled them did *foreshew* this.
Wisdom, xviii. 17.

Oh, that same drawing in your nether lip there,
Foreshews no goodness, lady. *Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour*.

FORESHE'W.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sign; that by which any thing is foreshown.

With vermeil drops at ev'n his tresses bleed,
Foreshews of future heat. *Fairfax*, *Tass.* xiii. 54.

FORESHE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *foreshew*.] One who predicts a thing.

That they might be thought the effectors of what they were the *foreshewers*. *Spencer*, on *Prodigies*, p. 263.

FO'RESHIP.† *n. s.* [*fore* and *ship*. Sax. *forþ-ƿcip*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*.
Acts, xxvii. 30.

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

FORESHO'RTENING.* *n. s.* [from *foreshorten*.] The act of shortening figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden*, *Dufresnoy*.

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshowed*. *Hooker*.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham*.

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden*.

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshotted*? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker*.

FO'RESIDE.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *side*.] Superficial appearance; outside.

Now when these counterfeiters were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie, —
All gan to jest and gibe full merlie. *Spencer*, *F. Q.* v. iii. 59.

FORESIGHT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below: while thou to *foresight* wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit. *Spencer*, *F. Q.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious. and as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Hayward*.

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers*.

FORESI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney*.

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To be-token beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

FOR

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker*.

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton*, *P. R.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.
Their own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay;
'Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley*, *Davidic*.

FO'RESKIRT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. VIII.*

To FORESLA'CK.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] *Spenser* writes it *forslack* in the *Fairy Queen*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack'd*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser* on *Ireland*.

To FORESLO'W.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.
No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax*.

'Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train;
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden*.

If they be any time *foreslowed* and trashed by either outward or inward restraints. *Hammond*, *Works*, iv. 565.

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon*, *Hen. VII.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Bp. Hall*.

Chronis, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats, and use their nets aright;
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow*?
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan,
That few were such; and now these few are none.

P. Fletcher, *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 12.

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts;
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.* P. III.

To FORESPE'AK.† *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*. Sax. *poþe-ƿæcan*.]

1. To predict; to foresay; to foreshow; to foretell.
My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespoke*, but came to pass. *Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune*.

2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not fit. *Shakspeare*, *Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To bewitch. This is a very ancient sense of the word, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. "For-spoken or charmen." *Ort. Vocab.* "To fore-speak, to bewitch." *Barrret's Alv.*

Urging

That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forespake their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.

Rowley, *Decker*, and *Ford's Witch of Edmonton*.

Or to *forespeak* whole flocks as they did feed.

Drayton, *Epist. from El. Cobham to Duke Humphry*.

FORESPE'AKING.* *n. s.* [from *forespeak*.]

1. A prediction.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeak-*
ing to lie in names. *Camden, Rem.*

2. A prefacc; a forespeech. *Huloet.*

FO'RSPEECH.* *n. s.* [Sax. *forpe-ppæc.*] A prefacc;
something spoken introductory to the main design.
Sherwood.

FORESPE'NT. *adj.*

1. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent.*]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *Spenser, F. Q.*

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,

Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Bestowed before.

We must receive him

According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wasted; tired; spent. [*for* and *spent.*]

After him came spurring hard

A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

FORESPU'RRER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that
rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,

To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord, *Shakspeare.*

FOREST.† *n. s.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.
So far Dr. Johnson. He might have added the
Welsh *fforest*. The many derivations of this word
are also too curious to be overpassed. Menage de-
rives it from the Low Latin *foresta*; a word, which
first occurs in the capitulars of Charlemagne; and
Vossius deduces that from the German *forst*, i. e.
de foris, meaning that forests are out of or beyond
towns: Spelman from *foris* and *restare*, with the
same inference: Others from *foris* and *stare*, mean-
ing a place, says Cotgrave, "whereto the access or
entry is forbidden to others:" Others from *feris*,
i. e. *ferarum statio*, a station for wild beasts. See
Du Cange in V. FORESTA. The last seems the
most probable etymology. In the Black Book of
the Exchequer, *foresta* is *feresta*, with a view, as
it has been supposed, to this derivation.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed
with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven,
because in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but
feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macheth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

That will never be:

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to
remove unto, which commonly are plain champagnes, but gras-
ing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as
in *forests*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Roscommon.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds
and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and
fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren, to rest and abide
in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.
The manner of making *forests* is this: the king
sends out his commission, directed to certain per-
sons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the
place that he has a mind to afforest: which re-
turned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that
none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct,
without licence; after which he appoints ordinances,

laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert
and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter
of record. The properties of a *forest* are these:
a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the
hands of any but the king, who hath power to
grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*;
the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and
venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or
keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, re-
gardless, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property
of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less inci-
dent to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair.

Cowel.

FO'REST.* *adj.* [Ital. *foresto*, *agrestis.*] Sylvan;
rustick.

In a lodge, or forest house.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 118.

FO'RESTAFF.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *staff.*] An instrument
used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly
bodies. See CROSS-STAFF.

FO'RESTAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *forestage*; low Lat. *fore-*
stagium.] An ancient service paid by foresters to
the king; also, the right of foresters.

To FORESTA'LL.† *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Saxon, i. e.
fope, before, and *real*, station. In Domesday
Book *forestal* is an obstructing a person in the
highway, an intercepting or stopping in the road.
A *forestaller*, stopping the articles coming to
market, hence took his disreputable name.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will, *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton, Comus.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold forte

To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

But for my tears,

I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end

Of misery, so thinking to evade

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God

Hath wellsell'd arm'd his vengeful ire, than so

To be *forestall'd.*

I will not *forestall* your judgement of the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to

buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,

Abandon this *forestalled* place at erst,

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with *of*. Not
now in use.

May

This night *forestall* him of the coming day.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Perhaps *forestalling* night prevented them. *Milton, Comus.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *forestall.*] One that an-
ticipates the market; one that purchases before
others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his
master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this
new sort of engrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and
supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon
the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FOR

FORESTBORN. *adj.* [*forest and born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

FORESTED.* *adj.* [*from forest.*] Supplied with trees.
Whereby she [*Newforest*] became first *forested*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

FORESTER.† *n. s.* [*forestier, French; forestarius, low Lat.*]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murderer in?
— Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice. *Shakespeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished. *Evelyn, iii. vii. § 3.*

3. One who understands the nature and the laws of forests.

You are cried up, my lord, to be an excellent horseman, huntsman, *forester*. *Howell, Lett. to Ld. Lindsey, iv. 16.*

The greatest *forester*, they say, that ever was in England, was king Canutus the Dane; and after him, St. Edward; at which time *Liber Rufus*, the Red-Book for Forest-Laws was made. *Ibid.*

4. A forest-tree.

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

FORESWAT. } *adj.* [*of for and wat, from sweat.*]

FORESWART. } Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

TO FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore and taste.*]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milton, P. L.*

FORETASTE. *n. s.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

FORETASTER.* *n. s.* [*from foretaste.*] One that tastes before another. *Sherwood.*

TO FORETEACH.* *v. a.* [*fore and teach.*] To teach before; to inculcate *foretime*. Mr. Upton reads, in the following passage, *fortaught*, making it a verb, with the meaning of misinterpreted, or wrongly and wicked taught; but it is a participle agreeing with *hest* or *commandments*. Spenser himself reads *foretaught*.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred things, and holy *heastes foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 18.

TO FORETELL.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *foretold* [*fore and tell.*]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton, P. L.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven seal'd my word and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

FOR

2. To foretold; to foreshow.

These ill prophetic signs have oft *foretold*.

Dr. Warton, Virgil.

TO FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts, iii. 24.*

FORETELLER. *n. s.* [*from foretell.*] Predicter; foreshower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foresee them.

Boyle on Colours.

FORETELLING.* *n. s.* [*from foretell.*] A declaration of something future.

These predictions are very rare *foretellings*, wont to be lapped in obscure folds. *Feltham, Resolv. i. § 2.*

TO FORETHINK.† *v. a.* [*fore and think.* Sax. *fope-ðincan.*]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom

Forethought by heav'n. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bp. Hall.*

TO FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:

What then is time? Thou cool deliberate villain!

Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHOUGHT.† *n. s.* [*from forethink.* Sax. *fope-ðonc.*]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advice. *Blackstone.*

FORETHOUGHT.* *adj.* Propense.

The second is, where a man is slain upon *forethought* malice, which the law terms murder.

Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

FORETOKEN.† *n. s.* [*Sax. fope-tacn.*] Preventive sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretold* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretold* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden, Rem.*

TO FORETOKEN.† *v. a.* [*from the noun.* Sax. *fope-tacnian.*] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretold* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETOOTH. *n. s.* [*fore and tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORETOP.† *n. s.* [*fore and top.*] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. So far Dr. Johnson, who cites Dryden in proof of this definition. It equally meant, within

F O R

remembrance, the top of men's hair fantastically frizzled or shaped; and was in former days also a male ornament, according to Ben Jonson.

Each after other came in statelie dance,
And nimble capring on the purple wave,
With loftie foretops did the welkin brave.

Mir. for Mag. p. 777.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or foretop.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Fair trees, those comely foretops of the field,
Are cut to maintain head-tires. *Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.*

So may your hats your foretops never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress. *Dryden.*

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FO'WARD. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men.
1 Mac. ix. 11.

To FOREWA'RN.† *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.* Sax. *forþþannan.*]

1. To admonish beforehand.
I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which,
after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell.
St. Luke, xii. 5.

2. To inform previously of any future event.
Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton, P. L.*

Though Phœbus had forewarned him of singing wars, yet the
search of nature was free. *Dryden, Virg. Ded.*

Young Chœrebus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Prima's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryden, Æn.*

To FOREWA'STE.† *v. a.* See **To FORWASTE.**

To FOREWE'ARY.† *v. a.* See **To FORWEARY.**

To FOREWE'ND.* *v. a.* [*fore* and *wend.*] To go before.

And now they be to heaven forewent. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*
FO'REWIND.* *n. s.* [*fore* and *wind.*] A favourable wind; a wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne.
Sandys, Job, p. 25.

To FOREW'ISH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish.*] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewished might in time come to effect. *Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*for* and *worn,* from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT.† *n. s.* [*forfait*, French, *fforfed*, Welsh. The word seems connected with the low Latin *forisfacere*, which, in old glossaries, is interpreted, to offend, to hurt; "*forisfacere*, quasi *foris facere*, i. e. extra rationem." Du Cange in voce.]

F O R

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeit. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton, S. A.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*

2. Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of forfeits; one of our festive sports, not yet forgotten; and observed, especially in the country, about Christmas time.

Some, haply, cards adopt;
Or if to forfeits they the sport confine,
The happy folk, adjacent to the fire,
Their stations take; excepting one alone
(Sometimes the social mistress of the house)
Who sits within the centre of the room,
To cry the pawns. *R. J. Thorne's Christmas, (1795,) v. 289.*

3. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he forfeit it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*
Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*
A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were forfeit once;
And he that might the vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakespeare.*

This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton, R. L.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryden, Virg.*
Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down
His forfeit honour to betray the town. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
How the murderer paid his forfeit breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the flame! *Pope, Odys.*

FO'RFEITABLE.† *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

To the trackless deep they trust
Their forfeitable cargo. *Crowe's Lewesdon Hill.*

FO'RFEITER.* *n. s.* [from *forfeit.*] One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond. Formerly printed, in the following passage, incorrectly, *forfeiture.*

Lovers,
And men in dangerous bonds, pray not alike;
Though forfeiters you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

FO'RFEITURE.† *n. s.* [*forfaiture*, French; from *forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

His father's care,

That for the want of issue, took him home,
(Though with the forfeiture of his own fame,) Will look unto his safety. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,

He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*

FORFEX. † n. s. [Latin.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glittering forfex wide,
To enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

FORGE'VE. The preterite of *forgive*.

FORGE. † n. s. [*forge*, French; probably corrupted from the Latin, *fabrica*, a shop or work-house. The Icel. *fergia*, however, is to compact or put together, and to press; and accordingly, Mr. Callander thinks that the name of a smith's *forge* may be thence derived.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,

In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

In other part stood one who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted.

Milton, P. L.

The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
The Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope, Statius.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To FORGE. † v. a. [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'* of gold,

Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman, Hind.*

These are still but sparks of odium and scorn, which fly from the vulgar anvils and hammers; which commonly both overhear, and overlabour, what they undertake to *forge* or reform. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 162.*

If the substantial subject be well *forged* out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 2.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate, Jew.*

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

His heart's his mouth:

What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shakspeare.*

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or within the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

FORGER. † n. s. [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

Tough holly and smooth birch must altogether burn;
What should the builder serve, supplies the *forger's* turn.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 17.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

FORGERY. n. s. [from *forge*.]

1. The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?

And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,

Sends me a paper to persuade me patience.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forger*y. *Stephens, Sermon.*

A *forger*y, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

[He] ran on embattled armies clad in iron;

And, weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*y

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantan proof.

Milton, S. A.

To FORGE'T. v. a. preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [forgetan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*

Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,

I never in my life did look on him. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,

And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention

Of me must more be heard. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unkindful

of him in thy riches. *Ecclesi. xxxvii. 6.*

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot*

our danger and our duty.

Atterbury.

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*.

Pope.

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*;

yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isaiah, xlix. 5.*

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might dis-

regard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing,

or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do

the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The mass of mean *forgotten* things.

Anon.

FORGETFUL. † adj. [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

But didst thou tell me so?

I am *forgetful*.

Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

If the sleepy drench

Of that *forgetful* lake benumma not still.

Milton, P. L.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,

So long their punishments and penance last,

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god

Compell'd to drink the deep Lethcean flood,

In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares

Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryden, Æn.*

FOR

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. *Heb. xiii. 2.*

The queen is comfortless, and we forgetful

In our long absence.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Have you not love enough to bear with me,

When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,

Makes me forgetful?

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

I, in fact, a real interest have,

Which to my own advantage I would save;

And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend

To serve myself, forgetful of my friend.

Prior.

FORGETFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,

That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,

And steep my senses in forgetfulness!

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;

And brings, descending through the silent air,

A sweet forgetfulness of human care.

Pope, Statius.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with forgetfulness of her duty.

Hooker.

FORGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Good oberrie sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble shapcs, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit.

Shakespeare.

FORGETTER. *† n. s.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.

I think her

A strange forgetter of herself.

Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

2. A careless person.

FORGETTING. ** n. s.* [from *forget*.] Inattention; forgetfulness.

I am not willing to discover the forgettings of reverend men.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

FORGETTINGLY. ** adv.* [from *forgetting*.] Without attention; forgetfully.

I fear I have (forgettingly) transgress'd

Against the dignity of the court.

B. Jonson, For.

FORGIVABLE. ** adj.* [from *forgive*.] That may be pardoned.

Sherwood.

TO FORGIVE. *v. a.* [from *gifan*, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven forgive him too!

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

I do beseech your grace for charity;

If ever any malice in your heart

Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly.

— Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free forgive you,

As I would be forgiven: I forgive all.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Slowly provok'd, she easily forgives.

Prior.

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity.

Is. xxxiii. 24.

If prayers

Could alter high decrees, I to that place

Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,

That on my head all might be visited,

Thy frailty and infirmer sex forgiven,

To me committed, and by me expos'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

St. Mat. xviii. 27.

FORGIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *gifenneþe*, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses.

Dan. ix. 9.

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and forgiveness to them that have sinned against thee.

Prayer of Manas.

FOR

Exchange forgiveness with me noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me.

Shakespeare.

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised forgiveness of sin to every one who repents.

South.

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness forgiveness, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Sprat.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;

And mild forgiveness intercede

To stop the coming blow.

Dryden.

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *n. s.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

TO FORGO.* See **TO FOREGO.**

FORGO'T.

FORGO'TTEN. } part. pass. of *forget*. Not remembered.

This song shall not be forgotten.

Deut. xxxi. 21.

Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all

Of thee could be forgotten, but thy fall.

Denham.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,

Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot.

Prior.

TO FORHA'IL.† [perhaps from the Sax. *for-healban*, to detain.] To draw, or distress; as the contemporary commentator on Spenser defines it. Not now in use.

All this long tale

Nought easeth the care that me doth forhaile.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept. v. 243.

TO FORHE'ND.* See **TO FOREHEND.**

FORINSECAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *forinsecus*, from without.]

Foreign; alien.

Submitting ourselves principally to forinsecal potentates and powers.

Surrender of the Monks of Bettlesden, 30. Hen. 8. Burnet.

TO FORISFAM'LIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *foris* and *familia*.]

To put a son in possession of land in the life-time of a father. A term of the civil law.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father, or, as the civil law would call it, had not been forisfamiliated, in his life-time.

Blackstone.

FORK.† *n. s.* [from *forca*, Saxon; *furca*, Latin; *ffurch*,

Welsh; *fourche*, French. Our eating-forks were introduced late in the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century. Beaumont and Fletcher ridicule a traveller by the title of *fork-carving*.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

They had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters, and for the forks.

1 Sam. xiii. 27.

At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,

And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.

Tusser.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,

With forks and staves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog.

Dryden, Nun's Priest.

The laudable use of forks,

Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy.

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

I dine with forks that have but two prongs.

Swift.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.

— Let it fall rather, though the fork invade

The region of my heart.

Shakespeare, R. Lear.

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three forks, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, turning, and melting.

Addison on Metals.

4. A gibbet. [old Fr. *fourc*; Lat. *furca*.]

FOR

They had run through all punishments, and just *scaped the fork.* *Butler, Rem. ii. 193.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FORKEP. *† adj.* [from *fork.*]

1. Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Roscommon.*

2. Having two or more meanings.

I oft have heard him say, how he admir'd
Men of your large profession, that could speak
To every cause, and things meer contraries,
Till they were hourse again, yet all be law;
That, with most quick agility, could turn,
And re-turn; make knots, and unto them;
Give *forked* counsel. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

FORKEDLY. *† adv.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.
Sherwood.

FORKEDNESS. *† n. s.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts or more.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

FORKHEAD. *n. s.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow.
It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might not where be seen.
Spenser, F. Q.

FORKINESS. ** n. s.* [from *forky.*] A fork-like division.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

FORKTAIL. ** n. s.* A name given by English fishermen to a young salmon, in his fourth year's growth.

FORKY. *† adj.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.
A *forky* staff we dext'rously applied.
Addison, Part of the third Aeneid.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play.
Pope, Messiah.

To FORLAY.* See **To FORELAY.**

To FORLEND.* See **To FORELEND.**

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleopan*, in Dutch *verloren.*] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

That wretched world he gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loth, as thing *forlore.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore.* *Fairfax.*

FORLORN. *† adj.* [*forlopon*, from *forleopan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren.* *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?

FOR

Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorne*? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forloren.* *Kneller, Hist.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Milton, P. L.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this dear wood;
The nodding horror of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forloren* and wandering passenger. *Milton, Comus.*

My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist? *Milton, P. L.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forloren*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryden, Iliad.*

Philomel laments *forloren.* *Fenton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpy'd, and *forloren.* *Pope, Autumn.*

2. Taken away. This sense shews that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost, Dr. Johnson says, citing the authority of Spenser. The older authority of Chaucer presents the verb in the sense of to lose.

Aurelius, that his cost hath all *forlorne*,
Curseth the time that ever he was borne. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

When as night hath us of light *forloren*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

What is become of great Alerates' son?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forloren*, and all his glory done? *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.
He was so *forloren*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FORLO'RN. *† n. s.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken person.

Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forloren.* *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Advise, whether I shall, or ought to be, prevailed upon, by the importunities of my own sex, to give way to the importunities of yours. I assure you I am surrounded with both, though at present a *forloren.* *Taller, No. 210.*

2. **FORLORN Hope.** The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forloren* of wit. *Dryden.*

If death be not more formidable to you than hell, you are fit for a reserve, or *forloren hope*, for the cannon's mouth. *Hammond, Works, iv. 522.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *† n. s.* [*Sax. forloponen.*] Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlorenness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

Our natives without a foreign degeneracy, without an importation, of sin could never have been guilty to such a *forlorenness*, could never have designed such contradictions to religion and nature. *Mannyngham, Disc. p. 154.*

To FORLYE. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lye.*] To lye before.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed their places only signify'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FORM. *† n. s.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French; by metathesis, from the Dorick *μappa*, as some contend; the past part. of the Sax. *fremman*, to make, according to Mr. H. Tooke. The sound of

our word is in most cases with the *o* short; but in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh senses, it is with *o* long, as if it were *foarm*.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
—Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make forms. *Shakspeare.*
It stood still; but I could not discern the form thereof. *Job, iv. 16.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its form. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

'Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those forms. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions on the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no form nor comeliness. *Isaiah, liii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd form a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
They were young heirs sent only for forms from schools,
where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rights.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the form of justice, yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not control. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls
seem things of form, but are things of substance; for at a long
table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business;
but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors'
opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Ess.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or
honourable form used in England, he caused a particular act
to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament
robes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to ob-
serve all decency in their forms. *Clarendon.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of form, or love?

A. Phillips, Distrest Mother.

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men,
throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men
must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the ne-
cessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, with-
out holding any one certain form to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hin-
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der the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and
confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know

Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back
belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person with-
out a back; and a form is a seat for several persons, without a
back. *Watts, Logic.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her
upon the form, and taken following her into the park. *Shakspeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which
have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first
form. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in form thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*
Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her form. *Prior.*

12. Form is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing
modification of the matter of which any thing is
composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar
manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or
stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace ex-
pressly mentioned as their true essential form, and elements as
the matter whereunto that form doth adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had
a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they
did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential form
of the universe. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God form'd man of the dust of the ground. *Gen. ii. 7.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature form'd of earth. *Milton, P. L.*

She form'd the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was form'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to form his hero, to give him piety
or valour for his manners. *Dryden, Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner:
as, he form'd his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus form'd into an
interest, and become the design, not of single persons, but of
corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of this design is the routing of opinions form'd for
promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my forming brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:

FOR

Thus *form'd* for speed he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden, Virg.*

8. To sent. See the eleventh definition of the substantive.

Where the hearth was warm'd with winter's feasting fires,
The melancholy harp is *form'd* in brakes and briars.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

To FORM. * v. n. To take any particular form.
Chiefly, perhaps, a military expression.

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakspeare.*
Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motion and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillington.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristick; regular; proper.

Thou shou'dst come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I will not let him stir,
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

FORMALIST. * n. s. [*formaliste*, French; from *form*.]

1. One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

FOR

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgement, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospects to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a sly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

FORMALITY. n. s. [*formalité*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Ettrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barbac'd perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden, Jew.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville, Scepis.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillington.*

To FORMALIZE. v. a. [*formelizer*, French; from *formal*.] To model; to modify. A word not now in use.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

To FORMALIZE. * v. n. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

Our gallants can *formalize* in other words. *Hales, Rem. p. 84.*

They turn'd their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence. *Hales, Rem. p. 111.*

He *formalized* so long upon this, that Ireland remained still unsupplied. *Clarendon, Hist. Rebell. b. xi.*

There were many particulars in it, which the officers on the king's side, who had no mind to a cessation, *formalized* much upon. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 148.*

FORMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier, on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Bp. South.*

FORMATION. *n. s.* [formation, French; from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus. *Arbutnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dawn doth tear asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley, Serm.*

FORMER.† *n. s.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

No more; I have too much on't,
Too much by you, ye whetters of my follies,
Ye angel-formers of my sins, but devils!

Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and former of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORMER.† *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *formost*, now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place. Dr. Johnson. — This distinction is just, as to present usage. But it was not always so. Spenser uses "*former* feat" for the first adventure of one of his heroes, F. Q. v. x. 15. And again, in the sense of *antérieur* or *fore*, F. Q. vi. vi. 10. "Yet did her face and *former* parts profess a fair young maiden."]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
— A third is like the former. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgement; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past: as, this was the custom in *former* times.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

FORMERLY.† *adv.* [from *former*.]

1. In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

2. At first. Obsolete.

Her fair locks, which *formerly* were bound up in one knot, She now adown did loose. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 67.*

FORMFUL.* *adj.* [form and full.] Ready to create forms; imaginative.

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson, Summer.*

FORMICATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *formicatio*, from *formica*, a pismire.] A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.

One of the most considerable signs of the disorder [spasmus] is a sense of *formication*. *Dr. James, Med. Dict.*

FORMIDABLE.† *adj.* [formidabilis, Latin; formidable, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

Such an accident that afflicts him is an evil, and such an object *formidable*. *Bp. Taylor, Lib. of Proph. §. 13.*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden, Ass. Dedic.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* sight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Dec. of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS.† *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
Countless multitudes

Of *formless* curses, projects unmade-up,
Abuses yet unfashion'd. *Donne, Poems, p. 93.*

The only unamiable, undesirable, *formless*, beautiful reprobat in the mass. *Hammond, Works, iv. 310.*

FORMOSITY.* [old Fr. *formosité*, beauté; Latin, *formositas*.] Beauty; fairness. *Cockeram.*

FORMULA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A prescribed form or order.

There are certain *formulas* of prayer to be used before they make the inspection, which they term a call. *Aubrey, Miscell. p. 129.*

FORMULARY.† *n. s.* [formulaire, French; from *formule*.]

1. A prescribed model; a form usually observed.

In the practice of all law, the *formularies* have been few, and certain; and not varied according to every particular case. *Bacon on a Libel in 1592.*

These poems abound with modern words, and modern *formularies* of expression. *Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 23.*

2. A book containing stated forms.

By way of innovating still further on our established *formulary*, he versified the decalogue. *Warton, Hist. E. Poet. iii. 168.*

FORMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FORMULE. *n. s.* [formule, French; formula, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To FORNIFICATE.† *v. n.* [Fr. *formiquer*, from *formix*, Lat. an arch, or vault; and also a brothel-house; such places being anciently in *formix*. Milton apparently uses the word *fornicated* with a view to this double meaning. See *FORNICATION*.] To commit lewdness.

FOR

The heroical spirit of Luther — chose rather to be an honest husband than a fornicating friar.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 42.

It is a new way to fornicate at a distance. *Brown.*

FORNICATED.* *adj.* [from *fornicate*.] Polluted by fornication.

She gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those fornicated arches. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

FORNICATION.† *n. s.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Lat.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of fornication is at the door.

Shakespeare.

The law ought to be strict against fornications and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy fornications, on every one that passed by. *Ezek. xvi. 15.*

3. Among builders, a kind of arching or vaulting. [*Lat. fornicatio*, from the verb *fornico*.] This word is printed, in some editions of Chambers's Cyclopaedia, *formication*, and is absurdly continued in Dr. Ash's vocabulary.

FORNICATOR. n. s. [*fornicateur*, French; from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A fornicator or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

FORNICATRESS. n. s. [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the fornicatress be remov'd;

Let her have needful but not slavish means.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

TO FORPA'SS.* *v. n.* [*for* and *pass*.] To go by; to pass unnoticed.

Scarce can a bishoprick *forepass* them by,

But that it must be gelt in privacy. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

TO FORP'NE.* *v. a.* [*for* and *pine*.] To waste away.

Through long anguish, and self-murdering thought,

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,

That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 57.

TO-FORRA'Y.* *v. a.* [*fourrager*, Fr. "to forage, prey, foray, ravage, &c." Cotgrave. The same meaning is assigned to the Fr. *fouirier*; low Lat. *forrare*.] To ravage; to spoil a country.

They themselves were evil grooms, they said,

Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture sheep,

But to *forry* the land, or scour the deep.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 40.

They that morn had *forraid* all the land.

Fairfax, Tass. iii. 14.

FORRA'Y.* *v. s.* [from the verb. In the Border History *forry* is similar to *invoad*.] The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country.

In dead of night, when all the thieves did rest,

After a late *forry*, and slept full sound,

Sir Calidore him arm'd.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 42.

TO FORSA'KE.† *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*, [Saxon, *forjacon*; *versacken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,

God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;

FOR

Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:

I know you hate him.

A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield

Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,

Commaned by the gods, and *forc'd* by fate. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;

Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryden, Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,

Forsaken of all sight she left the shore. *Bryden.*

Their purple majesty,

And all those outward shows which we call greatness,

Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsoaken*,

And draw the wond'ring gazer's eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. n. s. [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God.

Song of the Three Children, Apocryph. v. 9.

FORSA'KING.* *n. s.* [from *forsake*.] Dereliction.

Until there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.

Isaiah, vi. 12.

TO FORSA'Y.* *v. a.* [*for* and *say*.]

1. To renounce.

But shepherd must walke another way,

Sike worldly soveinance he must *forsay*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. To forbid.

And sithens shepherds been *forsayd*

From places of delight.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

TO FORSLA'CK.* *v. a.* [*for* and *slack*.] To delay.

See **TO FORESLACK.**

Ne rested he himself —

For dread of danger not to be redrest,

If he for slouth *forslackt* so famous quest.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 3.

TO FORSLO'W.* See **TO FORESLOW.**

FORSOO'TH. adv. [ponjoðe, Sax.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander

Deny your love, so rich within his soul,

And tender me, *forsooth*, affection!

Shakespeare.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison, Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word *yes*, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in Shakespeare to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French *madam*. *Guarillon.*

FOR'STER.* *n. s.* A forester. So used by Chaucer, who also writes the word *faster*. See **FOSTER.**

FOR

An horse he bare, the handrik was of gone:

A *forster* was he sothely as I gesse. *Chaucer, C. T. Prod.*

To FORSTREAK.* See the second and third senses of **To FORESPEAK.**

To FORSPEND.* See the third sense of **To FORESPEND.**

FORSWA'T.* *adj.* [*for* and *swat*, from *sweat*.] Overworn; spent with heat. See **FORESWAT.**

Albe forswonk and forswat I am. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

To FORSWEAR. *v. a. pret. forswore; part. forsworn.* [*forþspærian, forþspopen, Sax.*]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow

Never to wooe her more; but do forswear her,
As one unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.

Shakespeare.

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most monstrously to have.
Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold!

Shakespeare.

Dryden, Juv.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself; to be perjured; to swear falsely.*

To leave my Julia, shall I be forsworn?
To leave fair Silvia, shall I be forsworn?
To wrong my friend, shall I be much forsworn?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury.

Shakespeare.

One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that forsworn, that wrongs both land and laws.

Daniel.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus;
And yet am false, forsworn: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood.

Smith.

To FORSWEAR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law,
— And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false forswearing, and for murder too.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

FORSWEARER. *n. s.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORSWO'NK.* *n. s.* [*for* and *swink*, to labour.] Overlaboured.

Albe forswonk and forswat I am. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

FORSWO'RNNESS.* *n. s.* [*Sax. forþspopenyr*.] The state of being forsworn.

Manwring.

FORT.† *n. s.* [*fort, Fr.*]

1. A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a fort, which they called the *fort de l'or*; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest.

Bacon.

Now to their fort they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend.

Waller.

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.

Denham, Sophy.

My fury does, like jealous forts pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.

Dryden.

2. A strong side, in opposition to *foible*; probably, as Mr. Bagshaw also supposes, adopted from the terms of the fencing-school; *fort* being applied to the strong part of the foil. See **FOIBLE**. We thus say, it is a man's *fort*, meaning that in which he excels. The French use, what comes near it, "*le fort d'une affaire*, the chiefest point in, the hardest part of, a business." *Cotgrave in V. Fort.*

FORTE.* *adv.* [*Italian*.] In music, loudly, with strength and spirit.

FOR

FORTE. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong.

To lock is in the wards of covert bosom,

When it deserves with characters of brass

A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time

And measure of oblivion.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

FORTH.† *adv.* [*forþ, Saxon*; whence *further* and *furthest*. The Saxon word is from the old French *fors*, (modern, *hors*,) as that is from the Latin *foris*. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day forth I lov'd that face divine;

From that day forth I cast in careful mind

To seek her out.

Spenser, F. Q.

It came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work.

Nehem. iv. 16.

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so forth, where they speak in most unchristian manner.

Whitgift.

Mad Pandarus steps forth, with vengeance vow'd

For Bitias' death.

Dryden, Æn.

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come forth.

Shakespeare, Othello.

I have no mind of feasting forth to-night.

Shakespeare.

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?

Will she not forth?

Shakespeare.

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,

Invites them forth to labour in the sun.

Dryden, Virg.

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are forth; they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them.

Spenser.

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,

That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France.

Shakespeare.

5. Out into a publick character; publick view.

You may set forth the same with fairhouses.

Peacham.

But when your troubled country call'd you forth,

Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,

To fierce contention gave a prosperous end.

Waller.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You, cousin,

Whom it concerns to hear this matter forth,

Do with your injuries as seems you best.

Shakespeare.

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far forth we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no further than we are wrought on by his renewing grace.

Hammond.

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bade me say forth; I said I was taught no more.

Memoir in Strype.

9. Away; be gone; go forth.

Artesis, that best knowest

How to draw out, fit to this enterprise,

The prim'st for this proceeding, and the number

To carry such a business; forth, and levy

Our worthiest instruments.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me

From forth the streets of Pomfret.

Shakespeare.

Some forth their cabins peep,

And trembling ask what news, and do hear so

As jealous husbands, what they would not know.

Donne.

FORTH.* *n. s.* [*Su. Goth. fort*, a common way; Welsh, *fford*; Cornish, *fird*; Germ. *furt*.] A way; "a *forthe*, or a cart-way." *Ort. Vocab. 1514.* Not now in use.

FORTHCO'MING.† *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*. Saxon, *forþ-cuman*.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost; not suffered to escape.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be forthcoming.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

But why do they lodge there? —
That they may be safe and *forth-coming*.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

TO FORTH'NK.* *v. a.* [*for* and *think*; Germ. *for-thencan*.] To repent of; "to be sorry for," Prompt. Parvulorum; to unthink.

Of it be not too bolde,
Lest thou *forththink* it when thou art too olde.
Old Interlude of Youth.

Then gan he think, perforce with sword and targe
Her forth to fetch, and Proteus to constraine:
But soon he gan such folly to *forthinke* again.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 14.

FORTH'SSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd.
Pope, Odys.

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seem'd as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind.
Sidney.

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sidney.

Arrived there, they pass'd in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.
Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.
Spenser, F. Q. Dryden.

FORTHRIGHT. *n. s.* A straight path.
Hero's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders.
Shakespeare, Tempest.

FO'RTHWARD.* *adv.* In our old authors this word is used for *forward*.

He *promyseth* to them that goo *forthwarde* and profyte in it
[penaunce] joye.
Bp. Fisher, Ps. 23.

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; strait.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous sights
And dreams, gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate.
Hooker.

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire.
Davies on Ireland.

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandemonium.
Milton, P. L.

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived.
South.

FO'RTHY.* *adv.* [*Sax. forðr*.] Therefore. A common word with Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer. Now obsolete.

Thomalin, have no care *forthy*;
Moele will have a double eye,
Ylike to my flocke and thine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

Faire lady, through foule sorrow ill bedight,
Great pity is to see you thus dismay'd,
And marre the blossom of your beauty bright;
Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 14.

FO'RTIETH. *adv.* [*from forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne.

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE.† *adj.* [*fortifiable*, French.] What may be fortified. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

FORTIFICATION. *n. s.* [*fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Broome, on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgements, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER. *n. s.* [*from fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

TO FORTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunstan he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Eccles. i. 4.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Ralegh.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

TO FO'RTIFY.† *v. n.* To raise strong places. Dr.

Johnson cites the following passage from Milton as an illustration of this definition; but the verb here is active, and means to *strengthen the dark abyss* by the works constructed.

Thou art impow'r'd
To *fortify* thus far, and overlay,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

FO'RTILAGE. *n. s.* [*from fort*.] A little fort; a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win. *Spenser.*

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FOR

FORTIN. *n. s.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege. *Hanmer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, fortins, parapets. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FORTITUDE. *n. s.* [fortitudo, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The better fortitude
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unsung. *Milton, P. L.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's fortitude,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

FORTLET. *n. s.* [from fort.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from fourteen nights, peopepcyne niht, Saxon.] It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven night*. So Tacitus, "*Non dierum numerum ut nos, sed noctium computant.*" The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some fortnights' space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

About a fortnight before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, till about a fortnight before. *Swift.*

FORTRESS. *n. s.* [forteresse, French.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

To FORTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to fortify.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly fortress'd from a world of harm. *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

FORTUITOUS. *adj.* [fortuit, French; fortuitus, Lat.] Our own word was originally fortuit. Chaucer uses it in his translation of Boethius. So late as in 1656 fortuitous was thought, according to Heylin, new and uncouth. Fortuit was not then disused. Sir K. Digby employs that word.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms. *Ray.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,
And things and acts fortuitous arose,

FOR

Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring. *Blackmore.*

FORTUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance; hit.

FORTUITY. *n. s.* [from fortuit, Fr. and Eng.] See the etym. of FORTUITOUS.] Chance; accident.

The only question, which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, How they can be sure, that those deserved judgements were the effect of mere fortuity, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe?

Forbes on Incredulity, p. 79.

FORTUNATE. *adj.* [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so fortunate before. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss. *Dryden.*

FORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and fortunately great. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from fortunate.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. *n. s.* [fortuna, Lat. fortune, Fr.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. The good or ill, that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost
As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
To noble fortunes. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preserv'd your fortunes in that fatal hour. *Dryden, Virg. Past.*

FOR

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit.

Dryden.

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but
small *fortune*.

Swift.

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing.

Prolog. to Orphan.

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their eyes upon her,
and take care to plant themselves in her view.

Spectator.

When miss delights in her spinnet,

A fiddler may a *fortune* get.

Swift.

7. Futurity; future events.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,

To find out mine, look not, alas, on me;

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny.

Cowley, Mistress.

To FORTUNE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *fortunier*, "prosperer,"
Lacombe; Lat. *fortunio*.]

1. To make fortunate. This is a very old English expression; and is still sometimes used in conversation for endowing with a fortune.

Well could he *fortune* the ascendant
Of his images for his patient.

Chaucer's Doctor of Physick, C. T. Prolog.

2. To dispose of fortunately or not.

Right thus to Mars he said his orison:

O stronge god, that hast—

Of armes all the bridel in thine hond,

And them *fortunest* us thee list devise,

Accept of me my pitous sacrifice.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

3. To presage. Not in use.

Fortune *fortun'd* the dying fate of Rome,

Till I her consul sole consol'd her doom.

Dryden, Jun.

To FORTUNE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befall;
to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass;
to light upon.

It *fortun'd*, as fair it then befell,

Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,

Of ancient time there was a springing well,

From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.

Spenser, F. Q.

It *fortun'd* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk
in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning.

Knolles.

I'll tell you as we pass along,

That you will wonder what hath *fortun'd*,

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Here *fortun'd* Curl to slide.

Pope, Dunciad.

• Had he once *fortun'd* upon the least notion of that excellent
manner.

Lockyn, Sculpt. p. 45.

FORTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew

Of the full *fortun'd* Caesar ever shall

Be brook'd with me.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

FORTUNEBOOK. *n. s.* [fortune and book.] A book
consulted to know fortune, or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look

Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;

On whose fair revolutions wait

The obsequious motions of love's fate.

Crashaw.

FORTUNEHUNTER.† *n. s.* [fortune and hunt.] A
man whose employment is to enquire after women
with great portions to enrich himself by marrying
them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortunehunters* and
fortune stealers.

Spectator.

The tranquillity and correspondence of the company begins
to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir Taffety Trippet, a *fortunehunter*, whose follies are too gross to give diversion, and
whose vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a
publick offence.

Tatler, No. 47.

You let loose another species of avarice, that of the *fortunehunter*.
Burke, Speech on the Bill for Rep. of the Marriage Act.

FOR

FORTUNELESS.* *adj.* [fortune and less.]

1. Luckless.

All hard mishaps and *fortuneless* misfare.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 17.

2. Without an estate; without a portion.

To FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass
under the profession of *fortunetelling*.

Shakespeare.

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you.

Shakespeare.

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen,
or by *fortune telling*.

Walton, Angler.

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd

The mystick figures of her hand,

He tipples palmestry, and dices

On all her *fortunetelling* lines.

Clowdland.

FORTUNETELLER. *n. s.* [fortune and tell.] One
who cheats common people by pretending to the
knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-far'd villain,

A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*.

Shakespeare.

A Welshman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die.

Bacon, Apophthegms.

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams
or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any secret things by
lot?

Dyppa, Rules for Devotion.

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a
superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a
fortuneteller.

L'Esrange.

Long ago a *fortuneteller*

Exactly said what now befell her.

Swift.

To FORTUNIZE.* *v. a.* [from fortune.] To regulate the fortune of. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser.

Wisedome is most riches: fooles therefore

They are, which fortunes doe by vows devize;

Sith each unto himself his life may *fortunize*.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 30.

FORTY. *adj.* [peopeptiz, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better,
'tis *forty* to one loses.

L'Esrange.

FORUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers
and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in
matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse,
to complain or defend.

Watts on the Mind.

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,

And near a forum flank'd with marble shines,

Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to store,

Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar.

Pope.

To FORWANDER. *v. n.* [for and wander.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day

They travelled had, when as they far espy'd

A weary wight *forwandering* by the way.

Spenser, F. Q.

FORWANDERED.* *adj.* [for and wander.] Lost; bewildered.

And being thus alone, and all forsake,

Amid the thicke, *forwander'd* in despair,

As one dismay'd.

Mir. for Mag. p. 447.

FORWARD.† *adv.* [pepeapb, Sax. Su. Goth. *for*, before, forward, and M. Goth. *wairts*, towards.
"Vox in omnibus dialect. Celto-Scyth. *conspicua*."
Serenius.] Towards; to a part or place before;
onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow slaked was;
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass. *Spenser, F. Q.*
From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go forward
to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to
the highest things. *Hooker.*
He that is used to go forward, and findeth a stop, falleth off
his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon, Essays.*

FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also
was forward to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too forward. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*
Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the forward youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Bute's form he took, Anchises squire,
Now left to rule Ascanius by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy, too forward for his years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over-modest.

'Tis a per'ous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information
it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too
forward or too slow in making observations on the particular
facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate
principles, considered separately the parts out of which these
propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so
forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anteriour; opposed to posterior.

Let us take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can, effect them. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as forward of her breeding, as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

TO FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or
improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them;
so we may house our own country plants to forward them,
and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whenever I shine,
I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER. *n. s.* [from forward.] He who pro-
motes any thing. *Sherwood.*

FORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly;
hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt,
should not suffer us too forwardly to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FORWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from forward.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely
approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill
men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not
therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a bet-
ter and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were so forwardness, the people in fury, en-
tertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

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He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain
to restrain his forwardness: that his brothers, who were under
the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company,
and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forward-
ness and assurance. *Addison on Italy.*

FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively;
not backwards.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet,
backwards and forwards several times, carrying intelligence to
Drepanum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO FORWASTE. *v. a.* [for and waste.] To deso-
late; to destroy. Not now in use.

That infernal fiend with foul uprose
Forwasted all their land. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forwasted all. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO FORWEARY. *v. a.* [for and weary.] To dispirit
with labour.

By your toil,
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both forwearied be; therefore a while
I rede you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

FORWORD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *forwyrð*, and *forwyrðb.*]

A promise; what was before said or agreed to.
Not now in use.

He that wise was and obedient
To kepe his forward by his free assent. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

FOSS. *n. s.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welsh; *foss* or
fos, Cornish; *fosse*, old French.] A ditch; a
moat.

Let Titius
Command the company that Pontius lost,
And see the fosses deeper. *Beaumont and Fl. Valentinian.*

The sheep-clad sunmits, roughly crown'd
With many a frowning foss and airy mound. *Warton, Ode xxi.*
In the same Cartulary, many boundaries, ways, and fosses,
are specified in the neighbourhood of Wiltton. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 66.*

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSWAY. *n. s.* [*foss* and *way*.] One of the great
Roman roads through England, so called from the
ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, French.]

Our own adjective was formerly, and is now often
written *fossile*.] Which may be dug out of the earth.

Learned men long conceived it a bituminous and *fossile* body.

Sir T. Brown, *Miscell.* p. 10.
The fossil shells are many of them of the same kinds with
those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the
rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adja-
cent seas. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from
each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that
of the sea, when pure. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

It is of a middle nature, between fossil and animal, being
produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable
salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FO'SSIL. *n. s.* In this globe are many other bodies,
which, because we discover them by digging into
the bowels of the earth, are called by one common
name *fossils*; under which are comprehended me-
tals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word fossil, used as a denomination of one of three
general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies
formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and

F O S

sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.

Hill, Mat. Med.

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest fossils.

Pemberton.

FOSSILIST.* *n. s.* [from *fossil*.] One who studies the nature of fossils; one who collects fossils.

If I may be allowed to assume the liberty, in which fossilists are often indulged.

Phil. Transact. vol. 50. P. ii. (1759.) p. 526.

It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as Mr. Jones the fossilist informed me, uncommonly valuable.

Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

TO FOSTER.† *v. a.* [portman, Saxon; *fostra*, Iceland. probably from the Gr. *βόσκα*, to feed.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd

With that dear blood, which it hath fostered.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

That base wretch,

Bred but on alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,

With scraps o' th' court.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children. *Tit. Andronicus.*

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies on Ireland.

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation

Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation.

Cleaveland.

The son of Mulciber,

Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains,

A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.

Dryden, Æn.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father.

Sidney.

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye fostering breezes, blow;

Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.

Thomson.

TO FOSTER.* *v. n.* To be nursed together; to be trained up together.

Other great houses there be of the English in Ireland, which through licentious conversing with the Irish, or marrying, or fostering with them, have degenerated.

Spenser on Ireland.

FOSTER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. "*foster*, a park-keeper."

Kelham. So Barret gives our own word; "*foster*, a keeper of a forest." Alv. 1580. Used also by

Chaucer and the romance-writers.] A forster; an inhabitant of the forest. See also **FOSTERSHIP**.

Lo! where a grisly foster forth did rush.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 17.

* A foster in the wood he met.

Bevis of Hampton.

FOSTERAGE. *n. s.* [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and fosterage of this child.

Raleigh, History.

FOSTERBROTHER.† *n. s.* [porten broðer, Saxon.]

One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,

Which are my foster-brothers.

Beaumont, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

FOSTERCHILD. *n. s.* [porten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their foster-fathers.

Davies on Ireland.

The goddess thus beguil'd,

With pleasant stories, her false fosterchild.

Addison, Ovid.

FOSTERDAM. *n. s.* [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf were laid the martial twins:

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;

The fosterdam loll'd out her fawning tongue.

Dryden, Æn.

F O T

FOSTEREARTH. *n. s.* [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain, the nursing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with foster-earth;

But when the alien compost is exhaust,

Its native poverty again prevails!

Philips.

FOSTERER.† *n. s.* [from *foster*.]

1. A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Davies on Ireland.

2. An encourager; a forwarder.

The fosterer of shooting is labour.

Ascham, Taxophilus.

The fosterers and cherishers of truth.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 10.

I have neither followers, nor fosterers.

Swift, Lett. to Lady B. G.

FOSTERFATHER. *n. s.* [portepapen, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their fosterfathers, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred.

Davies on Ireland.

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or fosterfather to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Tyrreus, the fosterfather of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

Dryden, Æn.

FOSTERING.* *n. s.* [Sax. portung.] Nourishment.

My spirit hath his fostering in the Bible.

Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

FOSTERLING.* *n. s.* [Sax. porteppling.] A foster-child; a nurse-child.

I'll none o' your light-heart fosterlings, no inmates.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

FOSTERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *foster*.] Food; nourishment. Not now in use.

Cockeram.

FOSTERMOTHER.† *n. s.* [portepmober, Sax.] A nurse.

That child, that receiveth nutriment from his fostermother, will go near to sympathize with her in condition.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634.) p. 127.

FOSTERNURSE. *n. s.* [foster and nurse. This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our fosternurse of nature is repose,

The which he lacks.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

FOSTERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *foster*, a forester. See **FOSTER**.] The office of a forester; which is the old word for forestership.

Adam — held, by the charter of Hugh earl of Chester, in the name of a fostership, MS. Harl. 1505, a blunder, I presume, for forestership.*

Churton, Life of Sir R. Sutton, p. 406. n.

FOSTERSON. *n. s.* [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;

O of celestial seed! O fosterson of Jove!

Dryden, Virg.

FOSTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *foster*.] A nurse.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,

Come forth, your fostress bids; who from your birth

Hath bred you to this hour.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

FO'THER.* *n. s.* [Sax. foðer, as *ixtiza foðpa*, sixty loads; German, *fuder*, a cart-load, *fuhren*, to carry.] A load; a large quantity. *Fudder* is so used in the north of England. A *fother* of lead is

still a term for a certain weight, about as much as a cart would carry.

With him there was a plowman, was his brother,
That had ylaid of dong ful many a *föther*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

FOUGADE. *n. s.* [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

Though unknown to me, they *sare fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born. *Dryden.*

FOUGHTEN.† [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Milton. But it was common. Bishop Lowth objected to this participle, as not agreeable to the analogy of derivation, which obtains in irregular verbs in *ght*. It is the Teut. *vechten*.] Contested; disputed by arms.

As in this glorious and well-foughten field.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.

In seven brave foughten fields.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

The sad sports we riot in,

Are tales of foughten fields, of martial scars,
And things done long ago. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

On the foughten field

Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires.

Milton, P. L.

FOUL.† *adj.* [Su. Goth. *ful*; M. Goth. *fuls*; Fr. Theotisc. *ful*; Sax. *ful*. See **TO FILE** and **FILTH**.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping.

Job, xvi. 16.

It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,

And it grows *fouler*.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

He that can travel in deep and foul ways, ought not to say
that he cannot walk in *fair*.

Tillotson.

The stream is *foul* with stains

Of rushing torrents and descending rains.

Addison.

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,

And in the witness of his proper ear,

To call him villain.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Kill thy physician, and the fec bestow

Upon the *foul* disease.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Intemperance and sensuality debase men's minds, clog their
spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless and unactive.

Tillotson.

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit.

St. Mark, ix. 25.

He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,

Two filthy blots in noble gentery.

Spenser, Hubb. Tule.

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well
as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined.

Hale.

Satire has always shone among the rest,

And is the boldest way, if not the best.

To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,

To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,

But blessedly help'd hither.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

5. Hatred; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,

Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain.

Spenser, F. Q.

Hast thou forgot

The *foul* witch Syocess, who with age and envy

Was grown into a hoop!

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Dacon.*
All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

6. Disgrateful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,

That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat

Hath lost us heav'n.

Milton, P. L.

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?

Milton, P. L.

Reason half extinct,

Or impotent, or else approving, sees

The *foul* disorder.

Thomson, Spring.

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking.

Felton on the Classics.

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,

How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,

And with what danger near the heart of it.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

9. Not bright; not serene.

It will be *foul* weather to-day; for the sky is red and louring.

St. Matt. xvi. 3.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?

One minded like the weather, most inquisitely.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,

The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,

Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:

As ships, though never so obsequious, fall

Foul in a tempest on their admiral.

Waller.

In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other.

Clarendon.

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws.

South.

11. [Among scamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

12. [Among seamen.] Unfavourable; contrary to the course of the ship; as, a *foul* wind.

13. [Among seamen.] Dangerous; as, the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay, i. e. abounding with shallows, or rocky, or in any respect dangerous.

TO FOUL. *v. a.* [Fylan, Saxon.] To daub; to blemish; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens.

Evelyn.

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,

To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters.

Swift.

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week.

Swift, Direct. to Servants.

TO FOULDER.* *v. n.* [Fr. *fouldroyer*, "to cast or dart thunderbolts; hence also to bear down with great violence all that comes in the way." Cotgrave. Mr. Church, a commentator on Spenser, is for substituting *smouldring* in the example, and for dismissing *fouldring* as an useless repetition, because *thunder* occurs just before it. This is not to be admitted. The poet's *fouldering* heat is burning heat.] To emit great heat.

Loud thunder with amazement great

Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 20.

FOULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,

Attend the sequel of your imposition,

FOU

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

FO'ULFEEDING.* *adj.* [*foul* and *feeding*.] Gross; of coarse food.

There is an appetitus caninus, that passing by wholesome viands, falls upon unmeet and *foul-feeding* morsels.

Rp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [*from foul*.]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth

Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;

I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'st most *foully* for't. *Shakspeare.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbutnot.*

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,

Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. s.* [*from foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,

No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakspeare.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatred; atrociousness.

Consul, you are too mild:

The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *B. Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The fury laid aside

Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

FO'ULSPOKEN.* *adj.* [*foul* and *spoken*.] Contumelious; slanderous.

Foulspeken coward, that thunder'st with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dost perform!

Titus Andronicus.

FO'UMART.* *n. s.* [*ful*, Su. Goth. and old Fr. *foul*, stinking, and *mart*, a kind of weasel; *martes*, Lat.]

A polecat. See FITCHAT.

Foxes and *foumarts*, with all other vermine.

Ascham, Toxophilus.

FOU

FOUND. The *præterite* and *participle passive* of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Is. lxxv. 1.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,

The whole is mortal if a part's unsound. *Young.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Math. vii.*

He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Ps. xxiv. 2.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,

Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,

Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,

And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay

In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*

Their government, and their great senate choose,

Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.

Milton, P. L.

He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.

— Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.]

To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude

With wonderous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.

Milton, P. L.

FOUNDATIO. *n. s.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which ministrereth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,

To bring the roof to the *foundation*,

To bury all. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O Jove, I think,

Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,

Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I draw a line along the shore;

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,

Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest. *Tickell.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDATIONSLESS. * *adj.* [*foundation* and *less*.] Without foundation.

A flattering, fallacious, *foundationless*, because unconditionate, hope; which the bigger it swells, the more dangerous it proves. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 506.

FOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *found*.]

1. A buider; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was *Procneste's* founder wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of *Mulciber*. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable
founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules. *Roscommon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden, Æn.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not
confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son
had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver. *Grew, Museum.*

To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus's steeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I have *founder'd* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman *fond* of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *founder'd* into the bargain. *Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To FOUNDER.† *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh, Ess.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To trip; to fall. Applied to a horse.

His horse for fear began to turn
And lepe aside, and *foundrid* as he lepe. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

It chaunst sir Satyreus his steed at last,
Whether through *foundring*, or through sodein feare,
To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FOUNDEROUS. * *adj.* [*fondre*, Fr. "detruire, ruiner,"

Borel. Cotgrave renders *fondriere* "a bog or quagmire."] This word occurs in our acts of parliament concerning the high-ways. Whoever indicts or presents a road, swears that it is *founderous*, or in a *founderous* state. This implies failing, not equal to use, ruinous.

I have travelled through the negotiation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace*, l. iii.

FOUNDERY. *n. s.* [*fonderie*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.

FOUNDLING. *n. s.* [from *found* of *find*.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and sorrow. *Sidney.*

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryden, Juv.*

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had sought his suff'rings to redress;
She prays the gods to take this *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art. *Gay, Trivia.*

FOUNDERESS.† *n. s.* [from *founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins any thing. Mr. Mason is ridiculously angry with Dr. Johnson for shortening *founderess* in the example of the next definition from Spenser, and also contends that *foundress*, in the example from Dryden, is only a poetical contraction. He has offered no other example either of *founderess* or *foundress*. The word *foundress* is common in both senses.

Forgetfull of himselfe, his birth, his country, friends, and all,
And only minding (whom he mist) the *foundress* of his fall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Pride—became the first precedent of God's lessening his family, and the *foundress* of hell. *Osborne, Advice to a Son*, p. 28.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charissa was their chiefest *founderess*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*

The great *foundress* of the Pictists, Madame de Bourignon. *Tatler*, No. 226.

Against the north wall of the north cross is erected a stone monument for Sir John Trussell, and Maud his wife, who were the founder and *foundress* of this church. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 489.

FOUNT.† } *n. s.* [*fons*, Lat.; *fontaine*, French; *fontana*, low Lat. *fountainou*, anc. Prov.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink. *Milton, P. R.*

2. A small bason of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with
marble, than when it swells over the green turf. *Bp. Taylor.*
Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that
sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water,
without fish, or slime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep
the tenour of their *fountains*: your compassion is general, and
has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.

Common Prayer.

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general
figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of
trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and
fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad
manners to all England. *Sprat, Serm.*

6. [In printing.] A set or quantity of characters or
letters. See **FONT**.

FO'UNTAINHEAD.* *n. s.* [*fountain* and *head*.] Ori-
ginal; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,
Rain's *fountain-head*, the magazine of hail.

Young, Night. Th. 9.

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain*.] Having no
fountain; wanting a spring.

So large

The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry. *Milton, P. R.*

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scap'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman, Iliads.*

78 FOUPE.† *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetu-
osity. A word out of use, Dr. Johnson says. He
would not have said, that it ever was in use, if he
had consulted the editions of the book, from which
he cites the example. The first edition of Camden's
Remains in 1605 reads *soupe*. A very incorrect
edition of 1637 reads *foupe*, but it is corrected in
the improved one of 1674. See **TQ SOUP**. Dr.
Ash gravely admits *foupe* into his vocabulary.
The following is the passage, in which the mistaken
word occurs, as given by Dr. Johnson, but now
with more than one correction. To *soup* is to
draw, to breathe out.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as [sweetly,
smoothly, and moderately, as any of the northern nations, who
[are noted to] *foupe* [*soupe*] their words out of the throat
with fat and full spirits. *Camden, Rem. on Languages.*

FOUR.† *adj.* [*peper*, Sax. *fiduor*, Goth. *quatuor*,
Lat.] Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four*;
Myself the fifth. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FOURBE. *n. s.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow.
Not now in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false imposter, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.
2 Sam. xii. 6.

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot*.] Quadruped;
having four feet.

Augur Astylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain. *Dryden.*

FO'URRIER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fouquier*, Cotgrave.] An har-
binger.

The duke of Buckingham's revolt was the preparative and
fouquier of the rest. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 24.*

FOURSCORE. *adj.* [*four* and *score*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the
greater part of their men. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Chiois were first a free people, being a common-
wealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years,
obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants.

Clarendon.

2. It is used elliptically for *fourscore* years in number-
ing the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at *fourscore* it is too late a week.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions,
till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in
Spain were so till *fourscore*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE.* *adj.* [*four* and *square*.] Quadrangular;
having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four-*
square, of great height and beauty; and on each square cer-
tain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh, Hist.*

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [peopeptyn, Saxon.] Four and ten;
twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer als.

Shakespeare,

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of
fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the
twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth*
day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the
first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy bags!

Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

Shakespeare.

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth
place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost,
and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheeled*.] Running
upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope, Odys.*

FO'UTRA. *n. s.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff;
a word of contempt. Not used.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

FO'UTRE.* *adj.* [Fr. *foutu*, "a scoundrel, a fellow of
small account." Cotgrave.] Despicable; collo-

quially used, in contempt; as, he is a *foury* fellow. It is used by Scottish writers.

FOWL. † *n. s.* [*jugel*, *fahl*, Saxon; *fugl*, Icel. and Su. Goth. from *flyga*, to fly, whence the Sax. *flugan*, and the German *flugel*, wing; *voghel*, Teut. *vogel*, Germ.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl*.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their male subjects, and at their controuls. *Shakespeare.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter season. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson, Spring.*

To FOWL. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl*, have only a qualified property in these animals. *Blackstone.*

FO'WLER. *n. s.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth; ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

With slaughter'ring guns th' unwear'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*

FO'WLING.* *n. s.* [from *fowl*.] The act of catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; the employment of shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. s.* [*fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for the shooting of birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*. *Mortimer.*

FOX. † *n. s.* [*fox*, Saxon; *vos*, *vosch*, Dutch; *fox*, Su. Goth. *foxa*, to deceive; Icel. the same, and *fox*, false. Hence, perhaps, the name of the animal.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holds of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

O how the old *fox* stunk, I warrant thee,
When the rank fit was on him. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

3. Formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou diest on point of *fox*!

He's hurt too, he cannot go far, I made my father's old *fox*
fly about his ears. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

The whinard of the house of Shrewsbury is not like it, nor the twohanded *fox* of John Falstaff, which hewed in under fourteen out of seven principal assailants!

Gayton on D. Quix. p. 87.

To FOX.* *v. s.* [Su. Goth. *foxa*, to deceive.] To stupefy; to make drunk.

The Dutch—by reason of their custom of immoderate bibbing, and so often being *foxed*, were by the best nations of Europe pointed at as gazing *foxes*. *Transl. of Boccaccio, (1626), p. 51.*

The drunkard that should offer to justify his beastliness by affirming, that he never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine.

Boyle against Cust. Swearing, p. 34.

FO'XCASE. *n. s.* [*fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *n. s.* [*fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate. *Pope.*

FO'XERY.* *n. s.* [from *fox*.] Behaviour like that of a fox. An old forgotten word, but full as good as *foxship* given by Dr. Johnson.

And wrie [hide] me in my *foxerie*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 6795.*

FO'XEVL. *n. s.* [*fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. s.* [*vulpecula piscis*.] A fish.

FO'XGLOVE. † *n. s.* [*digitalis*. Sax. *foxer-glofa*.] A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHOUND.* *n. s.* [*fox* and *hound*.] A hound for chasing foxes.

Who lavishes his wealth,
On racer, *fox-hound*, hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

FO'XHUNTER. *n. s.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate. *Spectator.*

FO'XISH.* *adj.* [from *fox*.] Cunning; artful, like a fox.

Foxy [means] *foxish* manners. *Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Ch.*

FO'XLIKE.* *adj.* [*fox* and *like*.] Resembling the cunning of a fox.

There is such *foxlike* craft, and such methods of deceit. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

FO'XLY.* *adj.* [from *fox*.] Having the qualities of a fox.

Their wolfish hearts, their traiterous *foxly* brain,
Or prove them base, of rascal race engendered,
Or from hault *foxage* bastard-like degenerated. *Mir. for Mag. p. 407.*

FO'XSHIP. *n. s.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Had't thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

FO'XTAIL. *n. s.* [*alopecurus*.] A plant.

FO'XTRAP. *n. s.* [*fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *fox-trap*. *Taiter.*

FO'XY.* *adj.* [from *fox*.]

1. Belonging to a fox. *Huloet.*

2. Wily as a fox. *Huloet.*

Deadly hatred and malice, *foxy* wiliness, wolfish ravaging and devouring. *Abp. Cranmer on the Sacrament, fol. 110.*

FOY. *n. s.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FOY.* *n. s.* [probably from the Teut. *foey*, an agreement, a compact.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. In Kent, according to Grose, a treat to friends "either at going abroad or coming home."

F R A

He is a passionate lover of morning draughts, which he generally continues till dinner-time; a rigid exactor of negroes, and collector general of joys and bibberies (beverage.)

England's Jests, Character of a Bad Husband, (1687.)

FO'YSON.† See FOISON.

To FRACT. v. a. [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit.

Shakespeare, Timon.

FRACTION. n. s. [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin.

Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed. *Shakespeare.*
Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*.

Arbutnot on Coins.

FRACTIONAL. adj. [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

FRACTIOUS.* adj. [perhaps from *fractus*, Lat.] Cross; peevish; fretful: as, a *fractious* child.

FRACTURE. n. s. [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong.

Herbert.

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected.

Sharp, Surgery.

To FRACTURE.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break a bone.

The leg was dress'd, and the *fractured* bones united together.

Wiscum, Surgery.

2. To break any thing.

Behold his chair, whose *fractur'd* seat infirm
An aged cushion hides.

Shenstone, Economy, P. iii.

FRAGILE. adj. [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage.

Shakespeare, Timon.

The stalk of jay is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,

'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.

Denham.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*.

Glanville.

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

F R A

Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou wast.

P. R.

FRAGILITY.† n. s. [*fragilitas*, French.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*,
decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance
of war, the violence of fortune.

Kneller, Hist.

3. Frailty; instability to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of
fragility.

Wotton.

FRA'GMENT: n. s. [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.

Dryden.

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the *Davidis*, has shewn us this way to improvement.

Watts on the Mind.

If a thin or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread of *fragment* should not keep its colour.

Newton, Opticks.

Some on painted wood

Transfix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food. *Pope, Odys.*

FRA'GMENTARY. adj. [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.

Donne.

FRAGOR.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first of the examples from Sandys; in whose writings alone I find it in this sense, and who was certainly fond of the word. Sir T. Herbert uses it in a very different sense, that of fragrance.

To earth's extent his winged lightning flies,
Pursued by hideous *fragors*; though before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Sandys, Job, p. 54.

The clouds in storms of rain descend;

The air Thy hideous *fragors* rend.

Sandys, Ps. 77.

Arms clashing, trumpets, from the rising sun

Horrible *fragors*, heard by all.

Sandys, Christ's Pass. Notes, p. 111.

2. A sweet smell; a strong smell. A word not justifiable in this sense.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 165.

[The music] by its *fragor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 363.

FRA'GRANCE. } n. s. [*fragrantia*, Latin.] Sweetness
FRA'GRANCY. } of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Ev'n separate he spies,

Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood

Half spy'd.

Milton, P. L.

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.

Johnson, Spect.

Nor doth he seem'd Narcissus to the eye,

Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*.

Garth.

Such was the wine, to quench whose fervent heat

Scarce twenty measures from the living stream

To cool one cup suffic'd, the goblet crown'd

Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around.

Pope, Odys.

FRA'GRANT.† adj. [*fragrant*, Fr. *fragrans*, Lat.]

Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth

After soft showers; and sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild.

Milton, P. L.

The young willow's place
Upon her bank the various growth:
The dew is less blooming than her face;
Their scent less fragrant than her breath.
Frail.
FRAGRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet
scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell fragrantly,
you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FRAIL. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *fraile*, a basket, Ketham.]

1. A basket made of rushes.

A *frail* of figs. *Barret's Alu. 1580.*

What would you now give for her? some five *frail*

Of rotten figs, good godson?

Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart.

Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *fraile*, i. e. *fragile*, brittle; from *fragilis*, Lat. Cotgrave and Roquefort.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,

As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words.

Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

FRAILNESS. *† n. s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

Such is the *frailness* of our nature.

Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 54.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRAILTY. *† n. s.* [from *frail*; Norm. French, *freatité*. Ketham.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*

Nor shouldst thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton, S. A.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

That Christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAISCHÉUR. *n. s.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by Dryden.

Hither in summer evenings you repair,

To taste the *fraichéur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. *† n. s.* [French.]

1. A pancake with bacon in it. See *FROISE*.

2. Fraises are pointed stakes in fortification.

TO FRAME. *† v. a.* [Sax. *framman*, to frame; Goth. *framna*, to produce.]

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;

The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,

The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To fit one to another?

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbot.*

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,

Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As wine mingled with water is pleasant, and delighteth the taste; even so speech, finely *framed*, delighteth the ears of them that read the story. *Macc. xv. 39.*

Fight valiantly to-day;

And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by study of precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,

Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*

Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I have been a truant to the law;

I never yet could *frame* my will to it,

And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,

And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies.

And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope, Odyssey.*

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,

I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

TO FRAME. ** v. n.* To contrive.

Then said they, to him, Say now Shibboleth; and he said Shibboleth; for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. *Judges, xii. 6.*

FRAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!

Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton, P. L.*

Divine Cecilia came,

Investress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,

Which hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came.

The labour of a god; and all along,

Tough iron plates were clench'd, to make it strong. *Dryden.*

F R A

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Newton.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden, Jew.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock, Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*, And never going right. *Shakespeare.*

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*; In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard, Whose spirits toil in *frames* of villanies. *Shakespeare.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast, Whelp'd without form, until the dam Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. s.* [from *frame*; *framman*, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those medals. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FRA'MEWORK. ** n. s.* [from *frame* and *work*.] Work done in a frame.

Doubtless a staunch and solid piece of *framework*. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

FRA'MING. ** n. s.* [from *frame*.] A joining together; as the *framing* of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.

FRA'MPOLD. *† adj.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not its original. Dr. Johnson.—It is written also *frampul*, or *frampel*, *frampared*, and *framfold*; for they all are evidently the same word. Ray thinks that, like *forward*, it comes from the Sax. *fram*, our *from*.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakespeare.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.*

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*? *Beaumont and Fl. Wit. at Sev. Weapons.*

I pray thee, grow not *frampull* now. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Like faithless wife, that by her *frampared* guise, Peevish demeanour, sullen and disdain;

Doth inly deep the spright melancholize

Of her aggrieved husband. *Moré, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 40.*

As if a child should govern the house, because he will be

frampold, and disquieted, otherwise!

Thorndike on Forbearance, &c. (1670), p. 83.

FRA'NCHISE. *n. s.* [franchise, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other franchises, and erected corporate towns among them. *Dodder on Ireland.*

The gracious charter the same franchises yields

To all the wildernesses of woods and fields. *Dryden.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

F R A

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be troubled with the payment of their own franchises. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour

In seeking to augment it; but still keep

My bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

2. To possess a right or privilege.

To speak we *franchis'd* are,

Because we serv'd for peace. *Mr. for Mag. p. 477.*

FRA'NCHISEMENT. ** n. s.* [from *franchise*.] Release; freedom.

To work Irena's *franchisement*,

And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment. *Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 36.*

FRANCI'SCAN. ** n. s.* [from *Francis*, the founder of the order.] A monk of the order of St. Francis.

Many reformations have been from time to time of the *Franciscans*. *Weever, Fun. Mon.*

Dante places, in his Inferno, the Conte de Monte feltro, notwithstanding his having taken the habit of a *Franciscan*.

Bowle, Note on Milton.

FRANCI'SCAN. ** adj.* Relating to persons of the order of St. Francis.

I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the *Franciscan* and Dominican licensers thought!

Milton, Areopagitica.

FRA'NGIBLE. *† adj.* [frangible, Fr. from *frango*, Lat.]

Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *† n. s.* [Of this word I know not the derivation. Dr. Johnson.—It is not peculiar to Spenser, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites, but is used with the same epithet by Heywood. It may be merely a cant expression; or perhaps may be referred to the Goth. *frijon*, Sax. *fræon*, to love, whence our *friend*.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy, Fit mate for such a mincing minion, Who in her looseness took exceeding joy; Might not be found a franker *franion*, Of her lewd parts to make companion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion. *Heywood, Edw. IV. (1600), sign. c. 5.*

FRANK. *† adj.* [franc, Fr.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprat, Serm.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

I shall have reason

To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,

With franker spirit. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift, And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

We will that all the Jews, that either before or since have been taken and led away,—shall be sent *frank* and free. *Dennie, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 25.*

4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. Fatted; in good condition. [from *franc*, old Fr.

a place to feed hogs in.] This seems to be the primary sense.

together, they were once again, and they took up
together, they were once again, and they took up

FRANK. *n. s.* [from *frank*, a *frank* or *sty*.] *See the last sense of the adjective, frank.*

1. A place to feed hogs; a *sty*.
Where sups he? Dost he bid bear feed in the old *sty*?
He feeds like a boar in a *sty*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.
You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to
Lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.
To **FRANK.** *n. s.*

1. To shut up in a *frank* or *sty*. *Hanmer.*
In the *sty* of this most bloody bear,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakespeare.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram.
Junius, and Ainsworth.
The husbandmen and farmers never *frank* them [hogs]
above three or four months.

Holingshead, Descript. of Brit. B. 3. p. 1096.
Our desire is rather to *frank* up ourselves with that which
we should abhor. *Abp. Sande, Sermon, fol. 155. b.*

3. To exempt letters from postage.
My lord Ossory writes to you to-morrow; and you see I
send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him. *Swift.*
Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOIGNE. *n. s.* The same which we in
Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free alms in Eng-
lish; whence that tenure is commonly known among
our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in
frank almone, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according
to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

Ayliffe, Parergon.
FRANKCHASSE. *n. s.* [from *frank* and *chase*.] A free
chase; the liberty of free chase.

A forest is of so princely a tenure, that, according to our
laws, none but the king can have a forest; if he chance to pass
one over to a subject, 'tis no more forest, but *frank-chase*.

Howell, Lett. iv. 16.
FRA'NKINCENSE. *n. s.* [from *frank* and *incense*; so called
perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces
or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong
smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid,
and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The
earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was
used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it
continues to be in many parts. We are still
uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is
brought, and as to the tree which produces it.

Hill.
Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Isod.*
I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India.

Brewerwood on Languages.
Black ebony only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabean bough.

Dryden, Virg.
Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfume'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRANKISH. *n. s.* [from the *Franks*] Relating to
the *Franks*.

Farinond after his coming out of Germany with his *Franks*
or *French* people anciently of that country, and entering into
Gallia, took he and his people unto their own *Frankish* or
French tongue, to wit, a kind of *Teutonic*, which, after the
speakers thereof, had gotten this other name.

Versteegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

FRANKLIN. *n. s.* [from *frank*.] A *gentleman*; a
gentleman of land. It signifies originally a little gen-
tleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentle-
man servant. Not in use. So far Dr. Johnson.
But his definition is not correct, and the word is
also common, though he cites only Spenser. A
franklin is a freeholder of considerable property;
and the name has given rise to that of many families
in England.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,
Where them they meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Spenser, F. Q.*
A *franklin*: his outside is an ancient yeoman of England;
though his inside may give arms, (with the best gentleman,) and
never see the herald. *Overbury, Character, sign. O. 6.*

There are many now grown into families, now called *Frank-
lin*; who are men in the county of Middlesex, and other parts,
magnis ditati possessionibus.

Waterhouse, Comment on Fortescue, p. 388.
There's a *franklin* in the wild of Kent, hath brought three
hundred marks with him in gold.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.
She can start our *franklins'* daughters,
In their sleep, with shrieks and laughter. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them
both. *St. Luke, vii. 42.*
By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to
spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than
cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs.
Spectator.

2. Without constraint.
The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses;
and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves,
amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse.
Clarendon.

3. Without reserve.
He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which were
contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. s.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.
When the comde duke had some eclarcissement with the
duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere
affection, the other received his protestations with all con-
tempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that
he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated
her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural
temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing
disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made
him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he
intended to do afterwards. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bountyousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.
He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word
by word, what Alexander had told him touching the strange
story. *Shakespeare.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness
and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity.

FRANKPLEGE. *n. s.* [from *frank* and *plege*.] A *pledge*,
i. e. *liber pleige*, i. e. *fidei iussor*. A *pledge* or
surety for a man. For the ancient custom of
England, for the preservation of the public peace,

free, that every freeman, male, at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decennae*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. Cowel.

FRANKS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Franci*.]

1. People of Franconia in Germany; and the ancient French.

Part of these Sicambers, saith Sebastian Munster, leaving their habitation, where the Rhine entereth into the sea, went up higher, and inhabited about the river of Main, and called themselves *Franks*. And from these *Franks* the French or Frenchmen are descended; who seem to have been so called, for having chosen, in some sort, to live in more freedom and liberty than some other of the Germans did.

Versteegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 1.

2. An appellation given, by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe.

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*, *phreneticus*, Lat. *phreneticus*, Gr. See FRENETICK.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;

Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,

Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the frantick error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their frantick passion grows,

That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*

She tears her hair, and, frantick in her griefs,

Calls out on Lucia. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover frantick,

Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'NTICKLY.† *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

What wise men do thinke of them that so frantickly on their ale-benches do prattle, it is easy to conjecture.

Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift.

Wie, he, how frantickly I square my talk. *Shakespeare.*

Yet still would they his sacred laws transgress—

Against their Saviour frantickly rebel. *Sandys, Ps. 78.*

FRA'NTICKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction. *Sherwood.*

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content

With full equality, fraternal state,

Will arrogate dominion, undivided,
Over his brethren. *Shakespeare, Fal.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,

With all the strength and heat of eloquence

Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison, Cato.*

FRATERNALLY.† *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner. *Cotgrave.*

FRATERNITY. *n. s.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own fraternity. *South, Sermon.*

FRATERNIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *fraternize*.] A sort of brotherhood. • See TO FRATERNIZE.

I hope that no French fraternization, which the relations of peace and amity with systematised regicide would assuredly, sooner or later, draw after them, even if it should overturn our happy constitution itself, could so change the hearts of Englishmen, as to make them delight in representations, and processions, which have no other merit than that of degrading and insulting the name of royalty. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

TO FRATE'RNIZE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *fraterniser*.] This word has been supposed to have been introduced, at the commencement of the French democratical revolution; when pretensions of universal brotherhood were made the cloak of universal villainy. But the word, both in French and English, is at least of two hundred years' age; for thus Cotgrave renders the French *fraterniser*, "to fraternize, to concur with, to be near unto, to agree as brothers." In the cant of modern philosophy, the verb has been actively employed.

FRA'TRICIDE.† *n. s.* [*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.]

1. The murder of a brother.

In an hour and a half we came to a small village called Sinie; just by which is an ancient structure on the top of an high hill, supposed to be the tomb of Abel, and to have given the adjacent country in old times the name of Abilene. The fratricide also is said by some to have been committed in this place. *Maunderell, Journ. to Aleppo, p. 134.*

2. One who kills a brother.

The infamous fratricide was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L. Addison, West. Barbary, p. 16.*

FRAUD.† *n. s.* [*fraus*, Lat. *fraus*, Cornish; *fraude*, French.]

1. Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

Our better part remains

To work in close design, by fraud or guile,

What force effected not. *Milton, P. L.*

None need the frauds of sly Ulysses fear.

If success a lover's toil attends,

Who asks if force or fraud obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

2. Misfortune; damage.

At least our envious foe hath fail'd, who thought

All like himself rebellious, by whose aid

This inaccessible high strength, the seat

Of Deity supreme, was disposess'd.

He trusted to have said and done, and yet he was not
Drown any, whom their place knows here and there.
To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud king Abah into fraud
That he might fall in Ramoth.

FRAUDFUL, *adj.* [from *fraud* and *ful*.] Treacherous;
artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He, full of *fraudful* art,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts.

Dryden, Zn.

FRAUDFULLY, *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully;
artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE, *n. s.* [from *fraudulentia*, Lat.] De-

FRAUDULENCY, *n. s.* [from *fraudulentia*, Lat.] De-

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of
Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abol-
ish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the
same.

Hooker.

The malice, wickedness, and *fraudulency* of those spirits.
M. Casaubon, of Credulity, p. 35.

FRAUDULENT, *adj.* [from *fraudulent*, Fr. *Cotgrave*;
fraudulentus, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began.
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl.

Milton, P. L.

Pope, Odys.

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*.

Milton, P. R.

FRAUDULENTLY, *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By
fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

The prophete Jeremie pronounceth hym accursed, that doeth
his mayster's busynesse *fraudulently*.

Woolton, Chr. Man. (1576,) sign. L. 8.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or vio-
lently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make resti-
tution.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

FRAUGHT, *particip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now
written *freight*. *Dr. Johnson*. But this participle
is from the Teut. verb, *vrachten*, "vectare, vehere,
et vectura onerare, implere navim, Sax. *frachten*."
Kilian.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscurried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*.

Shakespeare.

With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.

Milton, P. L.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*

With all the riches of the rising sun,

And precious sand from southern climates brought.

Dryden.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature.

Hooker.

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,

Arriv'd, where they in earth their blood had spilt.

Spenser, F. Q.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out cere-

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his

wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the commu-

nicating and discoursing with another.

Bacon.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire,

Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.

Milton, P. L.

Abdallah and Belshazzar were so *fraught* with all kinds of

knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each

other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them.

Addison.

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other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them.

Addison.

FRAUGHTAGE, *n. s.* [from *fraught*.] Lading;
cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,

I have convey'd abroad.

On that persuasion am I returned, as to a famous and free

port, myself also bound by more than a maritime law, to ex-

pose as freely what *fraughtage* I conceive to bring of no trifles.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

FRAY, *n. s.* [from *frayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide.

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*

To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.

Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*.

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*.

Pope, Iliad.

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*
Like a fine bragging youth.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

To **FRAY**, *v. a.* [from *frayer*, Fr.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey.

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh.

Spenser, F. Q.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by
noise upon the water.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

These vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds
as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away.

Gou. of Tongue.

2. [from *frayer*, Fr.] To rub; to wear.

Six round-about apoons with pockets, and four striped
muslin night-rails very little *frayed*.

Taiter, No. 245.

3. To burnish, as a deer his head, by rubbing.

Cotgrave.

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it against a
tree.

Whalley, Notes on B. Johnson.

FRAYNG, *n. s.* [from *fray*.] Peel of a deer's horn,

For by his slot, his entrance and his port,
His *frayings*, fewness, he doth promise sport.

B. Johnson, Poet. Preface.

FREAK. † *n. s.* [*freck*, German, saucy, peevish; *freak*, Saxon, fugitive. Dr. Johnson.—Waghter defines the German *freck* by the Latin *similis liber*. i. e. too free, deducing it from the Sax. *fneah*, free. But may it not be from the Icel. *freaka*, to quicken motion, to hasten; Sax. *fneaman*, to dance?] 1. A sudden and causeless change of place. 2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Spenser, F. Q.*
When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head,
the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange.*
She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will
instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

To **FREAK.** † *v. a.* [a word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by Thomson, Dr. Johnson says. The word is not Scotch. Nor is our language indebted to Thomson for it. It had been used, nearly a century before his time, by Milton. And Milton, who loved our ancient language, might adopt this verb from the old word *frecken*, a freckle or spot. See **FRECKLE.**] To variegate; to checker.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas.

There farry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

FREAKISH. † *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humoursome.

Folly is *freakish* and humorous. *Barrow, vol. i. S. i.*
One grain of true sense and true wisdom, in real worth and
use, doth outweigh loads of *freakish* wit.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was
the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy
fop. *L'Estrange.*

FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humoursomely.

FREAKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.

To **FREAM.** *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRECKLE. † *n. s.* [*fleck*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle*. Dr. Johnson.—Our old word is *frecken* or *fraken*. Thus in the ancient dictionary of Huloet: "*Frecken*, a mole or spot in the body or face." And thus Chaucer: "A few *fraknes* in his face yspreint," Kn. Tale. Mr. Tyrwhitt says, the word is Saxon; but he produces no proof.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.
Buddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whence dark set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

2. Any small spot or discolouration.
The cowdips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours. *Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips;
therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRECKLED. † *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.
It is a *freckled* spot that groweth in the skin. *Levi, xiii. 39.*

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

The even mead that eye brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip
Wasting the sunny, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakespeare, Ham. V.*

Now thy face charms every shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in every maid. *Swift.*

FRECKLEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *freckle*.] The state of being freckled; as, "*freckledness* of the face." *Sherwood.*

FRECKLEFACED. † *adj.* [*freckle* and *face*.] Having a face full of freckles.

He that's *freckle-fac'd*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

FRECKLY. † *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles. *Sherwood.*

FRED. The same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

FREE. † *adj.* [*fneah*, *fneo*, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch; *frija*, Gothick. "Vox antiquissima." *Serenius.*]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependent.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*
Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell!
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton, P. L.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton, P. L.*

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree. *Pope.*

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are most free. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*

The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Pollon.*

I know there are two whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem to find. *Pope.*

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castello, I have doubts within my heart
Will you be free and candid to your friend? *Othello, Dryden.*

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is free of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

Being one day very free at a great feast, he suddenly broke
forth into a great laughter. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious: with of.
Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
No statute in his favour says,
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare. *Pope, Horace*
Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be
allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them
atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too free of these
in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble free
offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

10. Clear from distress.
Who alone suffers, suffers most i'th' mind,
Leaving free things and happy shows behind. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

11. Guiltless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the free,
Confound the ignorant. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. *Dryden.*

12. Exempt: with of anciently; more properly from.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never free of. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And free from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be free. *Dryden.*

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
The will, free from the determination of such desires, is
left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*
What dost thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a free school.
Countenance all legal, allowed, free grammar-schools, by
causing, as much as in you lies, the youth of the nation to be
bred up there. *South, Sermon v. 48.*

15. Accomplished; genteel; charming. [a very ancient
application of free to our females; Su. Goth. and
Icel. *frid*, handsome; Germ. *frey*. Ilse says,
that *fru* once denoted, exclusively, a woman of
rank. See *Frey*. Dr. Johnson overpasses the
present sense of free.]

Payre yong Venus, fresh and free. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Now were they liegemen to this ladie free, [the fair
Britomart.] *Spenser, F. Q. li. i. 44.*
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Jonson on Lucy, Countess of Bedford.

16. Ready; eager. We still use the phrase,
free horse.

Straying the forest wide on course, free
[Spenser, F. Q. li. 12.]

To FREE, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
If any, he, the trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
He recovered the temple, free'd the city, and upheld the
laws which were going down. *Macan, ii. 22.*

Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that free'd thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*
Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And free the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with of or from.
It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to
be free'd of these inconveniencies the passions of those meet-
ings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Charrillon.*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*
Our land is from the rage of tygers free'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims free the way. *Dryden.*
Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover free'd his way. *Dryden.*

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in the.
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare.*
Never any sabbath of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.
For he that is dead is free'd from sin. *Rom. vi. 7.*
FREEBO'OTER. n. s. [free and booty.] A robber; a
plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name; his forces
consisted mostly of base people and freebooters, better, as spoil
a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*
The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any
Irish frigates, or such freebooters as sailed under their com-
mission, taken all the seamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. n. s. Robbery; plunder; the act of
pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh
handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the
night on freebooting, it is his best and truest friend. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FREEBORN. n. s. [free and born. Sax. *freo-beorn*.]

Not a slave; inheriting liberty.
The chief captain answered, With a great voice, obtained I
this freedom. And Paul said, But I was freeborn. *Acts 16.*

This is true liberty, when freeborn men
Having to advise the publick, may speak free. *Milton, Tr. from Euripides.*

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world! *Dryden.*
I shall speak my thoughts like a freeborn subject, such things
perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no
Frenchman durst. *Dryden, Dedication.*
I shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame.

Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law. *Dryden.*
[With things pretend to right.]

FREE

FREECHAPEL. *n. s.* [*free and chapel*.] Such chapel as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowel.*

FREECOST. *n. s.* [*free and cost*.] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon freecost, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

TO FREE-DENIZEN.* *v. a.* [*free and denizen, or denison*.] To make free.

No worldly respects can free-denizen a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis." *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 202.*

FREE-DENIZEN.* *n. s.* A citizen.

Plato thought it meet, that in every city or commonweal, as often as any good or harm did happen to any citizen or free-denison thereof, it should not be counted that man's good or harm only, but the good or harm of the whole city.

Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 619.

FREEDMAN. *n. s.* [*free and man*.] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The freedman jostles, and will be preferr'd;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden, Juv.*

FREEDOM.† *n. s.* [*Sax. frýdom, freobom*.]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural freedom.

Spenser on Ireland.

O freedom! first delight of human kind!

Not that which bondmen from their masters find,

The privilege of doles; not yet t' inscribe

Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:

That false enfranchisement with ease is found;

Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I sworn

To have the due and forgoit of my bond:

If you deny it, let the danger light

Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave freedom to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change

Their nature, and revoke the high decree

Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd

Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.

Milton, P. I.

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac. x.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The freedom of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always choosing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

8. Assumed familiarity; a colloquial expression: in which sense the plural is used; as, he will not suffer any freedoms to be taken with him.

FREEROTTER. *adj.* [*free and rot*.] Not restrained in the march.

FREE

We will feast upon this feast,
Which now goes too freehold. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
FREHEARTED.† *adj.* [*free and heart*.] Liberal; unrestrained.

A freehearted woman, and a chaute.

Spenser, Of the State of Man.

Sir Roger Aston, an Englishman born, but had his breeding wholly in Scotland, and had served the king many years as his barber; an honest and freehearted man.

Sir J. Weldon, Court of R. James, p. 4.

Love must freehearted be, and voluntary;

And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd.

Davies.

FREHOLD. *n. s.* [*free and hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee tail, or for term of life. Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. Freehold in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. Freehold is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or folkland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call freehold. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord.

Cowel.

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the freehold or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a freehold, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.

Addison, Freeholder.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the freehold from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a freehold that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

FRE'HOLDER. *n. s.* [from freehold.] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English freeholder, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREELY.† *adv.* [from free. Sax. frælice.]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependance.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The vilest persons breathing have passed their lives freely and jorundly, without the least misgiving or suspicion about their eternal concerns, who yet at length have met with a full payment of wrath and vengeance in the other world for all their confidence and jollity in this. *South, Sermon, 36.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains

I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,

You would drink freely.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,

And censure freely who have written well.

Pope.

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in slaying than the Greeks in true varrying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat-bread amongst men. *Johnson.*

The path to peace is virtue: virtue shows

Thyself may freely on thyself bestow;

Fortune was never working'd by the wife;

But set aloft by folly, naps the snare.

Dryden, Juv.

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who would, and fall who fell.

He dared us to chose with the liberty of reason; he told us they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*, and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. *Frankly; liberally; without cost.*

By nature all things have an equally common use; nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. *Spontaneously; of its own accord.*

FREEMAN. *n. s.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakespeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgement which keeps us from choosing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent, Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison on Italy.*

FREEMANSON.* See **MASON.**

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [*free and mind*] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *† n. s.* [*from free. Sax. frugneffe.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

Besides this largeness in the will of men And *widged freeness*, now let's think upon His understanding. *More, Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 9.*

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuitiness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*

FREER.* *n. s.* [*from free.*] One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

FREESCHOOL. *n. s.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeshool* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeshool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPOKEN. *† adj.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Merry one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of those that was at supper, and was a *free-spoken* tenant, said, Merry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

These *free-spoken* and unflinching men, that are the eyes of their country. *Milton, Ann. Rem. Defence.*

The *free-spoken* and forward, or these mercenary flatterers. *Mary against Idolatry, Pref.*

FREESTONE. *† n. s.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building, and dug up in many parts of England; so called from its being of such a constitution, as to be dug up freely in any direction. *Chambers.*

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Boissard.*

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestones*, and always kept very neat. *Addison on Italy.*

FREETHINKER. *n. s.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift, Arg. against abolishing Christianity.*

FREETHINKING.* *n. s.* [*free and think.*] Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance.

Are we not grown drunk and giddy with vice, and vanity, and presumption, and *freethinking*, and extravagance of every kind? *Bp. Berkeley, Sermon, Feb. 12, 1731.*

We see France and Italy overrun with the worst kind of deism. There our travelling gentry first picked it up, for a rarity. And indeed, at first, without much malice. It was brought home in a cargo of new fashions; and worn, for some time, with that levity by the importers, and treated with that contempt by the rest, as suited and was due to the apishness of foreign manners; till a set of solemn blockheads, grown insolent by liberty, and malicious by unsuccessful attempts towards distinction, abused the indulgence of a free government, in reducing those vague impieties into a system. And so it was, that licentious ignorance came to be distinguished with the name of *freethinking*. *Warburton, Sermon, in 1746.*

FREETONGUED.* *adj.* [*free and tongue.*] Accustomed to speak freely and openly.

Where ministers depend upon voluntary benevolences, if they do but, upon some just reproof, gall the conscience of a guilty hearer; or preach some truth, which disrelieves the palate of a prepossessed auditor; how he straight flies out! and not only withholds his own pay, but also withdraws the contributions of others; so as the *freetongued* preacher must either live by air, or be forced to change his pasture. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, B. ii. c. 7.*

FREEWARREN.* *n. s.* [*free, and warren.*] A privilege of preserving and killing game. See **WARREN.**

Freewarren is a franchise erected for preservation of beasts and fowls of warren. *Blackstone.*

FREEWILL. *n. s.* [*free and will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Isaiah, viii. 13.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. s.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Machiavelli.*

TO FREEZE. *v. n. preter. froze.* [*erison, Dutch.*]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the penetrant and dissolving of common water. *Bayle on the Creation.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motion of the sun. *Newton.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

F R E

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Heav'n froze above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*
To FREEZE.† *v. a. pret. froze, and formerly freezed;*
part. frozen or froze.

1. To congeal with cold.
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp. *Milton, P. L.*
2. To kill by cold.
When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
My master and mistress are almost frozen to death. *Shakespeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.
I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
What was that snaky-headed Gorgan shield,
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone?
Milton, Comus.

Death came on aмин,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he froze. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT.† *v. a. preter. freighted; part. fraught;*
which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is
adopted. [*fretter*, French. Dr. Johnson. Rather
the Teut. *vrachten*. See To FRAUGHT. Icel. *frackr*,
"rudens, à fretten, onerare." Wachter.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods
for transportation.
The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress. Prol.*
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who freight's a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden, Juv.*
Freighted with iron, from my native land
I steer my voyage. *Pope, Odyssey.*
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which
a vessel is freighted.
I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The freighting souls within her. *Shakespeare, Temest.*

FREIGHT. *n. s.*
1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.
He clears the deck receives the mighty freight;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. s.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who
freights a vessel.
FREN.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology.
The Germ. *fremd*, Dutch, *vriend*, & Sax. *fremb*,
signify an alien, a stranger. "from the preposition
fram or fra, from." Ray. Chaucer thus uses
fremde or *fremed* for *strange*. But the contempo-
rary commentator on Spenser considers *fren* as a
contraction of *foreign*: "*Fremme*, a stranger.
The word I thinke was first poetically put, and
afterward used in common custome of speech for
farone." Notes on the Shep. Cal. April.] A
stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but
retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

F R E

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
So now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart;
So now his friend is changed for a fren. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
FRENCH.* *n. s.*

1. The people of France. [*Franci*, Lat.]
From the Franks the French or Frenchmen are descended,
who seem to have been so called for having chosen in some
sort to live in more freedom, and liberty, than some other of
the Germans did. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 1.*
I come to the French, a people breathing liberty, by the
very derivation of their name.
Behaving of the Peace of Germany, p. 110.

2. The language of the French.
The present French is composed of Latin, German, and the
old Gaulick. *Camden, Rem.*
The English of Chaucer has a great mixture of French in it.
Tyrwhitt on the Lang. and Versif. of Chaucer.

FRENCH.* *adj.* Belonging to the character or lan-
guage of the French.

Liveliness and assurance are, in a peculiar manner, the qua-
lifications of the French nation. *Addison, Spect. No. 435.*
We have few Latin words among the terms of domestick
use, which are not French; but many French, which are very
remote from Latin. *Johnson, Pref. to his Dictionary.*

FRENCH Chalk. *n. s.*
French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a
smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of
a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*
French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but
harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone.
Woodward.

FRENCH Grass.* *n. s.* Saint-foin; so named, as
coming originally to this country from France.

FRENCH Horn.* *n. s.* [French, *corne de chasse*.] A
musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunt-
ing; and in modern times employed, with fine ef-
fect, in regular concerts.

As the road led them by degrees towards the extremity of
the moor, they heard, at a distance, the sound of a French-
horn; which a little revived Tugwell's spirits, though it re-
vived at the same time the jeopardy he had been in amongst
the stag-hunters. *Graves, Spirit. Quir. x. 7.*

To FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [from French.] To infect with
the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They nicker'd nothing more in king Edward the Confessor
than that he was frenchified; and accounted the desire of fo-
reign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign
powers, which indeed happened. *Camden, Rem.*

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly frenchified. *Beaumont and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

FRENCHLIKE.* *adj.* [French and like.] Imitating
the French fashion.

His hair Frenchlike stares on his frighted head.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 7.

FRENETICK.† *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *φρενιτικός*;
generally therefore written *phrenetick*; and some-
times *frentick*; as, "frentike persons," Huloet's
Dict.] Mad; distracted.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in frenetick or infectious diseases.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.
A foreign, frenetick, and unlucky proud king.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 394.

He himself impotent,
By means of his frenetick malady. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

FRENZICAL.* *adj.* [from frenzy.] Approaching to
madness.

The narrowness of her income, the coldness of her lover,
the loss of her reputation, all contributed to make her mis-
erable, and to encrease the frenzical disposition of her mind.
Orrery on Swift, p. 112.

FRENZY.† *n. s.* [*φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin; whence
phrenetisy, *phrenetsy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*; Fr. *fren-*

naisie, frenesie. Chaucer writes our word *frenseie*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison, Cato.*

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties.

Benley.

FRE'QUENCE.† *n. s.* [*frequent*, old Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequent* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

I was encouraged with a sufficient *frequent* of auditors.
Bp. Hall, Spec. of his Life, p. 11.

2. Repetition.

I might here have done with the *frequent*; but let me add this one consideration more, that often inculcation of warning necessarily implies a danger. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 5.*

He, in full *frequent* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton, P. L.*

FRE'QUENCY. *n. s.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequent* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st ere while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequent*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
R. Jonson, Catiline.

FRE'QUENT.† *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The *frequent* these times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*
An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden, Æn.*
Frequent heres shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The Christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*
Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

'Tis Caesar's will to have a *frequent* senate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

The purpose of this *frequent* senate
Is, first, to give thanks to the gods of Rome.

Massinger, Roman Actor.

A thousand demigods on golden seats,
Frequent and full. *Milton, P. L.*

TO FRE'QUENT. *v. a.* [*frequent*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fishers' trade,
Gave more the same *frequent*, and further to invade.

Spenser, F. Q.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequent* my house. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton, P. L.*

To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent*.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Swamy.*

FREQUENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *frequentation*; Lat. *frequentatio*.] Resort; the act of visiting.

We are separated from other nations, to the end we be not polluted with sin by their *frequentation* and company.

Doane, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 100.

These inhabitants were much more civilized, than those of the inland country, by the commerce and *frequentation* of other nations. *Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng. p. 7.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Daily *frequenters* of publick prayers.

Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 60.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times: manifold times.

I could not, without much grief observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers.

Swift.

FRESCO.† *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites

Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Dr. Johnson.* — But it is a painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; and, being used for alcoves and other buildings in the open air, obtained from the Italians this name of *fresco*.

The spaces, that lie between, are painted in *fresco* by the same hand that has enriched my ceiling. *Tatler, No. 179.*

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

3. It has been sometimes used for any cool, refreshing liquor.

FRESH.† *adj.* [Saxon; *fresche*, old Fr. *fraische*, mod. Fr.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *fresh* spring. *Prior.*

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land.

Abbot, Descript. of the World.

3. New; not had before.

No borrowed bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryden.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

The fame of a good knight would ever live
Fresh on my memory. *Braun, and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgement past remain

F R E

Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*

That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay. *Dryden, Indian Emp.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water. *Denham.*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milton, P. L.*

Think not, 'cause men flatter say,
Y' are *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus press'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden, Æn.*

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*
Like a *fresh* tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the pay-
ment of garnish. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take or-
der that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years,
between fifty and threescore. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Two swains,
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Popc.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a *fresh* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakspeare.*

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured
lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon
after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, inno-
cent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison, Spect.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

11. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

How green are you and *fresh* in this old world! *Shakspeare, K. John.*

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

13. Tipsy. A low expression.

14. Raw; unripe in practice.

How green are you and *fresh* in this old world!

FRESH.† n. s.

1. Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. A flood, or overflowing of a river.

This heavy rain will bring down the *freshes*. *North. Gross.*
They have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with
particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the
great flux of waters when floods or *freshes* come down.
Crutwell, Tour through Gr. Brit. Lincolnshire.

To FRESH.* v. a. To refresh. One of our oldest verbs.

He thought of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *freche* him welc withall.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1513.

But quickly she it overpast, so soone
As she her face had wipt to *fresh* her blood.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 45.

F R E

FRESH-BLOWN.* adj. [*fresh* and *blown*.] Newly blown.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew. *Milton, L' Allegro*

To FRESHEN. v. a. [*from fresh*.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson, Spring.*

To FRESHEN. v. n. To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FRESHET.† n. s. [*from fresh*.] A stream of fresh water.

'Now love the *freshet*, and then love the sea.
Brown, Brit. Past. (1613.) il. 3.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin. *Milton, F. R.*

FRESHFORCE.* n. s. [*low Lat. frisca fortia*.] In

law, a force done within forty days. If a man be
disseised of lands or tenements, within any city or
borough; or deforced from them after the death of
his ancestors to whom he is heir; or after the death
of his tenant for life, or in tail; he may, within
forty days after his title accrued, have his remedy
by an assize, or bill of *fresh-force*.
Cowel, and Chambers.

The space of forty days hath had with us divers applications,
as in the assize of *freshforce* in cities and boroughs, &c.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. § 17.

FRESHLY.† adv. [*from fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such ripeness as that
was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those
seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but
afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at
the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

4. Gaily.

FRESHMAN.* n. s. [*fresh* and *man*.] A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

The parasite, or *freshman* in their friendship.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

I would be a graduate, sir, no *freshman*.
Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

See the dull *freshman* just arriv'd from school,
A coxcomb ripening from a rustick fool! *The Student, i. 240.*

FRESHMANSHIP.* n. s. [*from freshman*.] The state of a freshman.

You have practis'd thus
Upon my *freshmanship*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Instead of a post, this young fencer hath set himself up one
of the deepest mysteries of our profession, to practise his *fresh-*
manship upon. *Hale, Rem. p. 5.*

FRESHNESS. n. s. [*from fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed; but flowers
pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their
odour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasantness can
never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever
weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness*
of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Stay, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden, Aurengzeb.*

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and burst in blousing stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHNE'W. * *adj.* [*fresh and new.*] Wholly unacquainted; unpractised.

This *fresh-new* sea-farer. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

FRESHWA'TER. [*a compound word of fresh and water, used as an adjective.*] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as *fresh-water* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

FRESHWA'TERED. * *adj.* [*fresh and water.*] Supplied with fresh water.

That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn
Fresh-water'd from the mountains. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

FRET. † *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from *phetan*, to eat; others from *phetpian*, to adorn; some from *phetra*; Skinner more probably from *fremo*, for the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*. Dr. Johnson. — A more probable etymology perhaps, is the Saxon *freoðan*, or the Fr. *frotter*, to rub, to wear away; whence the figurative application of the word, to vex, to cause any agitation or commotion. We use to *rub* in the sense of to *excite*. Wicliffe writes *frottyng* for *fretting*. B. Jonson also uses *froted* for *rubbed*. In the first of the definitions, viz. a strait of the sea, *fret*, it may likewise be observed, is the Cornish word for it.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew, Cosmolog. Sacra.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some making garlands were —
The columbine amongst they sparingly do set
The yellow kingcup, wrought in many a curious *fret*. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows; woods and rivers, in the curious *fret*-works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*. *Tate, Juv.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Creech, Juv.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To FRET. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Ps. (Comm. Pr.) xxxix. 12.

5. To form into raised work; to work frets in gold and silver.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was array'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Nor did there wagt
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day.
Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbushnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

To FRET. † *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

He guesses now, and chafes, and *frets* like tinsel.
Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breast, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*

F R E

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely inowing through a reedy pool.

Thomson, Summer.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glover's leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind.

Peacham on Drawing.

That his curtesies might not unravel or *fret* out, he hath bound them with a strong border, and a rich fringe.

Fuller, Inaug. Serm. (1643.) p. 23.

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood.

Mozon, Mech. Exerc.

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation.

Wiseman.

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion.

Hooker.

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation.

Hooker.

Helpless, what may it boot

To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan!

Spenser, F. Q.

Their wounded steeds

Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care

Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

His heart *frettleth* against the Lord.

Proverbs, xix. 3.

Hudibras fretting

Conquest should be so long a getting,

Drew up his force.

Hudibras.

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.

Dryden.

How should I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,

In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine.

Pope.

FRET.* part. adj. Eaten away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without.

Levit. xiii. 55.

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,

Shall find, all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields.

Hakewill on Providence.

FRET'FUL. adj. [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,

And each particular hair to stand on end,

Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Where's the king?

— Contending with the *fretful* elements;

Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Are you positive and *fretful*?

Heedless, ignorant, forgetful.

Swift.

FRET'FULLY. adv. [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRET'FULNESS.* n. s. [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

Mahomet — by his *fretfulness* and incessant vexing had, at that time, like to have made death his executioner.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 321.

FRETTER.* n. s. [from *fret*.] That which causes commotion or agitation.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance-hot day, boys;

Give me some drink; this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.

Baum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

FRET'TING.* n. s. [from *fret*.] Agitation; commotion.

The *frettings* and the excruciations of life.

Fellham, Res. ii. 57.

F R I

FRET'TY. adj. [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. n. s. [from *friable*.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone.

Locke.

FRIABLE. adj. [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*, and easily crumbled or dissolved.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

FRIAR. n. s. [a corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan *friar*! brother! ho!

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

All the priests and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*
Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebellion.

Swift.

A *friar* would needs shew his talent in Latin.

Swift.

FRIARLIKE. adj. [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holy-day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks.

Knollys.

FRIARLY.* adj. [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

M. Latimer, hearing this *friarly* sermon of doctor Bucknham, cometh again [in] the afternoon, to answer the *friar*.

Fox, Acts and Mon. of Bishop Latimer.

Some *friarly* declamation against the excess of superfluity.

Bacon on a Libel in 1592.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them.

Bacon, Ess.

FRIARSCOWL. n. s. [*friar* and *cowl*.] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIAR'S Lantern.* n. s. The ignis fatuus, sometimes called Jack with a lantern; formerly believed to lead night-wanderers into marshes and waters.

She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she sed;

And he, by *friar's lantern* led,

Tells how the drudging goblin swet.

Milton, L'Allegro.

FRIARY.* n. s. [from *friar*, Fr. *frerie*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

As to the *friaries*, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations.

Letters, (Dugdale to A. Wood.) vol. i. p. 8.

FRIARY.* adj.

1. Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had *friarly* invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field.

Camden, Rem.

2. Belonging to a friary.

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friary* churches.

Warton, Hist. Eng. P. i. 293.

To FRIVBLE.* v. n. [probably from the Teut. *frivel*, or Fr. *frivole*, frivolous.]

1. To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible

Than those that with the stars do *fribble*.

Hudibras.

2. To totter, like a weak person.

Wretched Nocturnus, her feeble keeper; how the poor creature *frubbles* in his gait!

Taller, No. 49.

F R I

FRI'BBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *frivole*.] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner, in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *Brit. Crit. Jan. 1798.*

FRI'BBLE.* *n. s.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a silly fop.

FRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORGH, or FRI'DBURGH.* *n. s.* [Goth. *frid*, peace, and *borgur*, security; Saxon, *freo-borþe*, free-borough.] The same as frankpledge; *friborþ* being in use in the Saxons' time, the other since the conquest. See FRANKPLEDGE. *Cowel.*

A man who could not find the security of some tithing or *friborþ* for his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal desertion, called Friendless man; [and] was by our ancestors condemned to death. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.*

FRI'FACE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frigus*, frigid. This is a word much older in our language than *fricassee*.]

1. Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce. Hotter than all the roasted cooks you sat To dress the *fricace* of your alphabet.

Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 80.

2. An unguent, prepared by frying several materials together.

Some on't there they pour'd into his ears,
Some in his nostrils, and recover'd him:
Applying but the *fricace*.

B. Jonson, For.

A lord that is a leper,
A knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire
That hath both these, you make 'em smooth and sound
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

FRICASSE'E.* *n. s.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry.

King.

Soups, and olios, *fricassees*, and ragouts.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.

To FRI'CASSEE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in fricassee.

Common sense and truth will not down with them, unless it be hashed and *fricased*. *Echard, Observ. (1696,) p. 63.*

Sirloins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed*.

Bramston.

FRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *fricatio* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *fricatio* I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *fricatio*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FRIC'TION. *n. s.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

F R I

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. s.* [Frige-dæg, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,

And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear.

Dryden.

To FRIDGE.* *v. n.* [Sax. *frician*, to dance.] To move quickly.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell, Melampusron. (1681,) p. 3.*

FRI'DSTOLE.* *n. s.* A sanctuary; the seat of peace. See FRED.

FRIEND.* *n. s.* [*viend*, Dutch; *freond*, Saxon; from *freon*, to love; so the Goth. *frijons*, a friend, *frijan*, to love.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain

Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shakespeare.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those

That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes.

Shakespeare.

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*.

Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?

— A *friend*.

— What *friend*? your name? *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregular in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæsar,

In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.

Shakespeare.

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind

Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I am *friends* with all the world, but thy base malice.

Braun, and Fl. Wife for a Month.

If she repent, and would make me amends,

Bid her but send me hers, and we are *friends*.

Carew.

4. An attendant; or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends

His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*.

Dryden, Æn.

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions.

Peacham.

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how camest thou in hither?

St. Matt. xxii. 12.

What supports me, do'st thou ask?

The conscience, *friend*, t'have lost mine eyes o'erly'd.

In liberty's defence.

Milton, Sonnet.

7. Formerly a cant expression for a paramour of either sex.

Lady, will you walk about with your *friend*?

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

Never come in visor to my *friend*,

Nor woo in rhyme.

Shakespeare, Lou. L. Lost.

8. A FRIEND in Court. This is an old expression for one who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another.

Friends in court are better is

Than penny is in purse, certis.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 3340.

FRI

A friend to the court is better than a penny in purse.

Shakespeare, *K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

I tell thee, person, if I get her, reckon
Thou hast a friend in court; and shalt command
A thousand pound, &c. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

To FRIEND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour;
to befriend; to countenance; to support.

So Fortune friends the bold. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 7.*

I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shakespeare.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shakespeare.*

If ever fortune friend us with a barque,

Largely supply us with all provision.

Beaum. and Fl. Sea Voyage.

FRIENDED. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. *fræonbleas*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without coun-
tenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as
upon the friendless person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,

Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,

Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS Man. The Saxon word for him whom
we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclu-
sion from the king's peace and protection, denied
all help of friends.

A man who could not find the security of some tithing or
frithorh for his behaviour, was, upon account of this universal
desertion, called *Friendless man*.

Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

FRIENDLIKE.* *adj.* [friend and like. Sax. *fræonb-
lic*.] Having the disposition of a friend.

But soon my soul had gathered up her powers,
Which in this need might, friendlike, give her aid.

Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

FRIENDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought forth the
effects. *Sidney.*

They love discreetly,

And place their friendliness upon desert.

Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friend-
liness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal
health. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

FRIENDLY.† *adj.* [from *friend*. Sax. *fræonblic*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend;
kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still
unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind

Be good, and friendly still, and oft return! *Milton, P. L.*

How art thou

To me so friendly grown above the rest

Of brutal kind? *Milton, P. L.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,

And guide the prosperous mariner

With everlasting beams of friendly light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,

And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutory; homogenous.

Not that Nephelæ, which the wife of Thesea

In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,

Is of such power to stir up joy as this,

To life to friendly, or to cool to thirst. *Milton, Comus.*

FRI

4. Favourable; convenient.

At the approach of night,

On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison, Cato.*

FRIENDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *fræonblice*.]

1. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kind-
ness; amicably.

Thou hast spoken friendly unto this handmaid. *Rust, ii. 13.*

Here between the armies

Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home

Of our restored love and amity. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I urg'd him gently,

Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage

Of this estate to her who owns it all.

Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

2. Concurrently; in union.

A lady,

In whom all graces that can perfect beauty,
Are friendly met. *Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*

FRIENDSHIP.† *n. s.* [Sax. *fræonbryce*.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence;
amity.

There is little friendship in the world, and least of all be-
tween equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is,
is between superiour and inferiour, whose fortunes may compre-
hend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with
the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His friendships, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by friendship,
and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to
unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each
other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together
those colours of which we would make trial.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

FRIEZE. *n. s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm
cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.

If all the world

Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,

The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton, Comus.*

The captive Germans of gigantic size,

Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze. *Dryden, Pers.*

He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without
his skin. *Addison, Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,

Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze;

As if a man, in making posies,

Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *frize*; probably from the Lat.

FRIZE. } *phrygia*, an embroiderer.] A large flat
member which separates the architrave from the
cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there
are orders of columns. *Horris.*

No jutting frieze

Buttress, nor coigne of ransome, but this bed

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Nor did there want

Cornice or frieze with busy sculptures gray;

The roof was fretted gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part,

having a particular genius for friezes. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE. † *adj.* [from *frieze*, Fr. *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze; as, "garments *fryzed* only on the one side." *Hulot.*

FRIEZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comic muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. s.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh, Apology.*

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

FRIGEF'CTION. *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [*frhtan*, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clapp'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton, P. L.*

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded.

I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden, Albion and Alb.*
The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross,
and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the
shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson, Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by night,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRIGH'TEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.
The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frigh'ten the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

FRIGH'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakspeare.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasant.

FRIGH'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.
This will make a prodigious mass of water, and look *frightfully*
to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.
Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRIGH'TFULNESS. † *n. s.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.

All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 5.*

FRIGID. † *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If one considers with how great affectation they utter their *frigid* conceits, commiseration immediately changes itself into contempt. *Tatler, No. 184.*

If justice Phillip's costive head

Some *frigid* rhymes disbursts,

They shall like Persian tales be read,

And glad both babes and nurses.

Swift.

FRIGIDITY. *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that serenity which is necessary to severe intensesness; and the *frigidity* of decrepitude is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. † *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

The life of Erasmus, which deserves the finest pen, has been wretchedly and *frigidly* written by Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has collected are curious and useful.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

FRIGIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. † *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. A word used in science, Dr. Johnson says; and, it may be added, well applied by himself to general use.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

The hand of death is upon me; a *frigorifick* torpor encroaches upon my veins. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 120.*

The fatal influence of *frigorifick* wisdom. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 139.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*friller*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRILL. † *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or *furled*; any thing collected into gathers. See **To FURL**.

FRIM. † *adj.* [Saxon, *freom*, strong.] Flourishing; luxuriant. It is used in the north of England for thriving; as, a *frim* tree.

My plenteous bosom strew'd

With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank

Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.

Drayton, Polyb. 8. 13.

FRINGE. † *n. s.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.]

1. Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the *fringes* or *fringes* of his greatness. *Watson.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,

And drew a precious trail. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and

F R I

most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible.

Newton, Opt.

2. The edge; margin; extremity.

The *fringe* or *combes* of hell.

The sun — gilds the *fringes* of a cloud.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 237.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § iii. ch. 1.

To FRINGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts.

Sidney.

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,

Fringed with gold.

Fairfax.

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,

My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*.

Swift.

FRINGEMAKER. * n. s. [fringe and maker.] A manufacturer of fringe.

A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers*, acted his part in a new comedy, all covered with silver fringe.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.

FRINGY. * adj. [from fringe.] Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend

Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.

Shenstone, Eleg. 21.

FRIPPER. * n. s. [Fr. *frippier*. A better word than *frippere*, which Dr. Johnson gives us solely on his own authority. Both, however, are in Sherwood's old dictionary, where they are termed *fripier* and *fripere*.] A dealer in old things; a broker.

This little island of England, notwithstanding the continual waste and havoc that hath been made, since the days of king Henry the eighth, by gloves, bookbinders, *frippers*, and others; or the continual purloining and conveying of old books beyond the seas; hath at this day remaining, if they were all brought together, more Latin manuscripts than any country else that is of a far greater extent.

James, on the Corrupt. of Script. Councils, &c. (1688), p. 530.

FRIPPERER. * n. s. [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

Sherwood.

FRIPPERY. † n. s. [*fripserie*, French; *fripperia*, Ital.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

We know what belongs to a *fripserie*.

Shakspeare.

Lurana is a *fripserie* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-gane.

Howell, Voc. For.

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whose works are e'en the *fripserie* of wit;

From brocade is become so bold a thief,

As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.

B. Jons. m.

The fighting-place now seamen's rags supply,

And all the tackling is a *fripserie*.

Donne, Poems, p. 144.

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old clothes and *fripserie* are sold.

Pope.

3. Trumpery; trifles.

You will gather more advantage by listening to them, than from all the nonsense and *fripserie* of your own sex.

Swift.

They tell me it [the Philosophick Dictionary] is *fripserie*, and blasphemy, and wit.

Gray, Lett. to his Mother.

FRIPPERY. * adj. Trifling; contemptible.

My master's bo-peep with me,

With his sly popping in and out again,

Argued a cause, a *fripserie* cause. Beaum. and Fl. The Chancery.

That city, though the capital of a dutchy, made so *fripserie* an appearance, that instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma.

Gray, Lett. to his Mother.

FRISEUR. * n. s. [French.] A hair-dresser. See

To FRIZZ.

Who now can peasant-styles endure?

Go, boy, and bid the best *friseur*

At six precise be wi' me:

My hair in wires exact and nice, &c.

Poems by Gent. of Oxford, 1757, p. 19.

F R I

To curl the grove, &c. was surely to derogate from the dignity of the high office and character of his genius, who is degraded to a *friseur*.

Warton, Notes on Milton.

To FRISK. † v. n. [*frizzare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—

I should rather pronounce the old Fr. *frisque*, lively, brisk, jolly, as the parent of our word.

V. Cotgrave and Roquesfort in V. FRISQUE.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net.

L'Estrange.

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not.

Locks.

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' the sun,

And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,

Was innocence for innocence; we knew not

The doctrine of ill-doing.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

About them *frisking* play'd

All beasts of th' earth.

Milton, P. L.

A wanton heifer *frisk'd* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure.

L'Estrange.

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,

Then serve their fury with the rushing male.

Dryden, Virg.

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god.

Dryden.

Off to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd.

Addison.

Those merry blades,

That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades.

Prior.

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and

frisk at the noise of a bagpipe.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,

To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimic animal amuse;

They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts awkward on,

All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;

The huntsmen seize the grinning prize.

Swift.

FRISK. * adj. [French, *frisque*.] Lively; jolly;

blithe.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolick still.

Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 6.

FRISK. † n. s. A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

Tumbler-like *frisks* and motions.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613), p. 228.

The *frisks* and levaltoes of our dancing blood.

Fettham, Ros. i. 13.

FRISKAL. * n. s. [from *frisk*.] A leap; a caper.

She fetched a *friscoll*, when she was dawdling in a tavern.

Extr. in Fulke's Answ. to P. Frarine, (1780), p. 12.

Ixion, — turned dancer, does nothing, but cut capreols, fetch *friskals*, and leads levaltoes with the Lamiae.

B. Jonson, Masques.

FRISKER. n. s. [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;

Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fashions be pleasant to me;

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;

What should I do but set cock on the hoop?

Camden.

FRISKET. * n. s. A part of a printing-press; a frame

of iron, very thin, covered with parchment or paper, cut in the necessary places, that the sheet, which is between the great tympan and frisket, may receive the ink, and that nothing may hurt the margins.

The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,

Keeps us from many a sullied face.

Poem at the end of Watson's Hist. of Printing.

FRISKFUL. * adj. [*frisk* and *full*.] Full of gaiety.

F R I

His sportive lambs,
This way and that convolv'd, in *friskful* glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson, Spring.*
FRISKINESS. *n. s.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness.
A low word.

FRISKING.* *n. s.* [from *frisk*.] Frolicsome dancing;
wild gaiety.

Other objects, that are
Inserted 'tween her mind and eye, become the pranks
And *friskings* of her madness.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.
As if religion were nothing else but a dancing up and down
upon the same piece of ground, and making several motions
and *friskings* on it. *Cudworth, Sermon, p. 58.*
FRISKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay;
airy. A low word.

To FRISSELE.* See **To FRIZZLE.**

FRIT. *n. s.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked
or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

FRITH. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined
is rough.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryden, Virg.*
Batavian fleets

Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense
be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the
land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with
an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back
with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITH.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *ffrith*, *ffridd*, a plantation,
a small field taken out of a commop, a tract en-
closed from the mountains, and sometimes a wood-
land; Gael *frith*, a wild mountainous place, a
forest.]

1. A woody place; a forest.

Overholt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 11.

The *Sylvans* that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith*, and in the mossy fell.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 17.

2. A small field taken out of a common.

There is a market town in Derbyshire called *Chapel in the*
Frith, which is situated in a valley amongst such enclosures.

Hist. Gwedir Fam. p. 131.

He did purchase a lease of the castle and *frithes* of
Dolwyddelan. *Wynne's Hist. of the Gwedir Family, p. 131.*

FRITHY.* *adj.* [from *frith*, a forest.] Woody.

This stode I in the *frithy* forest of Galtres.

Skellon, Poems, p. 9.

FRITILLARY. *n. s.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

Miller.

FRITINANCY. *n. s.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The
scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of
the locust, and its life short. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FRITTER. *n. s.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;

Let Slut have one pancake for company sake. *Tusser.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one
that makes *fritters* of English.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar,
it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but break-
eth all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the
pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth
the body weakest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

F R I

The ancient errand knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters.

Hudibras.
Ainsworth.

3. A cheesecake; a wig.

To FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.

Pope, Dunciad.

How prologues into prefaces decay,

And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope, Dunciad.*

FRIVO'LITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *frivoleté*.] Triflingness. Both
the French and English words are modern.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as
falsehood, of what he urged in his defence. *Robertson.*

FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.]
Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of
the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth
themselves to dislike. *Hooker.*

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach
of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth.

Spenser.

She tam'd the brindled lioness,

And spotted mountain park; but set at nought

The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton, Comus.*

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,

Will be of serious consequence to you,

When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roscommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a
notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn
whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles,
or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself
obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRIVOLOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly;
without weight.

You employ your important moments, methinks, too
frivolously, when you consider so often little circumstances of
dress and behaviour. *Guardian, No. 128.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of
importance; triflingness.

The idleness, *frivolousness*, or profaneness of the spirits of
men. *More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.*

The impertinency and *frivolousness* of the end and occasion.

Spencer on Prodig. p. 231.

Who is it that here appeals to the *frivolousness* and irrationality
of our dreams to shew, that the soul owes the perfection
of rational thinking to the body?

A. Baxter on the Soul, ii. 187.

To FRIZZ.* *v. a.* [*friser*, or *frizer*, Fr.] To curl;
to crisp. This is the word of modern *friseurs*.
But *frizzle* is old.

The servants in the family were employed to *frizz* out a tye-
periwig. *Smollett.*

To FRIZZLE.† *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in
short curls like nap of frieze.

Who can excuse this broidered and *frizzled* hair?

Harmer, Transl. of Bana's Sermon. (1587,) p. 172.

Therefore the maids, and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veil before their face did wear,
Their heavenly hew did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plain and decent gear,
They huff it not with painted *frizzled* hair.

Mir. for Mag. p. 255.

The humble shrub

And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit.

They *frizzled* and curl'd their hair with hot irons.

Milton, P. L.

Hobbes on Frivolousness.

I daff'd my shoe, and swear

Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair.

Gay, Pastoral.

F R O

FRI'ZZLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

To rumple her laces, her *friesles*, and her bobbins.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

Imitating the *friesles* and curls of the water in canals.

Patrick on Canticles, Annot. ch. vii. ver. 5.

FRI'ZZLER. *n. s.* [from *fizzle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of *fro*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.

Spenser.

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field.

Pope, Odyssey.

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.

They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their bairns' bread, wives and selves.

B. Jonson.

FROCK. *n. s.* [*fior*, Fr.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Chalybeate temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantine proof.

Milton, S. A.

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*.

Dryden.

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. s.* [*frozga*, Sax.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's poem. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the toad-pole.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend frogs.

Peacham on Drawing.

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. s.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. s.* [*fro*, and *fish*.] A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

FRO'GGRASS. *n. s.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GGY.* *adj.* [from *frog*.] Having frogs; as, "a *froggy* place."

Sherwood.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. s.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. s.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'lick. *† adj.* [*frollick*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.

—The word is originally, perhaps, from the Goth. *fro*, recreation; whence the German *froh*, glad, and *frollick*, full of gaiety; Danish *fro*, the same; and the Sax. *fneo*, whence *fneolace*, in a free or unrestrained manner. *Frollick* is merely *fro*, i. e. free or gay, with the adverbial termination *like* or *ly*. Free and *frollick* are combined in one of the

F R O

prose-examples which I add.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are *frollick*.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Whether, as some sages sing,

The *frollick* wind that breathes the Spring,

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a Maying;

There on beds of violets blue,

And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire.

Milton, L' Allegro.

Who ripe, and *frollick* of his full-grown age,

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,

At last betakes him to this ominous wood.

Milton, Comus.

The gay, the *frollick*, and the loud.

Waller.

Then to be free, and *frollick*, and flourishing in the highest degree.

Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 241.

The young women are carelessly *frollick*, and fearlessly merry.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 357.

FRO'lick. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frollick* once again,

And his pretensions to divinity.

Roscommon.

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frollicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this.

Swift.

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frollicks*, and pursues her tail no more.

Swift.

To Fro'lick. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frollicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination.

Glanville.

Then to her new love let her go,

And deck her in golden array;

Be fust at every fine show,

And *frollick* it all the long day.

Rowe.

FRO'lickly. *† adv.* [from *frollick*.] Gaily; wildly.

Coming to see you, I was set upon,

I and my men, as we were singing *frollickly*,

Not dreaming of an ambush of base rogues.

Beaumont and Fl. Lover's Progress.

FRO'licksome. *† adj.* [from *frollick*.] Full of wild gaiety.

His highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,

Which he gave for the sake of this *frollicksome* joke.

Old Ballad of the frolicksome Duke, &c. Percy, i. ii. 16.

FRO'licksomeness. *n. s.* [from *frollicksome*.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'licksomenely. *adv.* [from *frollicksome*.] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *† prep.* [*ffram*, Saxon and Scottish; *fram*, Gothick. "From means merely beginning, and nothing else. It is simply the Anglo-Saxon and Gothick noun *frum*, beginning, origin, source, fountain, author." H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 342.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour

Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power.

Dryden.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling *from* his sov'reign's side.

Dryden.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two edg'd weapon *from* the shining case.

Pope.

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare *from* steel receives its date.

Pope.

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began.

Blackmore, Creation.

The song began *from* Jove.

Dryden.

Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed.

Irene.

4. Noting transmission.
The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shakespeare.*
5. Noting abstraction or vacation.
I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
6. With *to* following; noting succession.
These motions we must examine *from* first to last, to find
out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*
He bid her *from* time to time be comforted. *Addison, Spect.*
7. Out of; noting emission.
When the most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milton, P. L.*
Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryden, Æn.*
8. Noting progress from premisses to inferences.
If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of expe-
rience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound
and perfect. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which
shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*
9. Noting the place or person from whom a message
is brought.
The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the
bridge. — How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou *from* the bridge?
Shakespeare, Hen. V.
10. Out of; noting extraction.
From high Moenia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acates is my name. *Addison, Ovid.*
11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an
act or effect.
You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*
David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration
of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*
We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*
Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from*
any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any
thing.
By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour
are superiour to those which proceed *from* any other virtues,
have not considered. *Dryden, Æn. Ded.*
What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine?
We see the success of the battle *from* the very beginning.
Dryden.
'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold *from* that which first made kings. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to: noting distance.
His regiment lies half a mile at least
South *from* the mighty power of the king.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.
14. Noting separation or recession.
To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Hast thou beheld, when *from* the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart,
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear
Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryden, Virg.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance.
From jealousy's tormenting strife,
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*
16. Noting absence.
Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,
Of diff'rences, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
17. Noting derivation.

- I lay the deep foundations of a wall
And Enos, nam'd *from* me the city call. *Dryden, Æn.*
18. Since. Noting distance from the past.
The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were
mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*
I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
The other had been traip'd up *from* his youth in the war
of Flanders. *Clarendon.*
The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*
Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done
till about that time? *Tillotson.*
19. Contrary to. Not in use.
Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing;
whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as
'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*
Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*
20. Noting removal.
Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden, Æn.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with
adverbs: as, *from above*, *from the parts above*;
from below, *from the places below*; of which some
are here exemplified.
22. FROM above.
He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous
confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also
with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did con-
firm. *Hooker.*
No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden, Æn.*
23. FROM afar.
Light denunciations *from afar* they throw. *Dryden, Æn.*
24. FROM beneath.
With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden, Virg.*
An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*
25. FROM behind.
See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*
26. FROM far.
Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden, Æn.*
27. FROM high.
Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*.
Dryden.
28. FROM thence. Here *from* is superfluous.
In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they
rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick
interest; and *from hence* have always arisen the most dangerous
factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*
29. FROM whence. *From* is here superfluous.
While future realms his wandering thoughts delight,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope, Statius.*
30. FROM where.
From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,
Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope, Odyssey.*
31. FROM without.
When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to
plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread
into generations, and not be piec'd *from without*. *Bacon.*
If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without*? *Dryden, Æn.*
32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposi-
tion, with its proper case.

33. FROM *amidst*.

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves with equal glory rise. Addison.

34. FROM *among*.

Here had now begun
My wand'ring, had not he who *was* my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! Milton, P. L.

35. FROM *beneath*.

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. Dryden, *Æn*.

36. FROM *beyond*.

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee,
and *from beyond* Jordan. St. Matt. iv. 25.

37. FROM *forth*.

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. } Pope, *Odys*.

38. FROM *off*.

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain
tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it. Woodward.

Knights, unhors'd may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain. Dryden.

39. FROM *out*.

The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window, where
he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder,
commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their
death. Sidney.

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. Milton, *Ode Nativ*.

Now shake *from out* thy fruitful breast the seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. Dryden, *Æn*.

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. Dryden.

40. FROM *out of*.

Whatever such principle there is, it was at the first found
out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of
heaven and earth. Hooker.

41. FROM *under*.

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought, extinguisht quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame. Milton, *S. A*.

42. FROM *within*.

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ear alarm. Dryden, *Georg*.

FRO'WARD. *prep.* [fram and pearb, Saxon.] Away
from; the contrary to the word *towards*. Not now
in use.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *from-*
ward his death. Sidney.

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east
and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up
and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. Cheyne.

FROND.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fronde*, from the Lat. *frons*,
frondis,] A green or leafy branch or bough. Cotgrave.

The *frond* itself varies in having its branches from a quarter
of an inch to a full inch in breadth.

Obogen the Brit. Funct. by Dr. Goodenough, &c. (1797,) Linn.
Sec. iii. 19.

FRONDA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frondatio*.] A lopping
of trees.

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches
or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning. Evelyn, iii. ii. § 8.

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing
leaves. Dict.

FRONT.† *n. s.* [from, Latin; front, French.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. Prior.
They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursu'd, as they pursue. Creech, *Manilius*.
It carried its author in its *front*. South, *Serm.* ix. 108.

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy bosom glow. Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a
hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the usual
sense.

Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape,
That dars't, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated *front* athwart my way! Milton, P. L.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our *front*. Milton, P. L.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men
had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*,
and from the galleys that lay at sea in flank. Bacon.

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval: and *front* to *front*
Presented stood, in terrible array. Milton, P. L.

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*;
and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and
are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of
the *front*. Bacon, *Ess*.

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect
the south, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the
winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting there-
of. Brown, *Vulg. Err*.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. Dryden, *Æn*.

One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of
different orders. Addison on *Italy*.

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

The very head and *front* of my offending
Hath this extent, no more. Shakespeare, *Othello*.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk
lower: if they escape from your encounter, then they light on
us. Shakespeare, *Hen. IV*.

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very
defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans?
Shakespeare, *Coriol*.

Some are, either to be won to the state in a fast and true
manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may
oppose them, and so divide the reputation. Bacon, *Essays*.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. Dryden, *Don Sebast*.

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or
thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when
this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front*
the church that stands at the other. Addison on *Italy*.

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII*.

FRONTAL.† *n. s.* [frontale, Latin; frontal, French.]1. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the
forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients
of coolers and hypnoticks. Quincy.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mastick:
frontales may also be applied. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

The torpedo, alive, stupefies at a distance; but after death,
produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they
might have supplied opium, and served as *frontales* in phrenesies.
Brown, *Vulg. Err*.

F R O

2. [In architecture] A little pediment over a small door or window.

3. A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontlet. V. Cotgrave in **FRONTAL**.

FRO'NTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to *cuspatel*, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. Quincy.

FRO'NTBOX. *n. s.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face.

Pope.

FRO'NTED. *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. Part *fronted* brigades form. Milton, *P. L.*

FRONTIER.† *n. s.* [*frontiere*, French; Lat. *frons* and *terra*.]

1. The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him.

Spenser, on Ireland.

I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Formerly the forts built along the bounds of any territory.

In the *frontiers* made by the late emperor Charles the fifth, divers of their walles having given way.

Ives, *Pract. of Fortification*, (1589,) p. 21.

He'll tell —

Of palisadoes, parapets, *frontiers*.

Fitzgeoffrey, *Notes from Blackfryers*, (1617.)

FRONTIER.† *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.

And Accaron and Gaza's *frontier* bounds. Milton, *P. L.*

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,

Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds. Addison.

FRONTIERED.* *adj.* [from *frontier*.] Guarded on the frontiers.

Now that is no more a border, nor *frontiered* with enemies.

Spenser.

FRONTINIA'CK Wine.* *n. s.* [from a town of Languedoc in France, so called.] A rich wine.

He [K. James I.] drank very often, which was rather out of a custom than any delight; and his drinks were of that kind for strength, as *frontinack*-canary, high canary wine, trent wine, and Scottish ale.

Sir A. Weldon, *Court of K. James*, (1650,) p. 179.

Thou wouldst eat nothing but kids and fawns, carps and mullets, snipes and quails; and drink nothing but *frontinack*.

Raue, *London's Precedent for Mercy*, (1657.)

FRONTISPIECE. *n. s.* [*frontispicium*, *id quod in fronte conspicitur*, Lat. *frontispice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal stone.

Milton, *P. L.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece*?

Locke.

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.

Addison on Italy.

FRO'NTLESS.† *adj.* [from *front*.] Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.

F R O

To triumph in a lie, and a lie themselves have forged, is *frontless*. Folly often goes beyond her bounds; but impudence knows none.

B. Jonson, *Discories*.

Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.

Dryden, *Iliad*.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*.

Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery.

Pope.

FRO'NTLET. *n. s.* [from *frons*, Latin; *fronteau*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

FRONTROOM. *n. s.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow.

Moxon.

FRO'RPISH.* *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies — had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.

Ld. Clarendon, *Life*, iii. 968.

FRORE.† *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, Dutch; frozen.]

Frozen. This word is not used since the time of Milton, Dr. Johnson says. He had overlooked Philips; and his contemporary, T. Warton, has somewhere used it.

The parching air

Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.

Milton, *P. L.*

When the aged year

Inclines, and Boreas' spirit blusters *frore*,

Beware the inclement heavens.

Philips, *Cyder*, B. 2.

FRO'NE. *part. adj.* [*bevroren*, frozen, Dutch.]

Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

My heartblood is well nigh *fro'ne* I feel,

And my galage grown fast to my heel.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

FRO'RY.* *adj.* [from *frore*.]

1. Frozen.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he tear'd,

And with his *fro'ry* lips full softly kist.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand

The foaming steed with *fro'ry* bit to steer.

Fairfax, *Tass.* ii. 40.

FROST.† *n. s.* [Port, Saxon; and Dr. Johnson might have added that this word is in most of the northern languages; as *frost*, Germ. Dan. Sw. and Icel. *vrost*, Dutch; probably from the Lat. *frigus*, and that from the Gr. *κρύος*, cold, ice, the *x* being changed into *f*.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression.

South.

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

FRO

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope, Winter.*
FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* *frost and bitten.* Nipped or
withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Montimer.*
FROSTED. *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in inequalities
like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold. *Gay.*

FROSTILY. *adv.* [from *frosty*.]
a. With frost; with excessive cold.
a. Without warmth of affection.

Construing, I rather should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*. *B. Jonson.*

FROSTINESS. *u. s.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost and nail*.] A nail with a
prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that
it may pierce the ice.

The claws are straight only to take hold, for better progres-
sion; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*.

Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

FROSTWORK. *n. s.* [*frost and work*.] Work in
which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like
the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune shine out
again, but all these exalted ideas of virtue and honour,
raised, like a beautiful kind of *frostwork*, in the cold season
of adversity, dissolved and disappeared.

Warburton on Prodiges, p. 17.

FROSTY. *adj.* [*Sax. frotig*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Titus Andronicus.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it
burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.*
A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one
frosty morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or
courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the ear? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

FROTH. *n. s.* [*frac*, Danish and Scottish. *Dr.*

Johnson. — The *Su. fra* is also *spume*. These
northern words correspond with the Gr. *ἀφρός*,
foam, spray.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by
agitation.

The hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enrap the nimble thighs
Of his *frothy* foamy steed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some
resembling of the water, so it causeth some light motions of
bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end. *Milton, P. R.*

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the pearl lies
covered with a mass of waters. *Blainville.*

The scatter'd ocean flies
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud and mists. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging belly sent
When it boil'd up; I know not that I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

FRO

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let
water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*;
and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one
that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the
surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that
he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole
froth will grow white, with a perfect whiteness. *Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting
the lower *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many
unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in
a great rage through a sponge at it, all besmeared with the co-
lours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one
bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill
in the artist. *Beaumont, Sermon.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusser.*

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to
throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it flatter and
froth high. *Grew.*

TO FROTH.* *v. a.* To make to froth; as to *froth*
beer, i. e. to make it rise on the top.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.

FROTHILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume. *Sherwood.*

2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *frothy*.] Emptiness;
triflingness.

The vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and
frothiness of his discourse. *South, Sermon, viii. 264.*

It would, doubtless, be as much more delightful as benefi-
cial, if, when we meet, we were accustomed, instead of cen-
sures and reflections, news and impertinence, or *frothiness*
and lightness, to discourse of some worthy and noble subject,
becoming the genius and hope of a christian.

Lucas, Sermon on Prov. xlii. 20.

FROTHY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of different natures; some watery and
clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some
gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wasting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that
bathing should make them *frothy*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of dis-
course that commonly attends these pompous entertainments?
What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue?

L'Estrange.

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and
evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy*
men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be
abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a dis-
temper, in which white spittle gathers about the
hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

TO FROUNCE. *v. a.* [*Fr. froncer*, or *fronser*, "to
plait," "to fold," "to wrinkle." *Cotgrave, French,*
Tent.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face.

This word was at first probably used in contempt.
Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly basket,
or an overstaring *frounced* head. *Archam, Schoolmaster.*

F R O

Then, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited Morn appear;
Not trick'd and frowne'd as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton, Il Pens.*

FROUNCE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle, a plait; and thence, contemptuously, a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress. Bullokar notices the first meaning. See also **FROUNCELESS**.

What! shall I leave my state to pins and poking-sticks,
To farthingales and frounces? *Beaum. and Fl. Mors. Thomas.*

FROUNCELESS.* *adj.* [frounce and less.] Without wrinkle. Obsolete.

Her forehead frounceless all plain. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 860.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; musty.

Petticoats in frouzy heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A frouzy dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROW.* *n. s.* [fraw, German; frau, old French; vrowe, Dutch; all signifying a woman; fru, Su. Goth. a woman of rank; Lat. vira, a woman, a manly woman.] A woman; generally applied to Dutch or German women. In the north of England, a frow, according to Grose, is an idle, dirty woman.

They are now
Buxom as Bacchus' frowe, revelling, dancing. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.*

A Dutch frowe's colour bath no grace,
Seen in a Roman lady's face. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 269.*

Your alewives, like the German frowe, are all cheeks to the belly. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 38.*

FROW.* *adj.* Brittle. Used in Berkshire. It is frough, in the north. *Ray, and Grose.*

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be frow (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn, i. iii. § 5.*

FROWARD.† *adj.* [frampearb, Saxon, i. e. from ward, in opposition to to ward. Thus the word was originally used for averse. "So froward is it from sadness," Chaucer, Rom. R. 4940, i. e. so far from it.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse; the contrary to toward.

The froward pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

'She's not froward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essays.*

'Tis with froward men, and froward factions too, as 'tis with froward children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *J. Estrange.*

Moluptuous occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking froward children in cradles. *Temple.*

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly in the way of his heart. *Is. lvii. 17.*

FROWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from froward.] Peevishness; perverseness.

How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and frowardness of age. *Addison, Cato.*

F R O

FRO'WER. n. s. [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Pamph.*

To FROWN.† *v. n.* [frogner, old Fr. to wrinkle. Skinner. To this etymology Dr. Johnson accedes. But I do not find this French verb in the old glossaries. Moreover, frown has been better traced to the Goth. *ufryn*, grim or stern, by Serenius; which corresponds with the Greek *ἀπὸς*, bearing the sense of a severe or haughty look.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she frowns; I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

They choose their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her frowning. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below. *Pope.*

To FROWN.* *v. a.* To drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure.

Ventidius fix'd his eyes upon my passage
Severely, as he meant to frown me back. *Dryden, All for Love.*

FROWN. n. s. [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNGLY. *adv.* [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it frouzy.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the frouzy fede,
Or with the weeds be gluttet. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arm;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden, En.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth;
T' invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryden, Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the *fine* frozen knight, frozen in despair;
but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture
lively answering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not over frown, coy;
One beam of love will soon destroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat of appetite.

Even here, where frozen chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

F R U

F.R.S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Who *virtu* profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F.R.S.*

Pope.

To FRU'BISH.* *v. a.* To furbish. Barret. This corruption also sometimes occurs in our old authors. See *To FURBISH.*

FRU'CTED.* *adj.* [Lat. *fructus*.] An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRU'CTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FRU'CTIFY.† *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

Neither doth the earth bring furthe buddes, or leaves, or other frute, unless it receive moysture of the raine; nor the raine doeth *fructify* without earth.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1534,) sign. Ee. i. b. The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howell, Voc. Pur.*

Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

FRUCTUATION.* *n. s.* [from *fructuous*.] Product; fruit.

Knowing—with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.

Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 60.

FRU'CTUOUS.† *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify*.]

This is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it. "Be *fructuous*," Parson's Prol.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn

Of interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Philips.*

FRU'CTURE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fracture*.] The *fracture*, use, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of. *Cotgrave.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Lat. *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How Nature wise and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use.

Milton, P. L.

And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed
With *frugal* scraps of flesh and maslin bread.

Harte.

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizzling day.

Dryden, Virg.

FRUGALITY. *n. s.* [*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.]

Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you.

Waller.

F R U

In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit. *Dryden, Fab. Dedic.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

FRU'GALLY.† *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, shamefacedly, chastely, temperately, and *frugally*.

Woolton, Christ. Manual, (1576,) sign. L. iii. b.

Mean time young Parimond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRU'GGIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fourgon*.] An ovenfork, termed in Lincolnshire a *fruggin*. Cotgrave. The pole, with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. North. Grose.

FRUGI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 8.

FRUIT.† *n. s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, old Fr. *fruit*, modern; *frwyth*, Welsh.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth. *Ephes. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Blessed shall be the *fruit* of thy body. *Deut. xxviii. 4.*
Shall the women eat their *fruit*, and the children of a span long. *Lament. ii. 20.*

Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?
Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*
They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov.*

7. The desert after the meat.

Give first admittance to the ambassadors;
My news shall be the *fruit* to that great feast.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

To FRUIT.* *v. n.* To produce fruit.

As it is three years before they *fruit*, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FRU'ITAGE. *n. s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar.

Milton, P. L.

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom smok'd.

Milton, P. L.

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRU

FRUITBEARER. *n. s.* [*fruit and bearer.*] That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit and bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER. *n. s.* [*fruitier, Fr.*] One who trades in fruit,

I did fight with one Samson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRUITERY. *n. s.* [*fruiterie, Fr.*]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Of, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit and full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*

The Earth, "

Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,
Nor glist'ring may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing, not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton, P. L.*
I have copied Nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*. *Gay, Pref. to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakespeare.*
Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRUITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. The quality of being prolific, or bearing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden, Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help

FRU

the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

FRUITGROVES. *n. s.* [*fruit and groves.*] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,

Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*? *Pope, Odys.*

FRUITION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *fruition*, from *fruer*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys, Paraph. of Ps.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granville.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers, Serm.*

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milton, P. L.*
The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*. *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRUITLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *fruitless*.] Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity.

Christ whips our *fruitlessness* in the innocent fig-tree; like as the manner was among the Persians, when their great men had offended, to take their garments and beat them. *Hales, Rom. p. 26.*

Certainly the *fruitlessness* and inexcusableness of their vice [swearing] considered, almost no sinners have more to answer for. *Boyle against Cust. Swearing, p. 120.*

FRUIT-TIME. *n. s.* [*fruit and time.*] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. *n. s.* [*fruit and tree.*] A tree of that

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kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruittree* tops. *Shakespeare.*
They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vine-
yards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neh. ix. 25.*
All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.]
Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUMENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*.] A gene-
ral dole of corn. *Cockeram.*

FRUMENTY.† *n. s.* [*frumentée*, Fr. Cotgrave; from
frumentum, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat
boiled in milk.

Frumenty makes the principal entertainment of all our
country wakes. Our country people call it *firmity*. It is an
agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar.

Dr. Gower, Mat. for Hist. of Cheshire, p. 10.

To FRUMP.† *v. a.* [this is an old word, occurring
both in Sherwood's and Cotgrave's dictionaries,
and rendered by the French *moquer*, i. e. "to
mock, flout, *frump*, scoff, deride; to gull; to frus-
trate; to disappoint;" so that one is led almost to
believe it a corruption of the Fr. *tromper*, to de-
ceive, to delude. Dr. Johnson barely notices the
word, without etymology, or example, from Skinner
and Ainsworth; but Skinner, as well as Minsheu,
offers as the etymology the Teut. *krum*, crooked; or
the verb *krumpelen*, i. e. *krimpusen*, to turn up the
nose in contempt.] To mock; to insult.

I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

Was ever gentlewoman

So *frump'd* off with a fool? *Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.*

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on
occasion. *Ruggles, Comedy of Ignoramus, (1650.) v. 2.*

FRUMP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joke; a flout;
a trick of mockery.

From hence this orator, this parcel of wit, flies out into a
pleasant *frump*, as he thinks, but indeed an ugly, inhuman,
loathsome ribaudrie.

Bp. Hall's Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 164.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-*frumps*
for it. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sweet widow, leave your *frumps*, and be edified.

Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

FRUMPER.* *n. s.* [from *frump*.] A mocker; a
scoffer. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To FRUSH.† *v. a.* [*fruisser*, French.] To break,
bruise, or crush. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;

I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,

But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

They are sore *frushed* with sickness, or too farre withered
with age. *Holinshead, Descript. of Ireland, p. 29.*

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had.

Fairfax, Tasso.

FRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender
horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at
some distance from the toe: it divides into two
branches, running towards the heel, in the form of
a fork. *Farrer's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain; use-
less; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demon-
strations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any
man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither
truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and
sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb,
or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

FRY

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustrar*, Latin; *frustrer*,
French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

I survive
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raise out
Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare, Ham. IV.*

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen,
did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton, P. R.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps
contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to
be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury.*

FRUSTRATE.† *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd,

Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied
in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing
near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the
enterprise *frustrate*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that,
the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become
frustrate. *Hooker.*

3. Disappointed; defeated; balked.

That my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose.

Judith, xi. 11.

It is an axiom of nature that natural desire cannot utterly
be *frustrate*. *Hooker.*

Go to him, Dollabella, bid him yield;
Being so *frustrate*, tell him he mocks us by
The pauses that he makes. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

FRUSTRATION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *frustration*; Lat. *frus-
tratio*.] Disappointment; defeat.

If inculpable *frustration* were intolerable, *Barrow, vol. i. S. 1.*
Vain heats and presumptuous conceits, to which no answer
will be given but shame and *frustration*.

More on the Sev. Churches, Pref.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible
power countermands their deepest projects, splits their coun-
sels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and
a curse. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious;
disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRUSTRATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *frustratoire*, Cotgrave.]
That which makes any procedure void; that which
vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from
a regular figure. A term of science.

FRUTICANT.† *adj.* [*fruticans*, Lat.] Full of
shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous,
fruticant and shrubby. *Evelyn, Introd. § 3.*

FRY.† *n. s.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. Skinner, ac-
cording to Dr. Johnson, who makes no further ety-
mological remark. The word is probably from the
Goth. *fraiw*, seed. Old French, "le *frie* des sal-
mons," Kelham.]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the
spawn.

FUB

- They come to us but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls that oft
Bank the mid-sea.
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from
among the fry.
So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.
2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in
knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and
maintained.
Them before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens sounding timbrels sung.
Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry
Of animals that stock the sky.
The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under
the discipline of contempt.
3. A swarm or heap of any materials.
A flood of mischief flows,
An heap of hurts, a frie of foule decays,
A flock of fears, and thralls a thousand waies.
FRY. *n. s.* A kind of sieve.
He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fun
or fry.
To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *frigo*, Welsh; *frijck*,
Ersk.] To dress food in a pan on the fire.
To FRY. *v. n.*
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
2. To suffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
3. To melt with heat.
Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And phoenix like, in that rich nest they die.
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
Oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, with sugar, and a little
spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher;
but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink
mild beer after it.
Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,
That course be steer'd.
FRY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.
FRYINGPAN. *n. s.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel
in which meat is dressed on the fire.
If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into
the fire.
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that
things go from bad to worse.
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole
street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a fryingpan.
FRYTH. * See FAITH.
To FUE.† *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pre-
tences; to cheat. It is generally written *foh*. See
FOB.
A hundred mark is a long loss for a poor, lone woman to
bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been

FUE

- Added off and added off from this day to the day; that it is a
shame to be thought on.
Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter fudd too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
FUB.† *n. s.* A plump chubby boy, according to
Ainsworth; applied also to a woman, as Mr. Ma-
lone observes. Written also *fubs*.
That same foule deformed fub.
FUCATE. * *adj.* [*fucatus*, Lat. from *fucus* Heb. *puah*,
lead.] Painted; whence, disguised by false show.
In virtue nothing may be *fucate* or counterfeit.
FU CATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised by false show.
FUCUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. Paint for the face. Not now in use.
Women chat
Of *fucus* this and *fucus* that.
Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled
off, and the coarseness underneath discovered.
2. Disguise; false show.
No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart.
3. [In botany.] The name of a genus of submarine
plants. The Latin plural.
The various authors who have written upon the *fuci* have
very unwarrantably divided the varieties, included in the deno-
mination "*vesiculosus*," into numerous species.
Obs. on the Brit. *Fuci* by Dr. Goodenough, &c. *Lin. Tr.* iii. 19.
FUDDER of Lead. * Among the miners, a load of
lead. See FOTHER.
To FUDGLE.† *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To
make drunk.
Pao. He thinks there's no man
Can give him drink enough.
Host. That's none enough, I'll fuddle him,
Or lie i' the suds.
I am too fuddled to take care to observe your orders.
The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet.
To FUDGLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.
Men will be whoring and fuddling on still.
FUDGE. * *interj.* An expression of the utmost con-
tempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers.
It probably was introduced in Goldsmith's time,
and is now common in colloquial language.
I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr.
Burchell; who, during this discourse, sat with his face turned
to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence, would cry
out *fudge*!
FUEILLEMORTE. *n. s.* [French.] Corruptly
pronounced and written *philomat*.
Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered
leaves in autumn.
FUEL.† *n. s.* [*fuah*, Norm. French, from *feu*,
firo.] The matter or aliment of fire.
This shall be with burning and fuel of fire.
This spark will move a raging fire.
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with.
Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease
And as the *fuel* sinks the flame decreases.
To FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combustible matter.
And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong.
For more corruption needsless
To fuel such a fever long.

FUG

- Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame.
The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Cowley.*
Thomson, Autumn.
2. To store with firing.
Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton, Architecture.*
- FU'ELLER.* *n. s.* [from *fuel*.] That which supplies fuel; that which kindles.
Shops of fashions,
Love's *fuellers*, and the rightest company
Of players. *Donne, Poems, p. 238.*
- FUGA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*fugax, fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.
[They] require some nutriment to supply the place of the *fugacious* atom. *Hallywell, McLampr. (1881), p. 100.*
A thing so fine and *fugacious*, as to escape our nicest search.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 43.
He had hastily snatched at some little *fugacious* pleasures.
Sterne, Sermon 2.
- FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
- FUGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and soot. *Boyle.*
2. Uncertainty; instability.
- FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from *φύω*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.
A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
- FU'GITIVE.† *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*
Happiness, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking; *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.
These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra, (1596.)
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.
The vexed chymick vainly chases
His *fugitive* gold through all her faces. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 77.*
The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
4. Flying; running from danger.
Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton, P. L.*
5. Flying from duty; falling off.
Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Richardson, Clarissa.*
6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.
Putting off his glorious apparel, and discharging his company, he came like a *fugitive* servant through the mid-land unto Antioch, having very great dishonour for that his host was destroyed. *2 Macc. viii. 35.*
They are still seeking change, restless, fickle, *fugitive*; they may not abide to tarry in one place long.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 185.
The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*
7. Perishable; as, a *fugitive* piece; i. e. a little composition printed on a sheet, or less; a small pamphlet. Literary men of modern times have introduced this meaning, no doubt, from the circumstances usually attending such pieces of being soon forgotten, or

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- soon lost; and have accordingly given occasion to collections of some fugitive performances, which ought not so to perish.
- FU'GITIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. One who runs from his station or duty.
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*
Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton, P. L.*
We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham, Sophy.*
2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.
Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*
3. One hard to be caught or detained.
What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit? *Harte.*
- FU'GITIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fugitive*.]
1. Volatility; fugacity.
That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*
2. Instability; uncertainty.
The ludicrousness and *fugitiveness* of our wanton reason.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 1.
- FUGUE. *n. s.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*
The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descendant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*
His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milton, P. L.*
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*
- FU'LCIBLE.* *adj.* [Latin, *fulcibilis*.] Which may be propped up. *Cockeram.*
- FU'LCIMENT.† *n. s.* [*fulcimen, fulcimentum*, Latin.]
That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.
The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*
It had need of another *fulciment*, upon which it might the more firmly rest. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 75.*
- FULCRUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] In mechanics, now common for prop; as, the *fulcrum* of a lever.
- To FULFILL.† *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*. Sax. *full-fyllan*.]
1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. — He had forgotten a most expressive passage in our Liturgy.

FUL

Six gates i' the city, with massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress. Prol.*
Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of
this Holy Communion, may be *fulfilled* with thy grace and
heavenly benediction. *Communion Service.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which
are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemn-
ing him. *Acts, xiii. 27.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryden, Ryn.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

I make your grace my executor, and I beseech ye see my
poor will *fulfilled*. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieuten.*
If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden, Ovid.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

This *many* glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliss? *Milton, P. L.*

FULFILLER.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] One that accom-
plishes or fulfils.

That he might not supplant him in his hope of being the
fulfiller of the oracle before-mentioned.

Moses the deliverer, Elijah and Elisha the restorers, and our
Saviour the *fulfiller* and finisher of the law.

FULFILLING.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] Completion;
Gr. *πλήρωμα*.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the
fulfilling of the law. *Rom. xiii. 10.*

FULFILLMENT.* *n. s.* [from *fulfil*.] Full perform-
ance. Not much used.

Gage [is that] by which a man is bound to certain *fulfillments*.
H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 375.

FULFRAUGHT.* See FULL-FRAUGHT.

FULGENT.* *n. s.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter.
Dict.

FULGENT.* *adj.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; daz-
zling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure
or extinguish all perceptibility of reason.

FULGID.* *adj.* [from *fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glitter-
ing; dazzling.

FULGIDITY.* *n. s.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; daz-
zling glitter. *Dict.*

FULGOUR.* *n. s.* [from *fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; daz-
zling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*,
notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*
Chains of burnished gold or brass, whose *fulgor* they de-
lighted in. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 302.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from
them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory
of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

FULGURANT.* *adj.* [Latin, *fulgurans*.] Lightning;
flashing.

Though pitchy blasts from hell appear
Stop the outgoings of the morn,

FUL

And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.

More, Philosoph. Poems, (1647,) p. 314.

To FULGURATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *fulguro*.] To
emit flashes of light. A term applied to a substance
of the phosphorous kind, called *fulgurating phos-*
phorus. *Chamberl.*

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would
fulgurate, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes
fill the whole vial with waves of flames.

Phil. Transact. No. 134.

FULGURATION.* *n. s.* [from *fulguratio*, Latin.] The act
of lightening.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another — so as
you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not
too steadfastly to behold their *fulguration*.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633,) p. 57.

FULGURY.* *n. s.* [Latin, *fulgur*.] Lightning.

Cockeram.

FULHAM.* *n. s.* A cant word for false dice, which,
were chiefly made at *Fulham*; whence the term,
high and low *fulhams* or *fullams*. *Pisc. Ital.* "false
dice, high and low men, high *fullams* and low
fullams." *Torriano, Ital. Dict.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

FULIGINOUS.* *adj.* [from *fuliginex*, Fr. *fuliginosus*,
Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* va-
pours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her
in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howell.*

FULIGINOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *fuliginous*.] In a smoky
state.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers,
'Midst all the city's artful trim,
To rear some breathless vapid flowers,

Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim. *Shenstone, Rural Elegance.*

FULMART.* *n. s.* [This word, of which Skinner
observes that he found it only in Walton, seems to
mean the same with *stoat*, Dr. Johnson says. It
seems to be the same as *foumart*, written in Sher-
wood's dictionary *fulmart* under the word *fitch*;
and by Ben Jonson *fullmart*. See *FOUMART*.] A
kind of stinking ferret.

The *fichat*, the *fulmart*, and the ferret, live upon the face,
and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton, Angler.*

FULL.* *adj.* [from *fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch; Goth.
fulls; Iceland. *fullr*; Gr. *πλήρης*.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness than both the hands *full*
with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecc. iv. 6.*

Valley *full* of chariots.

The trees of the Lord are *full* of sap.

Where all must *full* or not coherent be.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her *full*, but *full* of wantfulness.

You should tread a course

Pretty and *full* of view.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the com-
mendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they
taint business through want of secrecy, and export honour from
a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,

To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,

Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,

Those thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milton, P. L.*

Gay religions *full* of pomp and gold.

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,

I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,

Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain.

Dryden.

F U L

- He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson.*
 From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
 And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
 Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
 And frame his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.
Full of days was he;
 Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; saginated; fat.
Pha. Do ladies of this country use to give no more respect to men of my *full* being?
Gai. Full being! I understand you not, unless your grace means growing to fatness. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*
 A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiseman, Surgery.*
5. Saturated; sated.
 I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11.*
 The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the same object. *Bacon.*
6. Impregnated; made pregnant.
 Illa the fair—
 Who, *full* of Mars, in time with kindly throes
 Shall at a birth two goodly boys disclose. *Dryden, Æn.*
7. Crubded with regard to the imagination or memory.
 Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*
8. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.
 Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor. *Arbutnot.*
9. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
 That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
 Of all his travels. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*
 What remains, ye gods,
 But up and enter now into *full* bliss? *Milton, P. L.*
 Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*
 The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the world *full* assurance of another life. *Tillotson.*
10. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
 At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Genesis.*
 After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop *then* *full* speed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*
11. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
 Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*
 Should a man go about with never so set study to describe such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and proper, so *full* and express. *Woodward.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
 I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakespeare.*
 Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more *full* and resounding. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
 Dryden taught to join
 The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope.*
12. Mature; perfect.
 In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*
 So law appears imperfect, and but given
 With purpose to resign them in *full* time
 Up to a better covenant. *Milton, P. L.*
 These thoughts
 Full counsel must mature *Milton, P. L.*

F U L

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
 Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs falter. *Wiceman, Surgery.*
14. Not continuous, or a full stop.
 Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty sign. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
 Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*
- FULL. *n. s.*
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
 When we return,
 We'll see those things affected to the *full*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*
 The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*
 Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
 Are emblems, rather than express the *full*
 Of what he feels. *Dryden, Pers.*
 If where the rules not far enough extend,
 Some lucky licence answer to the *full*.
 Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*
2. The highest state or degree.
 The swan's down feather,
 That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
 Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
3. The whole; the total.
 The king hath won, and hath sent out
 A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord;
 This is the news at *full*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
 But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;
 I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*
4. The state of being satiated.
 When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer. v. 7.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
 Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
- FULL. *adv.*
1. Without abatement or diminution.
 He *full*
 Resplendent all his Father manifest
 Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*
 In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin. *Dryden, Dram. Poety.*
 A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;
 Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden.*
 The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryden, Aureng. Pref.*
 Since you may
 Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
 The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden, Virg.*
2. With the whole effect.
 'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
 From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
 This universal frame began:
 From harmony to harmony,
 Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
 The diaphanous closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
 An arm ariseth of the Egyptian flood. *Addison on Italy.*
 Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
 A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addison, Ovid.*
4. Directly.
 He met her *full*, but full of warefulness. *Sidney*
 He then confronts the bull,
 And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
 The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden*

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden, En.*

3. It is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification.
So the Sax. *ful-ort*, full oft; *ful-rap*, full slow;
ful-pide, full wide; *ful-neh*, full nigh, *ful-bopen*, full born.]

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full-lively is the semblant, though the substance dead.

My time is not yet full come. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I was set at work

Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking

Either for such men or such business. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Full well ye repeat the commandment. *St. Mar. vii. 9.*

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide

Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton, P. L.*

You full little think that you must be the beginner of the

discourse yourself. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,

And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden.*

There is no perquisite full as honest, by which you have the

best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*

Full is much used in composition to intimate any

thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-ACORNED.* *adj.* [full and acorned.] Fed full

with acorns.

Like a full-acorn'd bough. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

FULL-BLOOMED.* *adj.* [full and bloomed.] Having

perfect bloom.

A mouth, whose full-bloom'd lips

At too dear a rate are roses. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 23.*

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [full and blown.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're full blown:

Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denham, Sophy.*

My full-blown youth already fades apace;

Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,

With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;

Who at enormous villany turns pale,

And steps against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryden, Pers.*

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [full and bottomed.] Having

a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having

pawned a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottom'd wig for a sum

of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-BUTT.* *adv.* [full and butt.] At the same

point, from opposite directions, and not without

violence.

He and the babler, or talker, I told ye of, met full-butt; and

after a little staring one another in the face, upon the en-

counter, the babler opened. *L'Esrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 211.*

FULL-CHARGED.* *adj.* [full and charged.] Charged

to the utmost.

I stood 't the level

Of a full-charge'd confederacy. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FULL-CRAMMED.* *adj.* [full and crammed.] Crammed

to satiety.

The chub-faced top

Shines sleek with full-cramm'd fat of happiness. *Martin, Antonio's Revenge.*

FULL-DRESSED.* *adj.* [full and dressed.] Dressed

in form; ceremoniously accoutered.

To convey to us any just idea of a full-dressed Jewish fine

lady. *Pilgrimage, Rev. on the Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.*

FULL-DRIVE.* *adj.* [full and drive.] Completed;

a very old expression, which we still use, though

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in a very different way, meaning driving as fast as possible. Yet Chaucer's phrase "to drive a bargain," i. e. to bring it to a conclusion, is now used in colloquial language.

This bargain is full-drive, for we ben knit;
Ye shul be paid trewely by my troth. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

FULL-EARED. *adj.* [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain.

As flumes roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er full-ear'd corn, or torrents raging course. *Denham.*

FULL-EYED. *adj.* [full and eye.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [full and fed.] Sated; fat; saginated.

All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair,

She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope, Dunciad.*

FULL-FRAUGHT.* *adj.* [full and fraught.] Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot

To mark the full-fraught man, the best endu'd,

With some suspicion. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.*

Thither, full-fraught with mischievous revenge,

Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies. *Milton, P. L.*

FULL-GORGED.* *adj.* [full and gorge.] Too much fed; a term of hawking.

Your hawke is full-gorged; and not cropped.

The Booke of Hawkyng, s. d.

Till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,

For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

FULL-GROWN.* *adj.* [full and grown.] Completely grown.

A wench full-grown.

Full-grown to man. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

FULL-HEARTED.* *adj.* [full and heart.] Full of confidence; elated.

The enemy full-hearted,

Lolling the tongue with slaughtering. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

FULL-HOT.* *adj.* [full and hot.] Heated to the utmost.

Anger is like

A full-hot horse; who being allow'd his way,

Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

FULL-LADEN. *adj.* [full and laden.] Laden till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-

mises should stoop down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough,

to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-MANNED.* *adj.* [full and manned; Sax. *full-mannob*, *viris instructus*. Lye.] Completely furnished with men.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;

And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the head of Actium

Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

FULL-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [full and mouthed.] Having a strong voice or sound.

A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.*

Had Boreas blown

His full-mouth'd blasts, and cast thy houses down?

Quarles, *Jonah*, sign. K. i. b.

FULL-ORBED.* *adj.* [full and orb'd.]

1. Having the orb complete.

As Lucifer excels the meanest star;

Or as the full-orb'd Phoebe, Lucifer. *Addison, Ovid.*

The moon

Full-orb'd, and breaking through the scatter'd clouds,

Shews her broad visage in the crimson'd east. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Like a full moon.

40

F U L

Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell
To full-orb'd pride, and fading die. *Mason, Caractacus.*

FULL-SPREAD. *adj.* [*full and spread.*] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinging go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.

Dryden, Astræa Redun.

FULL-STOMACHED.* *adj.* [*full and stomach.*] Having the stomach crammed.

The slaughter'd bodies of their men,
Which the full-stomach'd sea had cast upon
Their sands.

Tourneur, Ath. Tragedy.

FULL-STUFFED.* *adj.* [*full and stuffed.*] Filled to the utmost extent.

Their burly sacks and full-stuff'd barns.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

FULL-SUMMED. *adj.* [*full and summed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds
nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and with full-summed
wings fastening his talons East and West; but now the eagle
is become half naked.

Howel, Voc. For.

FULL-WINGED.* *adj.* [*full and winged.*]

1. Having large or strong wings.

And often to our comfort shall we find

The sharded beetle in a safer hold,

Than is the full-wing'd eagle.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

2. Ready for flight; eager.

May he find it,

When his affections are full-wing'd, and ready

To stoop upon the quarry. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*pullian, Saxon; fullo, Latin.*] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease; "to full cloth in a mill." *Sherwood.*

FULLAGE. *n. s.* [*from full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLAM. *†* See **FULHAM.**

FULLER. *†* *n. s.* [*fullene, Saxon; fullour, old French; fullo, Latin.*] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so
as no fuller on earth can whiten them.

St. Mar. ix. 3.

FULLERS Earth. *n. s.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest fullers earth is dug in our own island.

Hill, Mat. Medica.

The fullers earth of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture.

Woodward on Fossils.

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. *n. s.* [*dipsacus.*] A plant.

FULLERY. *n. s.* [*from fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. *n. s.* [*full and mill.*] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-mills, they beat their hemp.

Mortimer.

FULLY. *adv.* [*Sax. fullice.*]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

F U L

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.

Hooker.

He fully possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it.

Locke.

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm fully satisfy'd.

Addison, Ovid.

FULMINANT. *adj.* [*fulminant, Fr. fulminans, Latin.*]

Thundering: making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *†* *v. n.* [*fulmino, Lat. fulminer, French.*]

1. To thunder.

With a fiery wreath bind thou [Poesy] my brow,

That mak'st my muse in flames to fulminate.

Davies, Wil's Pilgrimage, sign. I. 4. b.

Loud Ætnas fulminate in love to man;

Comets good omens are, when duly scann'd.

Young, Night Th. 9.

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and ~~fire~~ for a pretty while; after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it fulminate afresh.

Boyle.

In damps one is quelled the suffocating, and the other the fulminating damp.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

Who shall presume to give orders, or administer sacraments, or grant pardons?—Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured infractors of them?

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 363.

To FULMINATE. *†* *v. a.*

1. To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Censures were fulminated against him.

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 369.

Judgements—fulminated with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 147.

2. To denounce with censure; to condemn.

For all of ancient that you had before,

(I mean what is not borrow'd from our store,)

Was error fulminated o'er and o'er. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often fulminated.

Warburton, Sermon. 19.

3. To cause to explode.

If you fulminate it [salt-petre] in a crucible, and burn off the volatile part with powder of coal.

Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 275.

FULMINATION. *†* *n. s.* [*fulminatio, Latin; fulminatio, French.*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure.

The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridicule.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Fulminations that have been uttered these seven years, by those cloven tongues of falsehood and dissension.

Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.

3. The act of fulminating; a term of chymistry.

The volatile part was separated from it in the fulmination.

Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 275.

FULMINATORY. *†* *adj.* [*Fr. fulminatoire.*] Thundering; striking horror.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To FULMINE.* *v. a.* [*Fr. fulminer.*] To shoot; to dart, like lightning.

And ever and anon the rosy red

Flash'd through her face, as it had been a snake

Of lightning through bright heaven fulmined.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 3.

To FULMINE.* *v. n.* To thunder; to speak with the resistless power, as it were, of thunder.

F U L

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratic,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.

Milton, P. R.

FU'LNNESS. *n. s.* [from *full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulness* only wish their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstrations and *fulness* of the cry. *Baron, Hen. VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man,

Left to be finished by such as she;

And she a fair divided excellence,

Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon, Essays.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME.† *adj.* [from *fulle*, Saxon; *fuls*, Goth. stinking, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

I come to tell my lady,

There is a *fulsome* fellow would fain speak with her.

Beaumont and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,

With nauseous images my fancy fills,

And all goes down like oxymel of squills.

Roscommon.

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,

How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,

And die of rank diseases here at home? *Olway, Orphan.*

2. Rank; gross: to the smell.

White satyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful. The example, perhaps, more properly belongs to the preceding sense.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakspeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *fulsome*.]

F U M

1. Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

Box is naturally dry, juicelesse, *fulsomely* and loathsomely smelling. *Newton, Herbal to the Bible, (1587.)*

Full gorges belk, if not much rather spew,

Most *fulsomely*. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim, sign. T. i.*

2. Foully; not decently.

God was sore displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruin and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely*. *Homilies, for rep. and keeping clean Churches.*

FU'LSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *fulsome*.]

1. Nauseousness.

Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the *fulsomeness* and loathsomeness thereof; pride, by an inflammation; luxury, by a fever; envy, by a leprosy.

Price, Creation of the Prince, (1610.) sign. B. i. b.

2. Foulness.

Taking away all such *fulsomeness* and filthiness, as through ignorance and blind devotion hath crept into the church these many hundred years. *Homilies, for rep. Churches.*

3. Rank smell.

4. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FUMA'DO. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n. s.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney.

Dict.

FU'MATORY. *n. s.* [*funaria*, Lat. *funeterre*, Fr.] An herb.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,

Doth root upon.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To FU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*foumelen*, Dutch; *fumla*,

Su. Goth. "manibus ultro citroque pertentare, ut solent qui in tenebris obambulant." *Ilire.*]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

His wither'd fist still knocking at death's door,

Fumbling and drivelling as he draws his breath,

For brief, the shape and messenger of death.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

It is continuing to *fumble* on the lute, though the musick has been long over. *Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. To stutter; to hesitate in the speech; to fumble.

See To FABLE.

She *fumbled* out, "Thanks, good;" and so she died.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

He *fumbleth* in the mouth;

His speech doth fail.

Trag. of K. John, 1611.

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as he stars in heav'n,

With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,

He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu.

Shakspeare.

His greasy bald-pate choir

Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony,

They told 'em false for fear.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

FU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

F U M

Many good scholars speak but *fumblingly*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

FUME. *n. s.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes. *Shakspeare.*
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes
so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the month
in form of a *fume*, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper
vessels, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a
considerable quantity. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a
man overcharged with it. *South.*
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden, Pers.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
* Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing
the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon
these things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*
To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty
work. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Lat.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*.
* By their great intercessor; came in sight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton, P. L.*

From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danced about her head. *Dryden, A. n.*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertines to a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always hot in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumb-
ent upon them. *Chapin, Phil. Franc.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam:
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival *fum'd* and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:

F U M

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carcw.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

3. Simply, to perfume.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*
Now are the lawn sheets *fum'd* with violets.
Marston, Com. of What You Will.

4. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FU'ME. *n. s.* The dung of the deer.

By his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

FUME'ITE. *n. s.* [French.] A word introduced

by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of
meat.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FUMID. *adj.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirit of *aqua*
fortis. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

FUMIDITY. *n. s.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency
to smoke. *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*,
French.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*,
French; from *fumigate*.]

1. Scents raised by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbutnot.*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MING. *n. s.* [from *fume*.]

1. The act of scenting by smoke.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other
unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fume; idle conceit.

O Fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed!
The stinking stench of thing inclined best,
Hath poisoned all the virtues in my breast. *Mir. for Mag. p. 250.*

FU'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction
sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-
gether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to
such idle questions. *Hooker.*

FU'MISH. *adj.* [from *fume*.] Smoky; also hot,
cholerick. *Clotgrave in V. Franens, and Sherwood.*

One loves soft music and sweet melody;

Another is perhaps melancholike;

Another *fumish* is, and cholerick. *Mir. for Mag. p. 158.*

FU'MITER. *n. s.* A plant.

F U N

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FU'MITORY.* See FUMATORY.

FU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*fumeux*, French; from *fume*.] Pro-
FU'MY. } ducing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day, *Dryden, Æn.*

FUN.* *n. s.* [A low cant word, Dr. Johnson says.
It is probably from the Sax, *fægn*, merry, glad.]
Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*

FUNA'MBULATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *funambulus*.]

1. Narrow, like the walk of a rope dancer.
Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track
and narrow path of goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 1.*
2. Performing like a rope-dancer.
There were *funambulatory* elephants, as we are informed by
Suetonius. *Chambers.*

FUNA'MBULIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *funambulus*; whether
coined by the writer, in the following passage,
who has thought proper to ridicule the style of
Johnson, I know not.] A rope dancer.
What man will withhold from the *funambulist* the praise of
justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness!
The Looker-on, No. 80.

FUNA'MBULO.* } *n. s.* [old French. *funambule*;
FUNA'MBULUS. } Lat. *funambulus*, from *funis*,
a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A rope-dancer.
We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funam-
bulos*. *Bacon, Disc. touching Helps for the Intell. Powers.*
I see him walking not like a *funambulus* upon a cord, but
upon the edge of a razor. *Wotton, Rem. p. 365.*

FUNCTION *n. s.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things than
there is between a representing commoner in the *function*
of his public calling, and the same person in common life
Swift.
2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now
none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or
calling. *Whitgift.*
You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner
the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Nor was it any policy, or obstinacy, or partiality of affec-
tion either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me.
King Charles.
This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to
her. *Addison, on Italy.*
Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the
just privileges and pro-eminence of our holy *function* and char-
acter. *Atterbury.*
3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort,
be executed. *Hooker.*
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-
pests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use
sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits.
Shakespeare.
5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men and other animals are excellently well
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well
adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley, Serm.*

F U N

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton, S. A.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pursues it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their
diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life.
Arbuthnot.

FUNCTIONARY.* *n. s.* [from *function*.]

1. One who is charged with an office or employ-
ment.
2. That which performs any office.

FUND. *n. s.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is sup-
ported.
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-
forms all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*
Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Dryden.*
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust
entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*
2. Stock or bank of money.
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or
fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres.
Addison.

To FU'ND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place money
in the funds either of a company, a corporation, or
the publick.

FUNDAMENT.* *n. s.* [old French, *fundement*;
Lat. *fundamentum*.]

1. Originally, foundation.
And yet, God wot, uneth the *fundament*
Performed is. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*
2. The back part of the body.
The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his *fundament*,
Began to kick, &c. *Hudibras, i. ii. 846.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] Serving
for the foundation; that upon which the rest is
built; essential; important; not merely accidental.
Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental*
cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from
the earth. *Raleigh, Ess.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of't, *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to
the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were
actually dead. *Swift, Exam. r.*
Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philo-
sophy, in religion, and in human life.
Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ill all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*
Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less presum'd and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *n. s.* Leading proposition; important
and essential part which is the groundwork of the
rest.

FUN

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposite in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNE'BRIAL.* *adj.* [*funebre*, Fr. *funeris*, Lat.] Belonging to funerals.

Their garlands—were convivial, festival, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, *funerbal*. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.*

Their *funerbal* garlands had little of beauty in them beside roses, while they made them of myrtle, rosemary, apium, &c. under symbolical intimations. *Ibid.*

FUNERAL.* *n. s.* [*funerailles*, French; *funus*, Latin; from *funale*, a torch or link made of a cord (*funis*) with wax or resin about it; *funerals* being anciently solemnized among the Romans, in the night time with torches. The word *funeral*, Mr. Malone says, was, agreeably to its French origin (*funerailles*), almost always used in the plural, previous to the Restoration. But this is not the case. The singular is found repeatedly in Barret's Alveary of 1580: "Friends come together to set forth the solemnization of his *funeral*." Again, in Sherwood's Dict. 1632. "A *funeral*," and "Of a *funeral*."] *Dict.*

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Caesar's *funeral*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakspeare.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac. v. 10.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'ral* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift, Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL.* *adj.*

1. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shakspeare.*

Let such honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham, Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand hills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

2. Mourning.

To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their *funeral* and civil complaints. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.*

To **FUNERATE.*** *v. a.* [Latin, *funeratus*.] To bury.

Cockram.

FUN

FUNERATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *funeratio*.] The solemnization of a funeral.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromattick spices and ointments, before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 41.*

FUNE'REAL. *adj.* [*funereus*, Lat.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope, Odyssey.*

FUNE'ST.* *adj.* [*funeste*, Fr. *funestus*, Lat.] Doleful; lamentable.

The violent ends or downfalls of great princes, the subversion of kingdoms and estates, or whatever else can be imagined of *funest* or tragical. *Phillips, Theat. Poet. Pref.*

The bay is ominous of some *funest* accident. *Evelyn, Syl. p. 396.*

FUNGE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool.

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass. *Burton, Anal. of Mel. To the Reader.*

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 122.*

FUNGO'SITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *fungosité*, from *fungus*, Lat.] Unsolid excrescence. *Dict.*

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ and *fungosities* on its surface. *Biblioth. Bibl. (Or. 1720.) i. 292.*

FUNGOUS.* *adj.* [*fungex*, Fr. from *fungus*, Lat.] Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

The second instrument of the voice is the tongue; and this, by reason of its *fungous* substance and volubility, is so meet and so principal an agent therein, that speech itself, and all the variety thereof, doth among all sorts of men go by the name of the tongue. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 137.*

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharottick medicines. *Sharp, Surgery.*

The meaner productions of the French and English press; that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets. *Harris, Hermes, B. 3.*

FUNGUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungues*, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FUN'ICLE. *n. s.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUN'ICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK.* *n. s.* A stink. A low word. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius deduces it from the Icel. *funa*, to putrify. Lye, from *fonck*, an old Flemish word, implying confusion, perplexity; and he adds, that "to be in a *funk*" is a common academical expression at Oxford. See the verb neuter, which Mr. Mason and others have illustrated by an academical epigram. *Funk* in the Pr. Parv. is a "lytell fyre."

To **FUNK.*** *v. a.* [See the noun.] To poison with an offensive smell.

F U R

Tobacco strives to vex

A numerous squadron of the tender sex;
What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.

King, *The Fumetary*, C. iii.

To FUNK.* v. n. [from the noun.] To stink through fear.

The best part of the veal, and the Greek for *hunc*,
Is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.

Epigram on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford.

FU'NNEL. n. s. [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glit of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend.

Blackmore.

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel.

Ray on the Creation.

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air.

Addison.

FU'NNY.* adj. [from *fun*.] Comical; a northern word, and now common in colloquial language.

FU'NNY.* n. s. A low term for a light boat; a kind of wherry.

FUR.† n. s. [*fourrure*, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Fourrure* is derived by Du Cange from the low Lat. *furrura*, a clothing of skins. In like manner our word may be deduced from the low Lat. *fiara*, a hairy skin. But the word is perhaps of northern origin. Su. Goth. *fodr*, "subtegmen vestium," Serenius. The M. Goth. *fodr* is the sheath of a sword, and the Sax. *foðer*, a quiver; "because," according to Mr. Callander, "the first quivers, and sheaths for swords, were made of skins, as *foder* signifies *vellis*, *pellis*, [a skin;] Fr. *feutre*, [felt;] English, *fur*."] *Dr. Johnson*.

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn.

Peacham on Drawing.

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him.

L'Estrange.

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir.

Swift.

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf.

Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs;

And bids what will take all.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with.

Ray on the Creation.

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;

I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;

Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue.

Dryden, *Pers.*

F U R

To FUR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue
fur'd with lambskins?

Sidney.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;

Robes and *fur'd* gowns hide all.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;

You *fur* your gloves with reasons.

Shakespeare, *Troil. and Cress.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be *fur'd* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell.

Peacham.

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,

Their bodies hid in bark, and *fur'd* with moss.

Dryden.

Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their dry *fur'd* tongues.

Philips.

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls

On all sides *fur'd* with mouldy damp, and hung

With clots of rosy gore.

Addison.

FUR. adv. [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove

Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,

Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *fur*.

Sidney.

FUR-WROUGHT. adj. [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,

And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey.

Gay, *Pastorals*.

FURACIOUS. adj. [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish; inclined to steal.

Dict.

FURACITY.† n. s. [from *furax*, Lat.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

Cockeram.

FURBELOW.† n. s. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. [Fr. *falbala*.]

Trev. Dict.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow

To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.

Pope.

Furbelows and flounces have been disposed of at will.

Guardian, No. 149.

To FURBELOW. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,

You calm them with a milder air;

To break their points, you turn their force,

And *furbelow* the plain discourse.

Prior.

She was flounced and *furbelow'd*; every ribbon was crinkled,

and every part of her garments in curl.

Addison.

To FURBISH. v. a. [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,

And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt.

Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*

Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.

Jer. xlv. 4.

Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold, that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release.

South.

As after Numa's peaceful reign,

The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield

Furbish'd the rusty sword again,

Resum'd the long-forgotten shield,

And led the Latins to the dusty field.

Dryden.

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair

His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;

And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms.

Dryden.

FUR

FURBISHABLE.* *adj.* [from *furbish*.] That may be polished. *Sherwood.*

FURBISHER.† *n. s.* [*foubrisseur*, French; from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing. *Barret, Alv. 1580.*

FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To FUR'DLE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *fardeler*.] To contract; to draw up, as it were, into a fardle or bundle. This is the parent of our word *furl*, though it has hitherto been unnoticed. See **To FURL**.

The rose of Jericho—being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 34.*

FURFUR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures*, scabs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 231.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Lat.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furiosus* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate, and *furiosus*, Loyal and neutral in a moiment? No man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To be *furiosus*,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood, The dove will peck the ostridge. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Noise, other than the sound of dance or song, Torment, and loud lament, and *furiosus* rage. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive, Towards the retreating sea their *furiosus* tide. *Milton, P. L.*

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, ~~thought~~ with great grief And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not self, so *furiously* she flies; Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

The boiling thirst of pain and *furiosusness*.

At last they blow up all with a *furiosusness* surmounting that of gunpowder. *Dr. Griffith, Fear God and the King, p. 100.*

To FURL.† *v. a.* [*fresler*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is clearly a contraction of the hitherto unnoticed verb *furdle*.] See **To FURDLE**. And I may add, that to *furl* a sail is to wrap and bind it up as it were in a bundle. The word, in the old edit. of Beaumont and Fletcher, is *farle*, i. e. a contraction of *fardle*, and applied to a ship: "*Farle* up all her linens, and let her ride it out." Sea-Voyage.] To draw up; to contract.

FUR

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *n. s.* [*furlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison, Freeholder.*

FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [*verlof*, Dutch, leave.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furloughs* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand

In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FURMENTY.† *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — This method of writing the word was probably adopted from the ancient French *furment*, wheat; it is also sometimes written *furmety*.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tusser.*

He'll find you out a food,
That needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange *furmety*
Will feed ye up as fat as hens i' the forehead.

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.

FURMETY.* See **FURMENTY** and **FRUMENTY**.

FURNACE. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The firing pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Proverbs.*

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The kings of Spain have crected divers *furnaces* and forges for the trying and firing of their gold. *Abbott.*

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Daniel.*
A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,
As one great *furnace* flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*

The thick sighs from him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

FURNIMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fourniment*; Ital. *fornimento*.] Furniture.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace
One in a chariot of strange *furniment*
Towards them driving. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 38.*

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shakspeare.*

His training such,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*
Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus. xxix. 26.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles, Hist.*

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and furnished to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath furnished out these several remittances. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly furnished. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

We were led into another great room, furnished with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish me? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects, Have furnish'd out three different sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnished with superiour powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superiour work. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms, And bleed for ever scarlet in their looms. *Ld. Halifax.*

FURNISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A specimen; a sample; not now in use.

To lend the world a furnish of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene, Groatsw. of Wit, (1621.)*

FURNISHER.* *n. s.* [from *fournisseur*, French; from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out. *Sherwood.*

Patterns of all sorts of things belonging to the libitinarii or furnishers of the funeral. *Greenhill's Art of Embalming, p. 280.*

FURNISHING.* *n. s.* [from *furnish*.] A sample; a show.

Something deeper, Whereof, perchance, these are but furnishings. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

FURNISHMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *fournissement*.] A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave.*FURNITURE.* *n. s.* [from *fourniture*, French; from *furnish*.]

1. Movables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their furniture is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed, After his guise did cast abroad to fare, And thereto gan his furnitures prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready, And fit it with such furniture as suits The greatness of his person. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours. *Dryden.*

4. Materials for work of any kind.

He disclaims all assistance; he'll decide upon all points freely and supinely by himself; without furniture, without proper materials. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 1.*

FURRIER.* *n. s.* [from *fur*, Fr. *fournier*.] A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*FURROW.* *n. s.* [Sax. *furh*; Dan. *fur*; Su. Goth. *for*; Lat. *forus*, from *foro*, to bore or perforate; Su. Goth. *fara*, to cultivate the ground.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows broke, And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plough'd that face With many furrows since I saw it first; Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

FURROW-FACED.* *adj.* [from *furrow* and *faced*.] Having a furrowed face; a well-chosen epithet for the sea.

Expose no ships To threatnings of the furrow-faced sea. *B. Jonson, Fos.*

FURROW-WEED.* *n. s.* [from *furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

To FURROW.* *v. a.* [from the noun; *fýrnan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

Thou canst help time to furrow me with age, But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

While the plowman near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton, L' Allegro.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

The thredden sails, Borne with the invisible and creeping wind, Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek. From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea. *Suckling.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace On the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eccl. ii. 13. Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that furrow out their way; Yea, there of whales enormous sights we see. *Wotton.*

FURRY.* *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar Leads forth his furry troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake, And winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might, Or claws to seize their furry spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FURTHER.* *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far* as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthest*, *forþþen*, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See *FORTH* and *FARTHER*, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What further need have we of witnesses. *St. Mat. xxvi. 65.*

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow; But further way found none, so thick intwin'd, As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth

Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd All path of man or beast that pass'd that way. *Milton, P. L.*

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining For one forbidden tree a multitude

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Further has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further for nothing further*; and in *what further for something further*.

Let this appease Thy doubt, since human reach no further knows. *Milton, P. L.*

F U R

I may meet
Some wandering spirit of heaven by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd, from him to draw
What further would be learn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth.*] To a greater distance.
And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *porôpman, Saxon.*] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tusser.*
Could their fond superstition have furthered so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker.*
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; further not his wicked device. *Ps. cxi. 8.*
This binds thee then to further my design,
As I am bound by vow to further thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further.*] Promotion; advancement; help.
The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the furtherance of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*
Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh furtherance of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*
Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted furtherance? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. *Tillotson.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. s.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer.
That earnest favourer and furtherer of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *† adv.* [from *further* and *more.*] Moreover; besides.
The Lord said furthermore to him, put now thine hand into thy bosom. *Erod. iv. 6.*
Furthermore it is necessary to everlasting salvation, that he believe rightly the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Athan. Creed.*

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakespeare.*

FU'RTHEST.* *adv.* [superlative of *forth.* See **FAR** and **FURTHER.**] At the greatest distance.
The furthest a prudent man should proceed in general is to laugh at some of his own foibles. *Shenstone.*

FU'RTIVE. *† adj.* [from *furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft.
A furtive simulation, and a bastardly kind of adoption. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 96.*
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. s.* [from *furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.
A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed: and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

FU'RY. *† n. s.* [Fr. *furie*, madness, Cotgrave; *furor*, Latin.]
1. Madness.
It is a tale
Told by an ideot; full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

F U S

2. **Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.**
I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakespeare, Mer. of Ven.*
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*

3. **Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.**
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine fury inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney.*
A sybil, that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetick fury sew'd the work. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.
The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a fury to torment my soul. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
It was the most proper place for a fury to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleased, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

FU'RYLIKE.* *adj.* [from *fury* and *like.*] Raving, raging like one of the Furies.
Come, and possess my happy breast,
Not furylike in flames and fire,
In rapture, rage, and nonsense drest. *Thomson, Song.*

FURZE. *n. s.* [from *furz*, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; goss.
The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and furzin, the turf and the cole. *Tusser.*
For fewel, there groweth great store of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Curcu, Surv. of Cornwall.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the furzes. *Dryden, Virg.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
Wide through the furzy field their rout they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCATION. *n. s.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*

FU'SCOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown; of a dim or dark colour.
[The] feathers of the wing of a dark or fuscous colour. *Ray, Rem. p. 247.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE. *n. s.* [from *fuseau*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the fusee, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.] A small neat musquet.
This is more properly written *fusil*.

F U S

FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *fusible*. This is one of our oldest words: "Metal *fusible*," Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore be drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips.*

FU'SIL.† *n. s.*

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet. [Fr. *fusil*, formerly a fire-steel for a tinder-box. *Cotgrave.*]

2. [In heraldry; from *fuseau* or *fusée*, a spindle.] Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FUSILE'ER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a *fusil*; a musketeer.

FU'SION. *n. s.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusion*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton, Opticks.*

FUSS.† *n. s.* [A low cant word, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, a regularly descended northern word; Sax. *fur*, prompt, eager; Su. Goth. and Cimbr. *fus*, the same; hence the Sax. *fyrjan*, to hasten, and the Su. Gbth. *fysa*, the same.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fuss*:
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift.*

To FU'SILE.* See **TO FUZZLE.**

FUST.† *n. s.*

1. The trunk or body of a column. [*fuste*, Fr. literally, a cask.]

F U S

The bases of a number of columns remain in their original position, and their broken *fusts* lie scattered around.

Drummond's Travels, Lett. xi. (1748.)

2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel. [Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask.]

To FUST.† *v. n.* [from the noun. See also **To FOIST.**] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse

Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability of godlike reason

To *fust* in us unus'd.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

FU'STED.* *adj.* [Fr. *fusté*.] Mouldy; stinking.

His blown ware

Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 5.*

FU'STIAN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *fustaine*. From the low Lat. *fustanum*, according to Menage, formed from *fustis*, on account of the tree on which the cotton grows; from *fustat*, Arabick, according to Bochart, which means the city of Memphis, where cotton is produced in abundance.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakespeare.*

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,

By dint of high heroick *fustian*.

Hudibras.

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,

Of rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose.

Smith.

FU'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of *fustian*.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of stile.

When men argue, th' greatest part

O' th' contest falls on terms of art,

Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,

And then they fall to th' argument.

Hudibras.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden, Drydenoy.*

FU'STIANIST.* *n. s.* [from *fustian*.] One who writes bombast.

Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.

FU'STICK.† *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

Next to galls old *fustick* increases the weight about $\frac{1}{4}$ in 12. *Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 305.*

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTIGATION.* *n. s.* [from *fustigate*. Fr. *fustigation*, *Cotgrave.*] An ancient custom of punishing with a cudgel; the act of beating with a stick; also, a penance enjoined by the Roman inquisition.

Fasting and *fustigation* may do something.

Tobin, Honey Moon, p. 41.

FUSTILARIAN. *n. s.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakespeare only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

FU'STILUG, or FU'STILUGS.* *n. s.* [from *fusty*.] This choice expression has some advantage over *fustilarian*

F U T

in having been placed in our old dictionaries, as well as used by a very sensible writer! Sherwood and Cotgrave both give it; and the latter defines it, under the word *coche*, "a woman grown fat by ease and laziness." In the Exmouth dialect, *fustilugs* is "a big-boned person." A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottle-pots.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639,) p. 39.

FU'STINESS. † *n. s.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink. *Sherwood.*

FU'STY. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,

From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

FUTILE. † *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

The word may have some allusion to the vessel called *futile*, used in the sacrifice of Vesta, of that narrow bottom that it could not stand, but was forced to be held up. Thus say, a man is *futile*; and, by alluding to a vessel, you call him a leaking, vain, dissolute fellow; a cracked vessel; he still runs out.

Wake, Rationale on Texts of Script. (1701,) p. 234.

The sons of earth, the vulgar crew,

Anxious for *futile* gains, beneath me stray,

And seek with erring step contentment's obvious way.

Shenstone, Ode after Sickness, (1749.)

FUTILITY. *n. s.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley.*

FUTILOUS. * *adj.* [Lat. *futilis*.] Worthless; trifling.

Not now in use.

I received your answer to that *futulous* pamphlet.

Howell, Lett. ii. 48.

God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futulous* and vain. *Glanville, Sermon*, p. 287.

FUTROCKS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*. *Skinner.*]

The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. † *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.]

This word had formerly the Latin accent on the last syllable, of which Milton affords perhaps the latest example, P. L. x. 840.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sing to the most High! good will

To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton, P. L.*

He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,

And sings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison, Ovid.*

Do and have make the present time; did, had, the past; shall, will, the *future*. *Louth, Introd. Eng. Grammar.*

FUTUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond

This ignorant present time; and I feel now

The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FUTURELY. † *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

F Y

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

It more imports me

Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can hope. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

FUTURITION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *futurition*.] The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

The time expressed denotes the *futurition* at the latter day.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South, Sermon*, i. 285.

FUTURITY. *n. s.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come.

Nat my service past, nor present sorrows,

Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,

Can ransom me.

Shakespeare, Othello.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

This great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,

Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*.

Pope, Statius.

3. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville, Scepia.*

TO FUZZ. † *v. n.* [without etymology, Dr. Johnson says; but it may be referred perhaps to the same original as *fizz* is. See *To Fizz*.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. s.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

TO FUZZLE. * *v. a.* [Gr. *φυσάω*, to swell out.] To make drunk. *Sherwood.*

Having liberally taken his liquor, my fine scholar was so *fuzzed*, that he was no sooner laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 604.

FY. † *interj.* [This term of abhorrence is found in many languages, and is of great age in our own. Chaucer uses it; Wicliffe, the similar expression, *fugh*. Gr. *φῦ*; Lat. *phy*; old Fr. *fy*; Ital. and modern Fr. *fi*; Span. *fai*; Welsh, *fiei*; Flem. *foei*. Our own word is often written *fie*. The expression may be traced to the verb signifying *hate* or *disgust*; Sax. *fian*; Germ. *fien*; M. Goth. *fijan*; old Goth. *fia*.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,

Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now allay. *Spenser.*

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!

Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton, Vac. Exerc.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:

Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:

My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaudies.

Taylor.

G.

G A B

G† Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as, *gate, go, gull*; with the exception, however, of *gaol* and its derivatives, before the *a* in which the *g* is soft. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of J, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet*. Where *g* is doubled, the sound before *e* is usually hard, as *dagger, ragged*, &c. but not in *suggest*; and in many words the single *g* before *e* has the hard sound, as in *geese, get, eager, finger, longer, target, tiger*, &c. The same may be said of *g* before *i*, whether doubled or not, in numerous instances; as *giddy, gift, gild, gird, dig, digger, rigging*, &c. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, condign*, we pronounce *benine, maline, condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *h*; as *might*. The Saxon *L, 3*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

G.* In musick, one of the clefs; that of the treble or alt.

To GAB.* *v. n.* [a very ancient word in our own language, and found in many others, with much the same meaning; *gaber*, old French, to laugh at, from *gab*, mockery; *begabba*, Goth. *gabba*, Icel. the same, from *gabb*, a mock; *gabban*, Sax. to trifle, to joke, to talk a mere jargon; *gabbare*, Ital. to mock; *ghab*, Pers. a foolish or bitter expression. The Europ. word is to be traced, perhaps, to the Celt. *gab*, a beak; Irish, *gab*, a beak or mouth; whence *gab* for the mouth; and hence *gabble*.]

1. To talk idly; to prate.

I am no lubble, [blab.]
Ne though I say it, I n'am not lefe to gabbe.

Chaucer, Mill Tale.

2. To lie; to impose upon. "Gabbing, i. e. lying."
Bullockur, and Cockeram.

G A B

I deny that thilke thing be good, that annoyeth hym, that hath it. *Gabbe* I of this? Thou wilt saie naie.

Chaucer, Boeth. ii. 5.

I gabbe not; so have I joye and bliss!

Chaucer, Nuns-Pr. Tale.

GAB.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cant; loquacity; imposing language; as, "he has the gift of the *gab*." A colloquial expression.

GA'BARDINE.† See **GABERDINE**.

To GA'BBLE.† *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabbieren*, Dutch; *gafsa*, Icel. to babble. See also **To GAB.**]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,

Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabbe* like

A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes

With words that made them known. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,

With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shore.

Dryden, Æn.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabbe* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Which made some think, when he did *gabbe*,

Th' had heard three labourers of Babel.

Hudibras.

Such a rout, and such a rabble,

Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabbe*.

Swift.

GA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabbe* enough, and good enough.

Shakspeare, All's well.

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabbe* rises loud

Among the builders; each to other calls,

Not understood.

Milton, P. L.

GA'BLER.† *n. s.* [from *gabbe*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

Sherwood.

GA'BEL.† *n. s.* [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabello*, Ital. *gafel*, Sax. a tribute, from *giban*, to give. Some etymologists deduce the word from the Heb. *gab*, a present; others from *kabbalah*, Arab. *cabala* or *cavala*, receipt.] An excise; a tax.

To lay upon them such *gabels*, taxes, and all manner of tributes, as should please the king to demand.

Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, (1618.) p. 1.

This may be done; if he impose new *gabels* or imposts upon his subjects.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, iii. § 3.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco.

Addison on Italy.

G A D

GA'BELLER.* *n. s.* [from *gabel*.] A collector of taxes.

To their tumultuous burning the *gabellers'* goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the pope.

Wright, View of the late Troubles, (1685,) Pref.

GA'BERDINE.† *n. s.* [Span. *gabardina*; old Fr. and Span. *gaban*, a cloak of felt, a loose coat worn over another; Ital. *gavardina*, 'a frock, a shepherd's garment; Fr. *galleverdine*, "a long coat or cassock of coarse, and for the most part motley or parti-coloured, stuff." Cotgrave. Our word is usually written *gaberdine*.] A coarse frock; any mean dress. The coarse frock, which resembles a loose shirt, is still worn, instead of a coat, by our peasants in many places.

My best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*; there is no other shelter hereabout.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:

Next he disrobd his *gaberdine*,
And with it did himself resign.

Hudibras.

GABION. *n. s.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand.

Knolles.

GA'BLE.† *n. s.* [Icel. *gabl*, the end of a thing; Goth. *gibal*. Du Cange deduces the low Lat. *gabulum*, frons edificii, from what he calls the Engl. *gable-head*.] The fore-front or end of a house coming down right. Bullokar. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright triangular end; from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of its roof.

Chambers.

Glase the *gable*, and grave therein thy name.

Vision of P. Plowman.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

GAD.† *n. s.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddr*, Icelandick, a club.]

1. A sceptre, or club.

To fawning dogs seven times I gave a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had;
But in my hands still kept the golden *gad*,
That serv'd my turne.

Mir. for Mag. p. 517.

2. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in *bags*, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad steel*.

Moxon, Mech. Exerciscs.

3 It seems to be used by Shakspeare for a stile or graver. [from *gab*, Sax. a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words,

Tit. Andronicus.

To GAD.† *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *gadfly*; by Junius from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word *azam*, to go. Mr. Warton thinks that there was once the verb *gade*, a frequentative from *go*, from the circumstances of the old adjective *gadling* being formerly written *gadelyng*, and a *going about* from house to house being, in 1534, written *gadyng*.

G A D

See **GADDING** and **GADLING**.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

The virgins will be over finely apparelled and trymmed, and will nedes at overmuch libertie gooe faunginge and *gaddinge* abroad.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. Dd. 4. b.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?—
—Where I have learnt me to repent.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad.

Eccles. xxv. 25.

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And throng forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream, and shore.

Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home.

Bacon.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;

To coort each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation.

Herbert.

Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echoes moan.

Milton, Lycidas.

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood.

And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.

Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;

With furies frights her from her native home,

And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam.

Dryden.

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl.

L' Estrange.

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*.

Locke.

GA'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business; a *gadder about*.

Huloet.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame.

Eccles. xxvi. 8.

If she be a noted reveller, a *gadder*, a singer, a prunker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 567.

GA'DDING.* *n. s.* [from *gad*. Mr. Warton cites, from the register of a chantry in 1534, "Receyvid at the *gadyng* with Saynte Mary souge at Crismas," which he interprets "at the *going about* from house to house, &c." Note on Milton's *Lycidas*, ver. 40. "To *gadde* in procession," is among the articles censured by Bale in his Declaration of Bonner's Articles, 1554.] A going about; a pilgrimage.

The stations he speaketh of were no *gaddings*, but standings.

Fulke's Relentive, (1580,) p. 162.

GA'DDINGLY.† *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

Gaddingly, as they that went on pilgrimage.

Huloet.

GA'DFLY.† *n. s.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of *gad*; it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Goth. *gadda*, to prick; *gadd*, Swed. a sting.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds.

Bacon.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight

Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd.

Thomson, Summer.

GA'DLING.* *adj.* [from *gad*. *Gadeling*, straggling. Hearne, Gloss. Rob. of Gloucester.] Straggling; in the vocabulary of Bullokar. Chaucer uses it as

a substantive for an idle vagabond, a gadder about. Obsolete.

GA'ELICK.* } n. s. [from *Gallia*.] A dialect of the
GA'LICK. } Celtick tongue.

I believe, without vanity, I may say I understand the *Galic* as well as any man living; for I wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of it. *Shaw on the Authent. of Ossian's Poems*, p. 24.

The young [in the Highlands] are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking Gaelic.

Dr. Jamieson on the Orig. of the Scottish Language.

GA'ELICK, or GA'LICK.* *adj.* Pertaining to the Gaelick language.

We may determine from the *Galic* names, which may even now be traced along the Tweed and the Merse.

Chalmers on the several People of Scotland.

GAFF.* n. s. [*gaffe*, Fr. "an iron hook, wherewith seamen pull great fishes into their ships." Cotgrave.] A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFF.* *nas.* A fool. See GOFF.

GA'FFER.* n. s. [*gæfene*, companion, Saxon, Dr. Johnson from Junius; others consider it a contraction of *good father*; and some of *godfather*, the sense of which word came to be extended to every man of some age. See Elstob on the Sax. Homil. of St. Gregory, p. 20.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay, Pastorals.*

GA'FFLE.* n. s.

1. An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight. [*gaflak*, Icel. a kind of dart.]

2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows. [Sax. *zaveloc*.] The *gaffle* of a cross-bow. *Sherwood.*

GA'FFLOCK.* See GAVELOCK.

To GAG.* v. a. [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, Minsheu; the past participle of the Sax. *gæggian*, to close up. Mr. H. Tooke.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*
Our Spanish licensing *gags* the English press. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

They might possibly by obstinacy harden, or by diversion *gag*, conscience; but they could not bribe and corrupt it. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 121.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG.* n. s. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your *gags* and snaffles. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Some when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*

Your women would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GA'GGER.* n. s. [from *gag*.] One who uses a *gag* to stop the mouth.

I undertook to answer that very worthless author, "the *gagger* of all Protestants' mouths for ever."

Mounlagu, App. to Cæs. (1625), Dedic.
Out of just indignation against this *gagger* and his fellows. *Ibid.*

GAGE.* n. s. [*gage*, French. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. verb *gæggian*, to close up; *gage* being that by which a man is bound

to certain fulfilments. Mr. H. Tooke. — See, however, *wage*, which is the same word as *gage*, and is formed of the Lat. *vas, vadis*, a surety; Su. *vad*, the same; low Lat. *vadiare, gagiare*; Germ. *wagen*, to hazard, to engage; Su. Goth. *waga*, the same.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There I throw my *gage*
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles, or parentage. *Young.*

3. In naval language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather *gage* of her.

To GAGE. v. a. [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

He found the Turkish merchants making merry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations, *gaging* his faith for their safety, and they likewise to him. *Knolles, History.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauged*. See To GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.
— Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to night. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

GA'GER.* n. s. [more properly *gauger*, Fr. *gaugueur*.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities. See GAUGER. *Sherwood.*

To GA'GGLE.* v. n. [*gagen, gagelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *gagl*, a cuckoo, Norw. a goose; a word from the sound. Srenius.] To make noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'GLING.* n. s. [from *gaggle*.] A noise made by geese.

You know how the *gagging* of geese did once preserve the capitol. *Howell, Lett. iv. 1.*

GA'ITY.† See GAYETY.

GA'ILY.† *adv.* [from *gay*.] See GAYLY.

1. Airily; cheerfully.

Gaily said of you.*Barret, Alv.* (1580.)Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*.*Swift, Pieces ascribed to him*, ed. Barret, p. 135.Thomson was introduced, and being *gaily* interrogated about the state of his affairs, said, that they were in a more poetical posture than formerly.*Johnson, Life of Thomson.*

2. Splendidly; beautifully.

*Barret.*Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim
Quick glancing to the sun.*Gray, Ode I.*3. In the north of England, in good health and spirits; often also used with *well*; as, I am *gaily well*, which indeed is an old form of speech. See the next sense.

4. Very; in a great degree.

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gaily well*.*Willson, Arte of Rhetorike*, (1553,) fol. 111. a.GAIN.† *n. s.* [*gain*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goph. *gagh*, emolument; Teut. *gwin*, gain, *gewinnen*, to make gain; Sax. *pepinnan*, to acquire.]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to loss.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ.*Phil. iii. 7.*Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should be used, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general content.*Raleigh, Essays.*Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*.*Milton, P. L.*It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *guins* come thick, whereas great come but now and then.*Bacon, Essays.*This must be made by some governor upon his own private account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*.*Temple.*Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,

Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.

*Dryden.*Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*.*Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That, sir, which serves for *gain*,

And follows but for form,

Will pack, when it begins to rain,

And leave thee in the storm.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you?*2 Cor. xii. 17.*If pride, if envy, if *lust of gain*,

If mad ambition in thy bosom reign,

Thou boast'st, alas! thy sober sense in vain.

Fitzgerald.

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and limeous matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land.*Brown, Vulg. Err.*What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope.*Milton, P. L.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king.*Milton, P. L.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*

This answer from the gracious voice divine.

*Milton, P. L.*That side some small reflection *gains*

Of glimmering air, less vex'd with tempest loud.

*Milton, P. L.*If such a tradition were endeavour'd to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment;

but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come to be universally propagated.

*Tillotson, Sermons.*For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease,

Sure some to vex, but never all to please.

Pope.

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, because ye see the king is gone from me.*Dan. ii. 8.*

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss.*Acts, xxvii. 21.*

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short resistance, *gained* it.*Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defendant Umbrian draws,

And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause.*Dryden, Pers.*O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,

And make my tongue victorious as her eyes.

Pope.

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court.*Dryden, Virg.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,

No woman does it better than yourself:

If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course.*A. Philips.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such

As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,

Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*

By a far worse.

Milton, P. L.

10. To reach; to attain.

The West still glimmers with some streaks of day:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,

To *gain* the timely inn.*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:

Shall I once more be tost into the main?

Waller.

Sun! sound his praise

In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,

And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou fall'st.*Milton, P. L.*We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to *gain* the top of it.*Addison on Italy.*Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Phœstian shores,

With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars.

Pope, Odyssey.

11. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavour'd to *gain over* those who were represented as their enemies.*Swift.*To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions.*Ezek. xxii. 12.*

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees: with on.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,

And mounting upward with erected flight,

Gain on the skies, and soar above the sight.*Dryden, Virg.*So on the land while here the ocean *gains*,

In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains.

Pope.

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with on.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.*Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with: with on.

My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.*Swift.*GAIN. *adj.* [an old word now out of use.] Handy; ready; dexterous.*Preface to the Accidence.*GA'INABLE.* [Fr. *gaignable*.] Capable of being *gained*.*Sherwood.*GA'INAGE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gaignage*; low Lat. *gainagium*, *wainagium*.] In our old writers, the profit that comes by the tillage of land, held by the baser kind of sokemen and villains.*Cowel.*The *gainage* of the ground in a great shireN^o old apparel that place.*P. Plowman's Creed*, (1550.)

GA'INER. *n. s.* [from *gain*] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the composition be overhauled, he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*. *Denham, Sophy.*
He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loss. *L'Estrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation. *Addison, Freeholder.*

GA'INFUL. *† adj.* [gain and full.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

The statute of 34th of Hen. 8. c. 38. intending to mar the Romish market of *gainful* dispensations, and injurious prohibitions, professeth to allow all marriages that are not prohibited by God's law. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add.*

Nor knows he merchants' *gainful* care, *Dryden, Horace.*
Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*; sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *n. s.* [*'gainst* and *give*.] The same as misgiving; a giving against: as gainsaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting. *Hunmer.*

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

GA'INGLESS. *† adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

So absolutely *gainless* to himself in his vilest capacity.

Hammond, Works, iv. 514.

It is a strange folly thus to pursue what is so utterly *gainless*.

Whole Duty of Man, ch. 6. § 14.

GA'INGLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work; miners buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged: no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *† adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously. Out of use.

She laid her child, as *gainly* as she could, in some fresh leaves and grass. *More, Conj. Gabb. p. 133.*

To GA'INSAÏ. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *say*.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which *gainsay* one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker.*

To facile then; thou didst not much *gainsay*;

Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton, P. J.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

GA'INSAYER. *n. s.* [from *gainsay*.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of

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Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers*. *Hammond.*

Others sought themselves a name by being his *gainsayers*, but failed of their purpose. *Fell.*

GA'INSAYING. ** n. s.* [from *gainsay*.] Opposition.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam, and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. *St. Jude, ver. 11.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *against*.] See AGAINST.

Treble, ye nations, who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that *'gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dryden*

To GA'INSTAND. *† v. a.* [*'gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word, but not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Sidney. But, it may be added, this was evidently an established word, as it is found in the dictionaries of Huloet and Barret. Wicliffe also had long before employed it, in the form of *aghenstonde*, i. e. *against* and *stand*.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

In Sodome was none found that did *gainstande* that furious and beastly multitude, which did compass about and besiege the house of Lot. *Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580.) fol. 80. b.*

To GA'INSTRIVE. ** v. a.* [*'gainst* and *strive*.] To withstand; to oppose.

The Fates *gainstrive* us not

Grimoald, in Senegas and Sonettes, pr. by Tottel, (1557.)

To GA'INSTRIVE. ** v. n.* To make resistance.

On the spoile of women he doth live,
Whose bodies chaste, whenever in his powre,
He may them catch, unable to *gainstrive*,
He with his shamefull lust doth first deflowre,
And afterwarde themselves doth cruelly devowre.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 12.

GA'IRISH. *† adj.* So^d Dr. Johnson chooses to write the word *garish*, i. e. showy, splendid, &c. as well as its descendant *garishness*, *gairichness*. But neither Ascham, nor Shakspeare, nor Taylor, nor Milton, nor South, whom he cites, prefer this method of writing it. Other authors also, whom I shall cite, read *garish*. See therefore, GARISH, GARISHLY, and GARISHNESS.

GAIT. *† n. s.* [*gat*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Icek *gata*, a way, a road, from *gau*, to go. In the north of England, *gate*, or *gait*, is common for a path, passage, or road. *Gate* is the old way of writing this word.

1. A way: as, *gang your gait*.

Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;

Be not denied access, stand at her door, *Shakspeare.*

With this *field-dew* consecrate,

Every fairy take his *gait*;

And each several chamber bless,

Through this palace with sweet peace.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

2. March; walk; progress.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,

And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,

That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

This palpable gross play hath well beguill'd

The heavy *gait* of night. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait*. *Shakspeare.*

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion.

Clarendon.

G A L

A third, who by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton, P. L.*
Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*. *Milton, P. L.*
I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milton, P. L.*

GA'ITED.* *adj.* [from *gait*.] Having a particular
gait, or method of walking.

You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is slow-*gaited*.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

And heavy-*gaited* toads lie in their way. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

GA'ITERS.* *n. s.* pl. [Fr. *guêtres*.] A kind of spatterdash. Both words are modern.

GALA.* *n. s.* [Spanish, finery; Ital. mirth.] A word which has been introduced into our language in modern times: as, a *gala-day*; that is, any day of show and festivity.

GALA'GE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *galoge*.] A shepherd's clog; a wooden shoe. Not now in use. See **GA-LOCHE**.

My heartblood is well nigh frore, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

GALA'NGAL. *n. s.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root. The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste. *Hill.*

GALA'TIANS.* *n. s.* pl. [from *Galatia*, a province of Asia Minor.] Persons descended from the Gauls who invaded Greece, and settled in Lower Asia; to whom St. Paul addressed an Epistle.

O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you that ye should not obey the truth. *Gal. iii. 1.*

GA'LAXY.† *n. s.* [*γαλαξία*, Gr. *galaxie*, Fr. Chaucer uses this word.]

1. The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton, P. L.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. *Cleveland.*

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought
to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

There are stars of several magnitudes; some goodly and great ones, that move in orbs of their own; others small and scarce visible in the *galaxy* of the church; but all are stars, and no star is without some light. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 45.*

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.

Dr. Parr, Tracts by Warburton, &c. p. 151.

GALBANUM.† *n. s.* [Sax. *zalbannum*; Gr. *χαλβάνη*, from the Heb. *chalbenah*.] A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or

G A L

reddish colour: its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant.

Hill, Materia Medica.

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Ecclus. xxiv. 15.*

GALE.† *n. s.* [*gahling*, hasty, sudden, Germ. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *gola*, a cold air; haf-*gola*, a gale or blast from the sea. Serenius. — Erse, *gal*, a blast of wind. It may perhaps be allied to the Su. Goth. and Icel. *gala*, to sing, or rather to bawl; to emit a kind of howl. This application of noise to the wind we still use; as, the wind *sings*, or *howls*.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*

Blows you to Padua here from old Verona? *Shakspeare.*

Winds

Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fan'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton, P. R.*

Fresh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton, P. L.*

Unbrib'd green retreats,

Where western *gales* eternally reside. *Addison.*

TO GALE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. In naval language, when two ships are near one another at sea, and there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say, the ship *gales away* from the other. *Chambers.*

2. To sing. [Sax. *zalan*, literally to sing.] Obsolete, except as far as it concerns *nightingale*.

In Chaucer's Court of Love, the nightingale is said to crie and *gale*: hence its name, *nightgale*, or *nightingale*. *Tyrwhit on Chaucer.*

GALE.* *n. s.* A plant, which grows upon bogs in many parts of England.

Gale from the bog shall yield Arabian balm,

And the grey willow wave a golden pilm. *Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.*

GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galvatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galvated* eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

GALE'NICAL.* } *adj.* [from *Galen*, the ancient physician. Fr. *Galenique*.] Denoting the manner of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of Galen. *Galenick* is more frequently used as contradistinguished from *chymical*. See **GALENISM**.

He has been a packhorse in the practical and old *Galenical* way of physick. *Life of A. Wood, p. 379.*

GA'LENISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *Galenisme*.] The doctrine of Galen.

Paracelsus, and after him Van Helmont, altered the whole body of medicine; exploded *Galenism*, and the whole Periprætic doctrine; and rendered medicine almost wholly chymical. *Chambers.*

GA'LENIST.* *n. s.* A physician that, in his way of practice, follows the method of Galen. *Bullockar.*

Let men dispute whether thou breathe or no;

Only in this be no *Galenist*: to make Courts' hot ambitious wholesome, do not take

A dram of country's dunness; do not add

Correctives, but, as chymiques, purge the bad.

Donne, Poems, p. 147.

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GALERY'ULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

GALILE'AN.* *n. s.* [from the province of *Galilee*, in Judea.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

Thou art a *Galilean*, and thy speech agreeth thereto.

St. Luke, xiv. 70.

Are not all these which speak *Galileans*?

Acts, ii. 7.

2. One of a sect among the ancient Jews, denominated from Judas, or Theudas; a native of Gaulan in Upper Galilee; which taught doctrines contrary to subjection to the Roman empire.

There were present at that season some that told him of the *Galileans*, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices.

St. Luke, xiii. 1.

GA'LIOT. See **GALLIOT.**

GALL. *n. s.* [*zeala*, Sax. *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice; remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murdering ministers!

Shakespeare.

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

Shakespeare.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies. It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour.

Harvey.

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.

Brown.

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall*.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Poison be their drink!

Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!

Shakespeare.

She still insults and you must still adore;

Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.

Dryden, Juv.

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people.

Spenser on Ireland.

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight and shuns the blow.

Prior.

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [from the verb.]

This is the fatallest wound: as much superiour to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch.

Gov. of Tonguc.

7. [from *galla*.]

Galls or *galnuts* are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astrigent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of *galls* is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tu-

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mour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal *galls*: for all those excrescencies which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though less firm in their texture.

Will.

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.

Ray on the Creation.

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them.

Derham.

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galler*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;

But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.

Denham.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things.

Locke.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,

And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,

Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain.

Pope, Iliad.

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;

And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence,

I seek to heal it only by his wealth.

Shakespeare.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.

Ray on the Creation.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book.

Hooker.

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we spy that it *galleth* them.

Hooker.

When I shew justice,

I pity those I do not know;

Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*.

Shakespeare.

All studies here I solemnly defy,

Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it.

Tillotson.

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them.

Sidney.

Light demilances from afar they throw,

Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.

Dryden, Æn.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.

Addison.

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.

Shakespeare.

GA'LLANT.* *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

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The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, [the city.] *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551.) ii. 2.*

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Is. xxxiii. 21.*

The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller.*

In *gallant* trim the gilded vessel goes. *Gray, The Banl.*

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby on the Soul.*

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,

Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courty with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon.*

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,

The gay troops begin

In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson.*

GA'LLANT.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

— What is't for?

— The reformation of our travel'd *gallants*,

That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakespeare.*

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,

Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights;

But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man.

Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning.

He shall recount his worthies, [in the margin, *gallants*.]

Nahum, ii. 5.

The mighty [in the margin, *gallants*] are spoiled.

Zech. xi. 2.

Those that entered France were resisted by Martel and thirty thousand French *gallants*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 269.*

3. A whoremaster, who carresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*.

Addison, Spect.

4. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

To GALLA'NT.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To pay attention to the ladies.

At their first coming to town I was in a manner obliged to *gallant* them to the play. *The World, No. 164.*

GA'LLANTLY.† *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

The market, being in center of the town, is *gallantly* and regularly built. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.*

The captain was *gallantly* mounted and armed. *Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, &c. p. 97.*

The brave imposture *gallantly* to dress. *Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 267.*

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you

in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gallant*.] Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification.

Hulnot.

From the Italian he will borrow his reservedness, not his jealousy and humour of revenge; from the French his horse-

manship, and *gallantness* that way, with his confidence, and nothing else. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 190.*

GA'LLANTRY.† *n. s.* [*gallanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery;

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all

The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

The greatest *gallantry* of ladies is to have them [pearls]

dangling at their ears by half dozens. *Parthenia Sacra, (1633.) p. 191.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

That *gallantry* and greatness of soul, that constant garb of justice. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 373.*

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glanville, Sceps. Preface.*

Had we any spark of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this. *Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to day. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,

Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Glanville.*

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroic virtue of private persons; and there never breathed one man, who did not, in that part of his days wherein he was recommending himself to his mistress, do something beyond his ordinary course of life. *Tuller, No. 94.*

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GA'LLASS. *n. s.* [*galace*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

My father hath no less Than three great argosies, besides two *gallasses*, And twelve tight gallies. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *gallasses*. *Addison on Italy.*

GALLE'ON. *n. s.* [*gallion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*. *Raleigh, Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *gallasses* and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

GA'LLERY.† *n. s.* [*gallerie*, French; derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room. Dr. Johnson. Skinner deduces it from *allerie*, *aller*, i. e. to walk: Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *galler*, cancelli, i. e. balusters, or rails to compass in.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they become a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers, And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your gallery

Have we pass'd through, not without much content.

Shakespeare.

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupolas. Bacon.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known.

Denham.

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. Graunt.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. Addison on Italy.

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends.

Pope.

- GA'LLETYLE. *n. s.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glass and galletyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. Bacon, *Phys. Rem.*

- GA'LLY. *† n. s.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλέωτης*, the sword-fish; and others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriack men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *galoie* or *galée* for this word. The barbarous Greek *γαλάα*, or *γαλία*, is also a galley, which Meursius derives from the Ital. *galea*. The Goth. *galeide* is the same. It is most probable that the Greek *γαλῆς*, or *γαλέη*, a kind of fish, whence the *γαλέωτης*, or sword-fish, already mentioned, occasioned, from some resemblance to it, the transfer of the name to this kind of vessel.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, gallees, barks and brigandines. Fairfax.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of gallees, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Less in an open boat, or kind of galley. Raleigh, *Hist.*

On oozy ground his gallees moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. Dryden.

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the gallees for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. South.

- GA'LLYFOIST. ** n. s.* [from *galley*, and *foist*, a light vessel. See FOIST. Or it may be a corruption of the Span. *gala*, (joined to *foist*), signifying finery, show, pomp; *galla*, Ital. mirth, cheer.] A barge of state; and by our old authors applied to the lord mayor of London's barge.

He built, of cedar, barges or gallyfoists, their sterns being set with pearl and precious stone.

Shakewill on Providence, p. 409.

No plays, nor gallyfoists, no strange ambassadors to run and wonder at. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money*.

He has performed such a matter, wench, that if I live, next year I'll have him captain of the gallyfoist, or I'll wait my will.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Kn. of the Burnt Pestle*.

Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the gally-foist is aloft to Westminster!

B. Jonson, *Epicure*.

- GA'LLY-SLAVE. *n. s.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallees.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy.

Bp. Bramhall.

Hardened galley-slaves despise manumission. Decay of Piety.

The surges gently dash against the shore,

Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. Garth.

- GA'LLIARD. ** adj.* [*Fr. gaillard*; which under the substantive *gaillard*, (for he notices not the adjective, which however is the more ancient word,) Dr. Johnson says, is imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*. The Spanish and Italian have the same adjective, viz. *gagliardo*, and *gallardo*, meaning brisk, frolic, &c. Whence, no doubt, the name of the dance, *gagliarda*, and *gallarda*, the latter of which has been defined "especie de danza y tañido de la escuela española, así llamada por ser muy ayrosa." Dicc. de la Leng. Castell. Acad. Espan. The Iceland. *giacela*, to allure, to entice, may perhaps be thought the original of *gaillard*. Certain it is, that the Scotch use *galliard* for *wanton*, which Dr. Jamieson deduces from the Sax. *gal*, lascivious, not without referring also to the northern verb.] Brisk; gay; lively; nimble.

Gaillard he was, as goldfinch in the shawe.

Chaucer, *Coke's Tale*.

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coat garded and pounced after the *galiarde* fashion!

Sir T. Elyot, *Gov. fol. 91.*

- GA'LLIARD. *† n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. Cleveland.

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. [Span. *gallarda*; Ital. *gagliarda*. It is said to have consisted of five particular steps; and Sir John Davies, who calls it "a swift and wandering dance" as well as "a gallant dance betraying a spirit and virtue, masculine," bestows no less than fourteen lines in a description of this once favourite performance. Orchest. 1599. The *cinque passi in gagliarda* form no less than three distinctions in the Ballarino of F. C. da Sermoneta, Venet. 1581.] It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a *galliard*. Shakespeare, *Tw. Night*.

There's nought in France

That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:

You cannot revel into dukedoms there. Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards*.

Bacon.

The triple's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard*-time and measure-time are in the melody of one dance. Bacon.

- GALLIARISE. *n. s.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company. Brown, *Rel. Med.*

GALLIARDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *galliard*.] Gaiety; cheerfulness.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightly pleasance and *galliardness* abated.

Gayton on D. Quir. p. 206.

GALLICAN.* } *adj.* [Lat. *Galicus*; old French, *GALLICK.* } *Gallique.*] French.

Seditious documents — they have always impugned, for the defence and preservation of the *Gallican* regalities and liberties.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 263.

There was a time when the *Gallican* church understood her own liberty, and boldly asserted it.

Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

She came

Rob'd in the *Gallick* loom's extraneous twine.

Shenstone, El. xviii.

GALLICISM. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *Gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.

Felton on the Classics.

GALLIGASKINS. *f. n. s. pl.* [*caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. Skinner.] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language, *Dr. Johnson* says. The word, however, is in our old lexicography, without any ludicrous application. It is in *Sherwood's Dict.* 1632, and is explained by *Cotgrave*, under *guer-guesses*, viz. "great Gascon or Spanish hose."

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chasm disclose.

Philips.

I have sent my Coventry-blue waistcoat to the dyers, and bespoke me a brand-new pair of *galligaskins* to be made of beggar's velvet.

The Student, ii. 258.

GALLIMATTIA.* *f. n. s.* [Fr. *galimatias*, "gibberish, fustian language, pedlars' French." *Cotgrave*.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFREY.* *f. n. s.* [*galimafrée*, French.]

1. A hodge-podge, or hash of several sorts of broken meat: a medley.

Hanmer.

Another dish hath in it a loin of lamb, or kid, with a hard egg; another containeth a *gallimaufrey* of apples, nuts, figges, almonds, &c. dressed with wine.

Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) p. 222.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufrey*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.

Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufrey* of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufrey* of his work.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

— Why, sir, my wife is not young.

— He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy *gallimaufrey*, friend.

Shakspeare.

GALLINA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*.] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 15.

GALLIOT.* *f. n. s.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley, or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three patereroes. It can both sail and row; and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

Dict.

Barbarossa departing out of *Hellespontos* with eighty galleys, and certain *galliois*, shaped his course towards Italy.

Knolles.

GALLIPOT. *n. s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. Skinner. The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or *gallypot*, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master *Socrates* was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs.

Bacon, Apophthegms.

Hera phials in nice discipline are set;

There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet.

Garth.

Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man.

Spectator.

Thou that do'st *Æsculapius* deride,

And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride.

Fenton.

GALLIVAT.* *n. s.* [from *galley*.] A sort of small vessel used on the *Malabar* coast; a row-boat in India.

GALL-LESS.* *adj.* [*gall* and *less*.] Without gall or bitterness

Saltless and *gall-less* be thy curse!

Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 39.

Ah! mild and *gall-less* dove,

Which dost the pure and candid dwellings love.

Cowley, on the Rest. of K. Ch. II.

A dove, a meek and *gall-less* creature.

Wh. Duty of Man, ch. 17. § 19.

GALLON.* *f. n. s.* [*galo*, low Latin, *Dr. Johnson*. — Our word is the old French, *gallon*. *V. Lacombe*. And that perhaps may be, by transposition, from the Lat. *lagenæ*. *V. Du Cange* in *GALO*. The Welsh *galwyn* is the same.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopped.

Wiseman, Surg.

GALLO'ON.* *f. n. s.* [*galon*, French; perhaps from the Span. *gala*, finery.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

Oh! for a whip,

To make him *galloon-laces*;

I'll have a coach-whip.

Boam, and Fl. Philaster.

For some years last past the use of gold and silver *galloon* upon hats has been almost universal.

Tatler, No. 270.

TO GALLOP.* *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from *καλπαζειν*; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed. *Dr. Johnson*. — From the Su. Goth. *leopa*, to run, and the M. Goth. prefix *ga*. *Serenius*.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear

The *galloping* of horse: who was't came by

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

His steeds will be restrained,

But *gallop* lively down the western hill.

Donne.

In such a shape grim *Saturn* did restrain

His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,

When halt surpris'd, and fearing to be seen,

The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen.

Dryden, Virg.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatn'd a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them.

Sidney.

They gan espy

An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course
that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he
that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day
full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun

Gallops the zodiack in his glistering coach. *Tit. Andronicus.*
Whom doth time gallop withal?

— With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transi-
ent view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial
ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke.*

GALLOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The motion of a
horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making
a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs
very near at the same time; and while these are in,
the air, and just upon the point of touching the
ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

Farrier's Dict.

GALLOPER. *n. s.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than
horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough
gallopers, though some of them are very fleet.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

3. A light carriage for a small piece of ordnance.

GALLOPIN. *n. s.* [old Fr. *gallopin*, "an under
cook or scullion in monasteries." Cotgrave.] A
servant for the kitchen. Obsolete.

Dyot for the kytchen and gallopin. *Archæolog. xv. 7.*

To GALLOW. *v. a.* [aǧælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To
terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

GALLOWAY. *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen
hands high, much used in the North; probably
as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in
Scotland.

Spare yourself, lest you bejude the good galloway.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

If any member shall purchase a horse for his own riding
above fourteen hands and an half in height, that horse shall
forthwith be sold, a Scotch galloway bought in its stead for
him, and the overplus of the money shall treat the club.

Guardian, No. 91.

GALLOWGLASS. *n. s.* An ancient Irish foot-soldier.
Some think that it was a soldier also who served on
horseback.

It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the
which footmen they [the Irish] call *gallowglasses*: the which
name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla*
signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so
armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg,
with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis*
armatura; and was instead of the footman that now weareth
a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented.

Spenser on Ireland.

The *gallowglass* useth a kind of pike for his weapon. These
men are grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limbe, lusty
of body, well and strongly timbered.

Stanhurst, Descript. of Ireland, ch. 8.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P.II.

GALLOW. *n. s.* [It is used by some in the singular;
GALLWS. but by more only in the plural, or some-
times has another plural *gallowses*. *Galgā, Gothick;*

*zealga, Saxon; galge, Dutch; which some derive
from gabalus, furca, Latin; others from גלגל high;
others from gallu, Welsh, power: but it is probably
derived like gallow, to fright, from aǧælpan; the
gallows, being the great object of legal terrour.]*

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows:
in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in
his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O,
there were desolation of guilers and gallowses.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

I prophesied, if a gallows were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution
must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair
of gallows should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the gallows, may be allowed to feel
the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

— Ay, and a shrew'd unhappy gallows too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallowes* and *free*.] Exempt by
destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. s.* [*gallowes* and *tree*.] The tree of
terroure; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a soland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GALLY. *n. s.* [from *gall*.] Of gall; bitter as gall.
Huloch.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinckes of sin.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.

GALLY-WORM. *n. s.* An insect, often found in our
gardens, with a long body, composed of many rings,
and furnished with a great number of feet; which,
when touched, has the power of rolling itself up
into a ball.

GALOCHE. *n. s.* [French.] A wooden shoe or
patten, made all of a piece without any latchet or
tye of leather, and worn by the poor clown in
winter. Cotgrave. The use of this shoe passed
from the Gauls to the Romans, whence *Gallicæ*
calones. Roquefort. The word is in our old lexi-
cography for a kind of shoe, and is used by
Chaucer. It afterwards became *galloscho*, or *go-*
loscho, and is now pronounced and sometimes written
galosh. *Galoshes* are now understood to be shoes,
without buckles or straps, made to wear over other
shoes in wet weather.

Ne were worthy to unboole his *galoches*. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

To all this must be added the vast skill that is required in
tendering a visit, with approved and modish accuracy; that it
be done punctually — that the *galoshes* be left in their true
and proper place — that the footboy be expert in observing his
tutored distance! *Echard, Observ. Cont. Clergy, p. 158.*

GALSOME. *adj.* [from *gall*.] Angry; malignant.

Such accusations — any vulgar man who understands the
language, at the first sight, may cry out upon, and condemn
both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 210.

GALVANICK. *adj.* Denoting the power of Gal-
vanism. See **GALVANISM**.

All the *Galvanic* combinations, analogous to the new appa-
ratus of Mr. Volta, which have been heretofore described by
experimentalists, consist (as far as my knowledge extends) of
series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal

and charcoal, and a stratum of fluids; and it has been generally supposed, that their agencies are, in some measure, connected with the different powers of the metals to conduct electricity; but I have found, that an accumulation of *Galvanic* influence, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of single metallic plates or arcs, with different strata of fluids.

Davy, Phil. Transact. 1801, P. II. art. xx.

GA'LVANISM.* *n. s.* [so called from *Galvani*, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy.] The action of metallic substances.

Although *galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity, which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased. *Wilkinson, Elem. of Galvanism, (1804,) p. 302.*

To GA'LVANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *galvanism*.] To affect by the power of galvanism.

I have tried galvanism in two cases of palsy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 20, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being *galvanized* for twenty minutes, they felt a glowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I used was a pile of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter.

Carpue on Electr. and Galvanism, (1803,) p. 106.

GALVANO'METER.* *n. s.* A measure for ascertaining the power of Galvanick operations.

GAMA'SHES.* *n. s. pl.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. *North. Grose.*

He wore a little brown capouch, girt very near to his body with a white towel; also a pair of breeches and *gamashoes* of the same coloured cloth, and on his head a clay-coloured cap; his *gamashoes* were lifted up half the leg.

Shalton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 1.

GAMBA'DOES.† *n. s. pl.* [*gamba*, Ital. a leg.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

It has been my custom any time these sixteen years, as all the parish can testify, to ride in *gambadoes*.

Reasons of Mr. Bays changing his Religion, (1688,) Pref.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week.

Dennis's Letters.

To GA'MBLE.* *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money. A word of contempt. See **GAMBLER**.

She held out against all the obligations of fashion, and allurements of example; she had an inbred abhorrence of *gambling*.

Looker-on, No. 21.

GA'MBLER. *n. s.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *n. s.*

'*Gamboge* is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia.

Hill.

To GA'MBOL.† *v. n.* [Fr. *gambiller*, Dr. Johnson from Skinner. — Cotgrave renders *gambiller*, merely, "to wag the legs in sitting, as children use to do;" but *gambader*, "to turn heels over head, to make many gambols." Our own word was formerly *gambald*. "To fetch *gambaldes*, Fr. *gambader*, Lat. *crura* in sublime jactare. *Gambalding* horses, being full of prauisings or skipplings." Huloch. Barret also gives *gambald* for *gambol* in his dictionary. One "that can *gambald* or dance feat."

Barklay's Egloges, 1570. Egl. 2. The origin is evidently the Ital. *gamba*, the leg.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them.

Milton, P. L.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gamboll'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.

Dryden.

The monsters of the flood

Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in aukward measures play.

Pope.

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness

'That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,'

And I the matter will record, which madness

Would *gambol* from.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

GA'MBOL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that wou'd be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.

L'Estrange.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.

Dryden.

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,

With such unsufferable rambles?

Hudibras.

GA'MBREL. *n. s.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.]

The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back.

Grew.

To GA'MBREL.* *v. a.* [from *gamba*.] To tie by the leg.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrell'd* thither like a mutton.

Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour.

GAME.† *n. s.* [*gaman*, Iceland. a jest; *gaman*, Goth. delight, joy.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*.

Shakespeare.

Let my son Martin disport himself at any *game* truly antique.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

2. Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,

And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*.

Spenser.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,

On my refusal to distress me more;

Or make a *game* of my calamities.

Milton, S. A.

4. A single match at play.

It is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few *game* phrases.

Addison, Spect. No. 93.

There is no man of sense and honesty, but must see and own, whether he understands the *game* or not, that it is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a publick gaming-table, and play off their money one to another.

Bp. Berkeley, Ess. towards prev. the Ruin of Gr. Brit.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our time we stand,

And play the *game* into each other's hand.

Dryden.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this.

Temple.

7. Field sports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his usual *game*,

He shall here find his friends with horse and men,

To set him free from his captivity.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

What arms to use, or nets to frame }
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame, }
With all the myst'ries of that game. } *Waller.*
Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a com-
pany of bustards and cranes. *L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropri-
ated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton, P. L.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that
I know not which to follow. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues, and all
hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman hounds that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Pope.*
Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my game. *Young.*

9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the
people.

The games are done, and Caesar is returning. *Shakspeare.*
Milo, when entering the Olympick game,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME.† v. n. [gaman, Sax.]

1. To play at any sport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.
Covetousness will tempt thee to cheat and cozen in gaming.

Wh. Duty of Man, ch. 9. § 7.
Gaming for any thing considerable is founded upon avarice;
and is, if not a direct, yet, what is much worse, a deliberate
violation of the tenth commandment.

Detany, Serm. on Gaming.

GA'MECK. n. s. [game and 'cock.] A cock bred to
fight.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the
pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. n. s. [game and egg.] Eggs from which
fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. n. s. [game and keep.] A person
who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAME-LEG. n. s. [a corruption, according to Mr.
Malone, of the British gam, or cam, crooked, and
leg.] A lame leg. Used in the north of England.

GA'MESOME. adj. [from game.] Frolicsome; gay;
sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet gamesome, kept one end with Cosma.
Sidney.

I am not gamesome; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The gamesome wind among her tresses plays,
And curl'eth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax.*

Belial, in like gamesome mood. *Milton, P. L.*

This gamesome humour of children should rather be encour-
aged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and
health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. n. s. [from gamesome.] Sportive-
ness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. adv. [from gamesome.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. n. s. [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his
book, and it is wonderful. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*
A gamester, the greater master he is in his art, the worse
man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden, Juv.*

Could we look into the mind of a female gamester, we should
see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers
are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves.

Addison, Guard. No. 120

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

Her youngest daughter is run away with a gamester, a man
of great beauty, who in dressing and dancing has no super-
riour. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more
than one; or that a gamester seeth always more than a looker-
on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that
which setteth business strait. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry gamester,
My lord Sands. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. A prostitute. Not in use.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common gamester to the camp. *Shakspeare.*

GA'MING.* n. s. [from game. Sax. gaming.] The
practice of gamesters.

I come, in the next place, to consider the ill consequences
which gaming has on the bodies of our female adventurers. It
is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul,
decays the body. *Addison, Guard. No. 120.*

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits
either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MING-HOUSE.* n. s. A house where illegal sports
are practised, and where gamesters carry on their
employment.

The keeper of a gaming-house. *Sherwood.*
Gaming-houses are prohibited under severe penalties by
several statutes. *Chambers.*

GA'MING-TABLE.* n. s. A table at which gamesters
practise their art.

It is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting
the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down
to a publick gaming-table, and play off their money one to
another. *Bp. Berkeley, Essay, &c.*

GA'MMER.† n. s. [of uncertain etymology; perhaps
from grandmere, and therefore used commonly to
old women. Dr. Johnson. — From good mother.
Ray. — From godmother, perhaps, [Sax. gemesæp,]
like the contraction of gaffer from godfather; or
from the Goth. gumma, a woman.] The compella-
tion of a woman corresponding to gaffer: as,
Gammer Gurton's Needle; the name of an old play.

GA'MMON.† n. s.

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the
lower end of the stich. [Ital. gambone, from gamba;
and that perhaps from the Celt. gam, the ham or
leg. Our own word was at first gambone.]

Then came halting Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bacon that was ready. *Skellon, Poems, p. 132.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty gammon of some sev'n years old. *Dryden, Juv.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding gammon. *Thomson, Autumn.*

GA'MUT.† *n. s.* [*gama*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Greek letter Γ, *gamma*, and *ut*, the name of a musical note. Guido Aretine distinguished the first note of his scale by the Greek letter, with a view, according to some, of shewing that the Greeks were the inventors of musick; but, as others think, of recording his own name by this, the initial letter of it.]

1. The first or gravest note in the modern or Guido's scale of musick.

2. The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort.

Shakspeare.

When by the *gamut* some musicians make

A perfect song, others will undertake,

By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne, Poems, p. 70.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire.

Addison.

GAN.† *pret.* of *gin*. [*Sax. gynnian*. Dr. Johnson gives *gan* as a contraction of *began*, "as *gin* of *begin*," but it is the regular *pret.* of the Saxon verb. Nor is *gin* a contraction. * See **TO GIN**.]

The noble knight *gan* feel

His vital force to faint.

Spenser.

TO GANCH.† *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French. See **TO GAUNCH**.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Pocockius*.

"Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis

"Gemunt onusti, vel sude trans sinum

"Luctantur actâ, pendulive

"Sanguineis trepidant in uncis."

Musæ Angl.

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him.

Dryden, *Don Sebast.*

GA'NDER.† *n. s.* [*gandja*, Saxon; *gans*, old Fr. and German. See **GANZA**.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden, Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TO GANG.† *v. n.* [*Goth. gaggan*, pronounced *gagan*; *gangen*, Dutch; *ganzan*, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, still the common language of the north of England.

But let them *gang* alone, —

As they have brewe', so let them bear blame.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

Your flaunting *beaus gang* with their breasts open.

Arbutnot.

GANG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A street or road. [*Goth. gagg*, *Sax. ganȝ*.] It is retained, provincially, in *gangway*. See **GANGWAY**.

2. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you punderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,

He acts and talks as they befriend him.

Prior.

GANG-DAYS.* *n. s. pl.* [*Sax. gang-bazaj*.] Days of perambulation. See **GANGWEEK**.

GANGHION. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION. *n. s.* [*γᾱγγλῖον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseman.*

TO GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gangrene*.] To produce a *gangrene*; to mortify.

Parts canterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GANGRENE.† *n. s.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *γᾱγγραινα*, Gr. from *γᾱῶ*, to consume, to eat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,

Waller.

By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away.

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is festered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison, Spect.*

TO GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently, for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Gangren'd members must be topp'd away,

Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.

Dryden.

TO GANGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable

Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*

To black mortification.

Milton, *S. A.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GANGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GANGWAY.† *n. s.*

1. A thoroughfare, or passage. Used in Kent, according to Grose. This is also the Sax. *gang-pez*. See **GANG**.

2. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK.† *n. s.* [*Sax. gang-puca*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. This name is still retained in the north of England.

It [hitch] serveth well to the decking tip of houses and banquetting-rooms, for places of pleasure, and for beautifying of streets in the *crosse* or *gang-week*, and such like.

Gerarde's *Herbal*, ed. Johnson, p. 1478.

GA'NTELOPE.†? *n. s.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *GA'NTLET*.] *gantlope*, *gant*, all; and *loopen*, to run, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner deduces it from *Ghent*, and the Dutch verb, as if the punishment was first practised at that place. In later times, the word has been found in the shape of *Ghent-loop*, on this supposition, whether justly or not. See the Brit. Crit. vol. ii. p. 390. Dr. Johnson gives no instance of *gantlope*, but only of the corruption *gantlet*.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden, Juv.*
He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and re-
proaches of his own conscience.

Scott's Works, (Sermon in 1680,) ii. 29.

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet*
through the several classes. *Locke.*

GA'NZÁ. † *n. s.* [*gansa*, Spanish, a goose; old Fr.
and Germ. *gans*; Celt. *ganz*; Lat. *ganza*. Celt.
kan, white. V. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. in GANS.]
A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso
was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

What modest indignation can forbear stamping at the pre-
sumption of those men, who, as if Domingo Gonsales his
engine, they had been mounted by his *gansses* from the moon
to the empyreal heaven! *Bp. Hall, Invis. World, § 7.*

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And avour strongly of the *ganzas*. *Hudibras, ii. 3.*

GAOL. † *n. s.* [*gaol*, Welsh; *gaole*, French. Dr.
Johnson. — The old Fr. is *gaiole* or *gaole*; low Lat.
gajola, from *cavea* or *caveola*, a cage for birds;
cavus, hollow, and thence any hole or place of con-
finement; *gaol*, a cavern, Su. Goth. The Picards
call a bird-cage *gayolle*.] A prison; a place of
confinement. It is always pronounced and often
written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare, Timon.*
If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*,
and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

In the morning, usually, the thief is sent to the *goal*.
Beaumont and Fl. Martial Maud.

To **GAOL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison; to
commit to *gaol*.

Gauling vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open
example. *Bacon.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. s.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial
process, which by condemnation or acquittal of
persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth the aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punish-
ment. *South.*

GA'OLEN. *n. s.* [from *gaol*.] A keeper of a prison;
he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steeld *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakespeare.*

I know not how or why my surly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and
immured, till the death of her *gaoler*. *Tatler.*

GAP. † *n. s.* [from *gap*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tusser, Husbandry.*
Ye have not gone up into the *gaps*, neither made up the
hedge for the house of Israel. *Ezek. xiii. 5.*

With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heaven; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend
gaps. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the Christian commonweal:
manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap*
to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,
and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopt. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,
it would make a great *gap* in your honour.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature. *More.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were dissever'd. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony
is away. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-
prising sentence; another is more dexterous, in seconding; a
third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pro-
nunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To stop a *GAP*, is to escape by some mean shift:
alluding to hedges inended with dead bushes, till
the quicksets will grow. Dr. Johnson. It is
rather, perhaps, to patch up matters for a time.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and stopping *gaps*. *Swift.*

9. To stand in the *GAP*. To make defence; to expose
himself for the protection of something in danger;
a phrase borrowed from our version of the Scrip-
tures: "He said, he would have destroyed them,
had not Moses his chosen stood before him in the
gap," Ps. cvi. 23. Comm. Pf. Where *gap*, how-
ever, means *breach*; which is the reading of the elder
version of the Psalms. See also Ezek. xxii. 30.

What would become of the church, if there were none
more concerned for her rights than this? Who would stand
in the *gap*? *Lesley.*

GAP-TOOTHED. † *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having in-
terstices between the teeth. So Dr. Johnson de-
fines the word which Dryden supposed to be
Chaucer's. But the true word is *gal-toothed*, with
a very different meaning. See *GAT-TOOTHED*.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad
speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

To **GAPE.** † *v. n.* [*geapan, yppan, zeyppan*, to open,
Sax. whence also our *chap*. See To *CHAP*. *Gape*
was at first written *galp*.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this drunken wight,
As though he wold us swallow anon right!
Hold close thy mouth, man! *Chaucer, Mancip. Prol.*
Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to
man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*

G A P

- As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*
3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with *for*.
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gap'st* for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden, Pers.*
4. With *after*.
As a servant earnestly desireth [in the margin, *gapeth after*]
the shadow, and as an hireling looketh for the reward of his
work. *Job, vii. 2.*
What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping*
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*
5. With *at*.
Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the
church-yard. *South.*
6. To open in fissures or holes.
If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*
And bid me held my peace. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and
shut as the oysters do. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The reception of one is as different from the admission of
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of
the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*
The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity
of these vesicles. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*
7. To open with a breach.
The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*
That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are
open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To open; to have an hiatus.
There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel
gaping on another for want of a cæsura in this poem. *Dryden.*
9. To make a noise with open throat.
And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*
10. To stare with hope or expectation.
Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*
11. To stare with wonder.
The king *gaped* and gazed upon her with open mouth. *1 Esdras, iv. 31.*
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the
mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the
mob to *gape* at. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,
Clasp'd in the board the perj'ur'd head is bow'd,
Besides retreat. *Gay, Trivia.*
12. To stare irreverently.
They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job, xvi. 10.*
GA'PER. † *n. s.* [from *gape*.]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who stares foolishly.
Guard, put by those *gapers*,
And gentlemen-ushers, see the gallery clear. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*
3. One who longs or craves.

G A R

- Goods and livings were not small;
The *gapers* for them bare the world in hand
For ten year's space. *Mir. for Mag. p. 370.*
The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well
near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
- GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a
happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*
- TO GAR. † *v. a.* [Iceland. *giora*, to make; *Sy. Goth.*
goera; *Dan. gior*.] To cause; to make. Obso-
lete, Dr. Johnson says, admitting however that it
was still in use in Scotland. It is also still used
in Lancashire, and other parts of the north of
England.
Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lamb yorn?
Or is thy happipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorne. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
- GARB. † *n. s.* [*garbe*, French. Dr. Johnson. —
Rather perhaps from the Ital. *garbo*, fineness,
neatness.]
1. Dress; clothes; habit.
Thus Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's *garb*,
Connell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth. *Milton, P. L.*
He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of
physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*
2. Fashion of dress.
In hose, and doublet,
The horse-boy's *garb*. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*
Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their clothes, did wear. *Denham.*
3. Exterior appearance.
This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare, F. Lear.*
Some noblemen of that kingdom [Ireland] lived in a higher
garb, and made greater expences, than the noblemen in Eng-
land were able to do. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 707.*
4. In heraldry, a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.
[Lat. *garba*.]
GAR'BAGE. † *n. s.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This ety-
mology is very doubtful. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius
deduces it from the Goth. *gar*, blood or gore, and
bage, or *bags*, a little sack or bag.] The bowels;
the offal; that part of the inwards which is sepa-
rated and thrown away.
The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
A flamm more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*
Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon.*
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your
confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryden.*
- GA'RBAGED. * *adj.* [from *garbage*.] That hath the
garbage pulled out. *Sherwood.*
- GA'REEL. *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship.
Bailey.
- GA'RBIDGE. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*.
All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*
is good manure for land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
- GA'RISH. † *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*; but oc-
curring in the old dictionary of Barret, (where

G A R

the verb *garbish* also is found,) under the word *bowl*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GA'RBISH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exenterate; as, "to *garbish* fish." *Barrel.*

To GA'RBLE.† *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.]

1. To sift and cleanse spices. This is the primary sense, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; but not overlooked in our old lexicography.

Upon the 7. of April 1620, he [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty for *garbling* tobacco. *Ward, Hist. of Gresham Coll. and Prof. p. 264.*

2. To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*

Had our author set down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

GA'RBLE.† *n. s.* [from *garble*.]

1. The *garbler* of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, &c. and to *garble* and cleanse them. *Cowel.*

2. He who separates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift, Examiner.*

GA'RBOL.† *n. s.* [*garboul*, old Fr. *garbuglio*, Ital.] Disorder; tumult; uproar; and, in our old lexicography, hurlyburly. Bishop Hall has rendered Virgil's *arma*, i. e. *battles*, by this word *garbol*.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garbols* she awak'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and *garbols* shall he chaunt. *By Hall, Sat. i. 6.*

Upon this bull ensued open rebellion in the north, and many *garbols*. *Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign. P. 2. b.*

GARD. *n. s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

To GARD.* *v. a.* To adorn with lace, or ornamental borders. See To GUARD.

GARDEN.† *n. s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—The etymology has been traced to a different source; Goth. *gardr*, a garden, from the Su. Goth. *gaerda*, to enclose, to hedge in. Serenius. The same derivation is observable in other northern languages. V. Ludwig, Jura Feudorum, &c. p. 508. In like manner Mr. Horne Tooke deduces *garden* [Sax. *geard*] from the Sax. *gýrban*, to gird, to enclose.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakspeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon, Essays.*

In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade, and water. *Temple.*

My garden takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

G A R

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

GA'RDEN-MOUL. *n. s.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GA'RDEN-PLOT.* *n. s.* Plantation laid out in a garden.

Let a man but look upon their steeples, their towers, their cloisters, their oratories and dormitories, their *garden-plots* and orchards. *Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587.) p. 351.*

In bower and field he sought, where any tuft

Of grove or *garden-plot* more pleasant lay,
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Milton, P. L.*

GA'RDEN-TILLAGE. *n. s.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GA'RDEN-WARE. *n. s.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

To GA'RDEN.* *v. a.* To dress as a garden; to make a garden. *Cotgrave, and Shakspeare.*

GA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases. *Howell.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener*, is preferable to all other diversions. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryden.*

GA'RDENING. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

GARE. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM.† *n. s.* [*γαργαρισμός*, Gr. *gargarisme*, Fr.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such [medicines] as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarisms*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 387.*

Let every man therefore be sure to begin at the right end of his work; to wash his own mouth clean, before he prescribe *gargarisms* to others. *Gov. of the Tongue, p. 219.*

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*, Gr. *gargariser*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

GA'RGET. *n. s.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, Germ. the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by gargling with oxycrate. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song.
So charin'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense *gargl'd* in an euuuch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GA'RGLE. *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GA'RISH.† *adj.* [Sax. *garappian*, to dress fine. In the examples, which are given, the word is uniformly *garish*. Dr. Johnson has given the word in Shakspeare, Milton, and South, as *guirish*; in Ascham, *garish*. The rest are not cited by him.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring.

A woman's *garish* eye.

Richc's Simonides, (1584,) sign. Q. ii. b.
The manner of laying out of haire in those daies was much more modest, or at least nothing so *garish* as it is now.

Expō. of Sol. Song, (1585,) p. 206.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and *garish* colours. *Ascham.*

A dream of what they wast, a *garish* flag. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Pay no worship to the *garish* sun.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Lady Love doth vaunt with *garish* grace.

Mir. for Mag. p. 214.

Infectious stain

Corrupteth all the lowly fruitful plain;

Their modest stole to *garish* looser weed. *Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 2.*

The *garish* and wanton fashion of the woman's dishevelled her hair. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 244.*

And now at last had laid all *garish* pompe aside.

Dryden, Polyolb. S. 15.

Hide me from day's *garish* eye.

Milton, Il Pens.

Through corpore and *garish* rudiments.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Those *garish* effects of fanatical fancy.

More, Conj. Cabbal. p. 243.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself:—it makes the mind loose and *garish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South, Sermon. ii. 382.*

GA'RISHLY.† *adv.* [from *garish*.]

1. Splendidly; gaudily.

Trimmed up *garishly*, as a virgin that loves to go gay.

Dr. Westfield, Sermon. (1646,) p. 65.

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

Starting up, and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto.

Hinde, Eliosto Libid. (1606.)

GA'RISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *garish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

The *garishness*, neatness, and riches of silken garments grow in contempt. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 145.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit; but sober, grave, and silent. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

This [Fasting] is a singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice. *South, Sermon. ix. 157.*

GA'RLAND.† *n. s.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French; *garland*, Goth. *girlanda*, Span. *ghirlanda*, Ital. a wreath, a chaplet; probably from the Lat. *gyrus*, a circle, Gr. *γῦρος*.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree;

A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chosen was the dignity

Of village-lord that Whitsuntide to bear.

Sidney.

A reeling world will never stand upright,

Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.

—How! wear the *garland*! dost thou mean the crown?

—Ay, my good lord.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red

She wove, to make a *garland* for her head.

Dryden, Fab.

Vanquish again; though she be gone,

Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,

And reign; though she has left the throne,

Who made thy glory worth thy care.

Prior.

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,

And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew.

Pope.

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,

And call him noble, that was now your hate,

Him vile, that was your *garland*.

Shakspeare.

3. A collection of little printed pieces.

These [ballads] came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be purposely written for such collections.

Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poet. Ess. on the Anc. Minstrels.

To GA'RLAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deck with a *garland*.

He was *garlanded* with alga, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Florid, or *garlanded* with flowers. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 271.

GA'RLICK.† *n. s.* [Sax. *garpleac*, *garplec*; from *gar*, Sax. a lance, and *leac*, a *leck*, the leek that shoots up in blades. Skinner. Minsheu had proposed *garden* and *leek*; and others the Teut. *gar*, entirely, altogether, and *leek*, i. e. the strong leek; but Skinner is right. Thus we have *spear-grass*, i. e. long stiff grass.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells which contain roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaisters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. *Hill.*

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*

She smelled brown bread and *garlick*.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred power:

Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,

Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods.

Tate, Juv.

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree. n. s.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlick.

Miller.

GA'RLICK *Wild. n. s. A plant.*GA'RLICKEATER. *n. s. [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow.*

You have made good work,
You and your apron men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of decapitation, and
The breath of garlickeaters!

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*GA'RMEN. *n. s. [guariment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.*

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the
sun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves
and flowers.

Raleigh, *Mist.*

Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?
Would'st thou a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no garment wear.

Cowley.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

Wallcut.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the
colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when
she is dressed.

Addison, *Spect.*

Let him that sues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or inner garment,
take the cloak also, is a proverbial phrase too; for in
the truth of the letter, a shirt is, no likely matter of a law-
suit, and signifies an uncontesting sufferance of such small
losses.

Kettlewell.

GA'RN.ER.† *n. s. [grenier, French; granarium, Lat.] A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.*

The garners are laid desolate, the barns are broken down;
for the corn is withered.

Joel, i. 17.

Earth's increase, and soyson plenty,
Barns and garners never empty.

Shakspeare, *Tempest.*

For sundry foes the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

Dryden, *Virg.*To GA'RN.ER. *v. a. [from the noun.] To store as in garners.*

There, where I have garner'd up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.

Shakspeare, *Othello.*GA'RN.ET. *n. s. [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]*

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.

Hill.

The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

Woodward, *Met. Fossils.*To GA'RNISH. *v. a. [garnir, French.]*

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which garnished their proud heights with
stately trees.

Sidney.

All within with flowers was garnished,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

Spenser.

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Shakspeare, *K. John.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.

Raleigh.

All the streets were garnished with the citizens, standing in their liveries.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with sparagus, himself a feast!

Dryden, *Juv.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.

King, *Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GA'RNISH.† *n. s. [from the verb.]*

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,

Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy.

Shakspeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Matter and figure they produce;

For garnish this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their guests.

Prior.

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Pensiuacula carceraria*; an acknowledgement in money, when first a prisoner goes into a gaol.

Ainsworth.

Like a fresh tenant in Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub.*

The sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall, for the future, pay any garnish; it having been for many years a great oppression to many.

Genl. Mag. (1752.) xxii. 239.

GA'RNISHER.* *n. s. [from garnish.] One who decorates.*

Sherwood.

GA'RNISHMENT.† *n. s. [old Fr. garnissement.] Ornament; embellishment.*

Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and his garnishment disorder and wickedness.

Bp. Hall, *Devout Soul*, § 9.

The church of Sancta Giustina in Padua [is] a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone, without any garnishment of sculpture, do yet ravish the beholder.

Wotton on *Architecture.*GA'RNITURE.† *n. s. [garniture, Fr.] Furniture; ornament.*

They conclude, if they fall short in garniture of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture of their heads.

Gov. of the *Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your sires an age ago,

Is lost, without the garniture of show.

Granville.

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest garnitures of art.

Addison, *Spect.*GA'ROUS. *adj. [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of fish.*

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a garous excretion, and olidous separation.

Brown.

GARRAN. See GARRON.

GA'RRET.† *n. s. [garite, the tower of a citadel, French. Dr. Johnson. — From the Germ. warte, quasi gwarret, a fortification; or warten, to observe. Wachter. And this from the Su. Goth. wara, which means both to observe and to defend.]*

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,

Are seldom to an empty garret sent.

Dryden, *Juv.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. of J. Bull.*

G A R

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence.

Swift.

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*.

Bacon.

GARRETED.* *adj.* [from *garret*.] Protected by turrets. See the etymology of **GARRET**.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saying in one only place towards the East, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for bouts; which, being fenced with a *garretted* wall, admitteth entrance through, a gate, and is within presently commanded by an hardly climbed hill.

Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

GARRETER.† *n. s.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a *garret*.

To pen with *garreteers*, obscure and shabby, Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey. *Pursuits of Literature*.

GARRISON.† *n. s.* [garrison, French. Dr. Johnson.—Our own word is written *garrison* by Chaucer. The old French, however, is *garison*, “vivres et munitions d'une place de guerre.” Lacombe. In this form, from the Su. Goth. *waera*, to defend; in that of *garrison*, from *warna*, with a similar signification.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*.

Sidney.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind.

Waller.

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies.

Spenser on Ireland.

To GARRISON.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply a place with an armed force to defend it; to place soldiers in garrison.

Han. The Polack never will defend it.

Cap. Yes, 'tis already *garrison'd*.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

The legions *garrison'd* in Gallia.

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*.

Garrison'd round about him like a camp

Of faithful soldiery.

There was a single bridge that led into the island and before it a castle *garrisoned* by many knights.

Tatler, No. 194.

2. To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,

Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.

Dryden, *Juv.*

GARRON.† *n. s.* [Irish. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby; a Highland horse, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*. Dr. Johnson.—The Irish *gar-ron*, however, is a strong horse, a hackney. See Shaw's *Gal. Dict.*

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garrons to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

Spenser on Ireland.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrons* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrons* would decrease.

Temple.

GARRULITY.† *n. s.* [garruliti, French; garrulitas, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

G A S

Let me here

Expiate, if possible, my crime,

Shameful *garrulity*.

Milton, *S. A.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all loquacity or *garrulity*.

Ray on the Creation

GARRULOUS. adj. [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,

And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth.

Thomson.

GARTER.† *n. s.* [gardus, Welsh; jartier, French; from gar, Welsh, the binding of the knee.

Dr. Johnson.—It is the Goth. *gartyr*, a binding band; Icel. *giorde*, the same, from *giorda*, to gird.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit.

Shakespeare, *Tam. of the Shrew*.

* When we rest in our clothes we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

Ray.

Handsome *garters* at your knees.

Swift.

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,

And all the trophies of his former loves,

Pope.

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.

—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;

The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,

To fill in future times his father's place,

And wear the *garter* of his mother's race.

Dryden.

3. The principal king at arms.

Two aldermen, lord mayor, *garter*, Cranmer, duke of Norfolk, &c.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

Sir Walter Bickerstaff married Maud the milkmaid, of whom the then *Garter* king at arms (a facetious person) said pleasantly enough, that she had spoiled our blood, but mended our constitutions.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 75.

To GARTER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose.

Shakespeare.

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

2. To invest with the order of the garter.

Say, conscious dome, if e'er thy marshall'd knights

So nobly deck'd their old majestick rites,

As when, high thron'd amid thy trophied shrine.

George shone the leader of the *garter's* line?

Warton on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, (1762.)

GARTH.† *n. s.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.]

1. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

2. An enclosure. [Sax. *geapb*; Welsh, *garth*.] In the north of England, a yard; a garden; a croft. Still in use.

3. In the north of England also, a hoop or band.

GARUM.* *n. s.* [Latin; Fr. *garon*.] A word in very common use among the old writers of medicine, who expressed by it a pickle, in which fish had been preserved. See **GAROUS**.

Chambers.

GAS.† *n. s.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses.

Harris.

The word *gas*, which is the name now given to every kind of air which differs from the air of the atmosphere, was first introduced into chemistry by Van Helmont. He seems to have intended to denote by it every thing which is driven off from bodies in the state of vapour by heat. He divides *gases* into five classes.

Thomson, *System of Chemistry*, (1802.)

GASCON.* *n. s.* A native of Gascony. See **GASCON-ADE**.

A young coquette widow in France having been followed by a *Gascon* of quality, who had boasted among his companions of some favours which he had never received; to be revenged of him, sent for him, &c. *Tatler*, No. 126.

GASCONADE. *† n. s.* [French; from the *Gascons*, a nation eminent for boasting. See **GASCON**.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift*.

I could never believe Mrs. Whiteway's *gasconades* in telling me of her acquaintance with you.

Swift, Lett. Berkeley's Ltt. Relicks, p. 72.

To GASCONADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH. *† v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, to hack, French. Skinner. *Hacher*, Dr. Johnson should have added, means also to cut into small pieces, to shred; and in this primary sense, which he has overpassed, the word *gash* is in our own language, which renders its derivation from *hacher* still more likely.]

1. To cut into small pieces, 'as applied to cloth'; to shred.

To what end do we jagge and *gash* the garments that are sowed together to cover our bodies, but that thereby we may, as it were, by a most fond and ridiculous anatomic, open and lay forth to the eyes of all men what kind of people we are in our inward hearts; jagged, (God wot,) and ragged, vain, light, and nothing sound? *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon* (1576), p. 239.

2. To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death.

Hayward.

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image, and to polish it, requires great art and dexterity.

Tillotson, vol. i. § 2.

See me *gash'd* with knives,

Or *sear'd* with burning steel.

Rowe, Royal Concert.

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,

He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.

A. Philips.

GASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large And open *gash* therein; were not his targe, That broke the violence of his intent,

The weary soul from thence it would discharge.

Spenser.

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground.

Hayward.

But th' ethereal substance flow'd,

Not long divisible; and from the *gash*

A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar.

Arbutnot.

GASHFUL.* *adj.* [*gash* and *full*.] Full of gashes; looking terribly. One might almost suppose this word to be intended for *ghastful*, if two authors did not use it, at a distance of almost forty years; and if a contemporary had not cited the lines of the oldest, (which indeed are a fine and just satire on a certain kind of hypocrites,) where *gashful* is the word. See Sir Miles Sandys's *Essays*, p. 190.

'Tis not the holding of thy hands so high,
Nor yet the purer squinting of thine eye;
'Tis not your mimic mouths, nor antic faces,
Nor scripture phrases, nor affected graces,
Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies;
'Tis not the strict reforming of your hair
So close, that all the neighbour skull is bare;
'Tis not the drooping of thy head so low,
Nor yet the lowering of thy sullen brow —
No, no; 'tis none of this that God regards;
Such sort of fools their own applause rewards.

Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) sign. H. 2.

Come death, and welcome; which spoke, comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape.

Gayton on D. Quir, (1654,) p. 69.

GASKETS.* *n. s. pl.* On ship-board, the small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up.

Chambers.

GASKINS. *† n. s. pl.* [from *Gascoigne*. See **GALLIGASKINS**.] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;

Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night*.
Come, come George, let's be merry and wise; the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of *gaskins*, 'twere worse than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.

Reaumur and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Feast.

GASOMETER.* *n. s.* [*gas*, and *μέτρον*, Gr. *gazometre*, Fr.] An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Meunier to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments.

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, Skinner; from *gispe*, Danish, to sob, Junius.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp*.

Dryden, Virg.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;

But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats.

Dryden.

The *gasping* head flies off; a purple flood

Flows from the trunk.

Dryden, Æn.

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;

The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

Dryden.

A scuffling of wit lay *gasping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.

Dryden, Spens. Friar.

The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and *gasping* for breath.

Brown's Travels.

Pale and faint,

He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends.

Addison, Cato.

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

Dryden.

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath.

Dryden, Æn.

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as Nature never expresses desire by *gasping*.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom.

Spectator

GASP. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

When he was at the last *gasp*, he said, Thou, like a fury, takest us out of this present life; but the king of the world shall raise us up, who have died for his laws, unto everlasting life.

2 Macc. vii. 9.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name

Is at last *gasp*.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;

And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest gasp of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. Addison, *Rosamond*.

To GAST. *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See AGHAST.]
To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify;
to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

To GA'STER.* *v. a.* [Sax. *gast*, a ghost. This is the
word of our old lexicography.] To scare; to ter-
rify.

The sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him.
Beaumont and Fl. *Wit at sev. Weapons*.

GA'STFUL.* See GHA'STFUL.

GA'STLY.* See GHA'STLY.

GA'STNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gast*. This is not the uni-
form reading of the editions of Shakespeare; but
it seems to be the true one; *gestures* is the word
which occurs in the quartos, *gastness* in the first
folio.] Fright; amazement.

Look you pale, mistress? —
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? —
Nay, if you stare, we shall hear more anon.

Shakespeare, *Othello*.

GA'STRICK.† *adj.* [*gastrique*, Fr. from *γαστήρ*, Gr.]
Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRI'LOQUIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gastrilogue*, from *γαστήρ*,
Gr. and *loqui*, Lat.] A person who speaks in-
wardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off;
usually called a ventriloquist. See VENTRILO-
QUIST.

Gastriloquists are persons, who have acquired the art of
modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers,
as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from
under the earth. Reid.

GASTRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*γαστήρ* and *γράφω*.] In strict-
ness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up
any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation
it implies, that the wound of the belly is compli-
cated with another of the intestine.

Sharp, *Surgery*.

GASTRO'TOMY. *n. s.* [*γαστήρ* and *τέτομα*.] The act of
cutting open the belly.

GAT.† The preterite of *get*.

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. Ex. xxi. 18.

Our daughter,
In honour of whose birth these triumphs are,
Sits here, like beauty's child, whom nature *gat*
For men to see, and seeing wonder at. Shakespeare, *Pericles*.

GAT-TOOTHED.* *adj.* [Sax. *gat*, a goat, and *toothed*.]
Having a goat's tooth; having a lickerish tooth.
This word Dryden has converted into *gap-toothed*,
which Dr. Johnson has admitted into his Dictio-
nary; which however gives no meaning to the
passage where it is used, and is not the true word.
Gat-toothed Mr. Tyrwhitt places among words in
Chaucer not understood. But considering the dis-
position of the *Wife of Bath*, the poet's meaning
in *gat-toothed* seems clear enough. *Gat* or *gate* is,
by our elder writers, often used for *goat*.

She coude moche of wandring by the way:
Gat-toothed was she, sothly for to say.

Chaucer, *C. T. Prolog. Wife of Bath*.

GATE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gat*, *gate*, *geat*; Goth. *gatl*;
old Fr. *gat*; a gate.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large build-
ing.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. Shakespeare.

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*.

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage
into enclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? —
Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. Shakespeare.

3. An avenue; an opening.

Austria had done nothing but wisely and politicly, in set-
ting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and
opening a *gate* for a long war. Knolles, *Hist.*

4. A way; a passage; a road. [Icel. *gata*, a street.]
See GAIT.

The *gate* of a country is not like the gate of an house; I
mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of
the building; but rather a difficult pass to be surmounted be-
fore we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the
country. Drummond, *Trans.* p. 246.

5. A goat. [Sax. *geit*, *gat*; Icel. *geit*.] Northernly
spoken, says the contemporary commentator on
Spenser. It is now used perhaps only in Scot-
land.

I like same kiddes —
Was too very foolish and unwise;
For on a time, in summer season,
The *gate* her dame that had good reason,
Yode forth abroad, &c. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* May.

GATED.* *adj.* [from *gate*.] Having gates.

Vain Art, thou pigmy power!

How dost thou swell, and strut, with human pride,
To shew thy littleness! What childish toys —
Thy hundred-gated capitals, or those
Where three days' travel left us much to ride.

Young, *Night Th.* 9.

GA'TEVEIN. *n. s.* The *vena porta*.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein*
which disperseth that blood. Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

GA'TEWAY.† *n. s.* [*gate* and *way*.]

1. A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gateways between enclosures are so many, that they cannot
cart between one field and another. Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area
to a large mansion.

To GATHER.† *v. a.* [*gabarian*, *gabarian*, Sax.]
Our own word was at first *gader*: Chaucer so
writes it.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

Gather stones — and they took stones and made an heap.
Gen.

2. To get in harvest.

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our in-
crease. Lev. xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. Is. lxii. 10.
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have
gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. Wotton.

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather*
up money by degrees. Locke.

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?

To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner guin'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground!

Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

5. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*
All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on
both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,
shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To select and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen,
to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Ps. cvi. 47.*

8. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast
into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *St. Matt. xiii. 47.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.
Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders
or shipwreckt merchants are *gathered* for.
Dr. King, Serm. (1615), p. 57.

10. To bring into one body or interest.
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered*
unto him. *Is. lvi. 8.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to
compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne:
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gath'ring.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase;
Now breaths upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework; to contract into small
folds.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men prob-
ably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakespeare.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into
Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in
this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and
equal, as the stoicks of ancient times, and their followers,
have falsely imagined. *Perkins.*

Return'd
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton, P. L.*
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibil, is trans-
lating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has
formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To contract; to get.
All faces shall *gather* blackness. *Joel, ii. 6.*

16. To GATHER Breath. [A proverbial expression.]
To have respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather* breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GATHER. v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.
If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we see,
A song will help the beating storm to hear. *Dryden, Past.*
When *gath'ring* clouds o'er shade all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy coursers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people
came into them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. To assemble.
4. To generate pus or matter.

GA'THER. n. s. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth
drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERABLE.* adj. [from *gather*.] Deducible from
premised grounds.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because
the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead
of the first-born, and as their *gathers*, or price of redemption.
Num. iii. 41. *Godwin, Mos. and Aaron, i. 6.*

GA'THERER. n. s. [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have *gath-
er'd* my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of
other men's stuff. *Wotton, Pref. to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore fruit. *Amos.*
Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May, Virg.*

GA'THERING.† n. s. [from *gather*.]

1. An assembly.
There be three things that mine heart feareth — the slander
of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a
false accusation. *Eccles. xxvi. 5.*

2. An accumulation; a collection.
To receive the *gatherings* together of the waters which were
to run from amongst the hills, and the mountains and hills
raised upon the face of the antediluvian globe.

Shuckford on the Creation, p. 122.

3. A collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gather-
ings* when I come. *I Cor. xvi. 2.*

4. Generation of matter.
Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his nat-
ural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis
no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the
painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. n. s. A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUD.† n. s. [Skinner imagines this word may come
from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the
most gaudy colour. Junius, according to his custom,
talks of *gav*; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude*, in Gawn
Douglas, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*,
Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily de-
ducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cause of joy;
a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing
that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland, this
word is still retained both as a showy bawble, and
the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a
yellow flower. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Took
pretends, that *gaud* is the past participle of the Sax.
gizan, to give; *gaxed*, *gav'd*, *gavd*, *gaud*! Div. of
Parley, ii, 267. — Serenius deduces *gaudy* from the
Iceland. *gaud*, the name of a pagan deity, which,
after the introduction of Christianity, came to signify
among them *trifles*. See GEWGAW. But perhaps
our *gaud* is from the old French *gaude*, a bead, a
rosary; whence "*gaudées* or *gaudez*, babbling prayers,
whereof the papists have divers, beginning with a
gaudetr." Cotgrave. Philippa, countess of March,
who died in 1381, makes the following bequest in
her will: "It'ni un pair des ances les *gaudes* des
croices rouges enamaylez," &c. Nichol's Collect.
of Royal Wills, p. 100. See also Du Cange in V.
GAUDIA. Our old reformers use the word in con-
tempt.] An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a
trinket; a bawble. It is not now much used.

A paire of bedes blacke as sable
She toke, and hynge my necke about:
Upon the *gaudees* all without
Was wryte of gold, Pur reposer. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 8.
Their faythe is a substance of thynges unseen, and not of
gaudes and fables apperynge to the eye.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 33. b.
He hath put it into the minds of good Christian princes and
magistrates to disburden her [the church] of those stinking and
defiled *gaudes*. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Sermon.* (1587,) p. 82.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gauds*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweatmeats. *Shakespeare.*
The sun is in the heaven, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gauds*,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaud*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*
Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gauds* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

TO GAUD.† *v.n.* [*gaudeo*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice
at any thing. Dr. Johnson produces an example
from Shakespeare, where the true reading is *ga*, and
gaud is merely a conjecture of Warburton, viz.

Go to a gossip's feast, and go with me. *Com. of Err.*

GA'UDED.* *adj.* [from *gaud*.]

1. Decorated with beads or trinkets.

About her arm she bare

A pair of bedes, *gauded* all with Greene. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
2. Coloured.

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white, and damask, in
Their nicely *gauded* cheeks. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

GA'UDERY. *n. s.* [from *gaud*.] Finery; ostentatious
luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the
wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon, Ess.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have
nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for
it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the
flaming garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with clothes as
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that
wears them is usually grown out of it. *South.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaudry* known. *Dryden.*

GA'UDILY.† *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

Their persons are elegantly formed, *gaudily* decorated, and
highly perfumed. *Guthrie, India in general.*

GA'UDINESS.† *n. s.* [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel
appearance.

She shall have more thanks for the poor's wardrobe (of her
procuring) than her own; and for their warmth than her own
gaudiness. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 351.

Neither are the men much less guilty of this pernicious folly,
who, in imitation of a *gaudiness* and foppery in dress introduced
of late years into our kingdom, cannot find materials in their
own country, worthy to adorn their bodies of clay, while their
minds are naked of every valuable quality.

Swift, Sermon on the State of Ireland.

GA'UDY.† *adj.* [from *gaud*.] This adjective at first
was *gaudish*, and is frequent in the writings of
Bale.]

1. Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and numberless

As the gay notes that people the sun beams. *Milton.*

A goblin there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at
every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so naturally qualified
to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous edu-
cation, be made poor and *gaudy* spectacles of the greatest va-
nity. *Law.*

2. Rejoicing; festal.

Come,

Let's have another *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

'Tis joy clad like joy,

Which is more honest than a cunning grief

That's only fac'd with subtles for a show,

But *gaudy* hearted. *Massinger, Old Law.*

GA'UDY. *n. s.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival;
a day of plenty. A word used in the university.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure
of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;

If thou canst give it, then thou never gav'st it:

Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,

It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL.† *n. s.*

1. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days.

Mortimer.

2. A tribute; a toll; a yearly rent. [Sax. *gafol*.]

More usually written *gabel*. See GABEL.

GA'VELKIND.† *n. s.* Compounded by Lambert, in
his Exposition of Saxon words, of *gýfe*, eal, cýn,
omnibus cognatione proximis data. Verstegan,
in his Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, calls it
gavel-kind, quasi, *give all kind*, that is, give to each
child his part. But Taylor, in his History of Ga-
velkind, would derive it from the British *gafael*, a
hold or tenure, and *cenned*, or *cennedh*, generatio aut
familia; and so *gavel cennedh* might signify *tenura*
generationis. But whatever is the true etymology,
it signifies in law a custom whereby the lands of the
father are equally divided at his death amongst all
his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided
among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own.
This custom is of force in divers places of England,
but especially in Kent. *Cowell.*

Among other Welsh customs, he abolished that of *gavelkind*,
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the
bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very
Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Owen was no sooner dead, but the custom of *gavel-kind*,
which some think has ruined most families in Wales, occa-
sioned great division amongst his sons.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 394.

TO GAUGE. *v.n.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a measuring rod,
French. It is pronounced, and often written,
gaje.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a
vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progres-
sive motion of the bird. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that
artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or *gaging* his ho-
roes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one
person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel.

Pope, Ess. on Homer's Battles.

GAUGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon, Mech. Exerc.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth.

Locke

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

GA'UGER. *n. s.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction: and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and *escheator*.

Carew on Cornwall.

GA'VELOCK.* *n. s.* [Sax. *zaveloc*.] An iron crow, in some places called *gafflock*.

GAUL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Gallia*.]

1. An ancient name of France. It is yet often used by our poets for modern France.

Here wak'd the flame that still superiour braves
The proudest threats of *Gaul's* ambitious slaves.

Warton on the Marriage of the King, (1761.)

2. An old inhabitant of France; and in poetry a modern Frenchman.

Nor did the *Gaul*

Not find him once a baleful foe.

Philips, Blenheim.

Wherever the *Celtæ* or *Gauls* are mentioned by ancient writers, we seldom fail to hear of their druids and their bards.

Blair on the Poems of Ossian, p. 21.

GA'ULISH.* *adj.* Relating to the Gauls. See **GAUL**.

The Romans having subdued the Gauls, introduced part of their language among them; and a mixture of half Latin; half *Gaulish* or *Celtick*, constituted the *romant* language; of which the modern French is only an improvement. *Chambers.*

Galliard is imagined to be derived from the *Gaulish*, and, genius, and gay. *Johnson.*

To GAUM.* *v. a.* [Icel. *gaum*, attention, *gauma*, to take a view of.] To understand; a northern word; as I do not *gaum* ye, i. e. I do not understand you, according to *Grose*. In Yorkshire, according to *Ray*, to mind or look at. We pronounce *goam*, says *Ray*, under that word *gaum*; and speak it of persons that unhandsomely gaze or look about them.

Gaum is clearly the true word.

To GAUNCH.* *v. a.* See **To GANCH**.

Among them are more frequent and horrid executions than in the rest of Turkey, as empaling, *gaunching*, flaying alive.

Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 94.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from *zeganian*, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!

Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;

Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:

The pleasure that some fathers feed upon

Is my strict fast; I mean my children's looks:

And therein fasting thou hast made me *gaunt*:

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,

Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Two mastiffs *gaunt* and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood imbru'd.

Dryden, Fab.

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. s.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A sealy *gauntlet* now with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Feel but the difference soft and rough;

This a *gauntlet*, that a muff.

Cleaveland.

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,

And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,

Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand.

Dryden, Virg.

Who naked wrestled best, besmen'd with oil;

Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil.

Dryden, Fab.

The funeral of some valiant knight

May give this thing its proper light:

View his two *gauntlets*; those declare

That both his hands were us'd to war.

Prior.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,

Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;

He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,

And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.

Southern.

GAVO'T.† *n. s.* [*gavotte*, French; said to be derived from the *Gavots*, a people inhabiting a mountainous district in France, called *Gap*. *Chambers.*] A kind of dance, probably resembling our hornpipe. Cotgrave calls it a kind of brawl danced, commonly, by one alone.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *guze*, "the thin canvas that serves women for a ground unto their cushions, or pursework; also, the slight stuff, tiffany; also, a mantle, &c. also, wealth, substance, and a prince's treasury." Cotgrave. This refers us to the Lat. *gaza*.] A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken clothes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin like *gauze*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Brocades, and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,

Are lately brought over.

Swift.

GA'WBY.* *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *gabé*, mocked, flouted.] A dunce, fool, or blockhead; which *Grose* confines to our northern dialect; but it is not uncommon in the southern, with the pronunciation of *gabby*. A low expression.

GAWD.* See **GAUD**.

GAWK.† *n. s.* [*zeac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says, and he might have said in the north of England also.

In the north of England, persons thus imposed upon, [made April fools,] are called April *gawks*. A *gawk* or *gawk* is properly a cuckoo; and is used here metaphorically, in vulgar language, for a fool. The cuckoo is, indeed, every where a name of contempt. *Gauch*, in the Teutonic is rendered *stultus*, fool; whence also our northern word a *gake* or a *gawky*.

Brand, Popular Antiquities.

GA'WKY.* *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person. See **GAWK**.

GA'WKY.* *adj.* Awkward; ungainly; still so used in the north of England.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*.

Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

To GAWM.* See **To GAUM**.

GAWN. *n. s.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY.† *adj.* [*gay*, Fr. *gac*, Celt. *gac*, Icel. joy, mirth; *γᾰῶ*, Greek.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;

Beliada smil'd, and all the world was gay.

Pope.

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay. Bar. vi. 9.
Ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing. James, ii. 3.

3. Specious.

Neither your syne disguising, nor your paynted colours, nor your gay rhetoricke, nor witty inventions, can so hide and cover the truth that it shall not appeare.

Abp. Crammer, *Ans. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 354.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

Milton, *Comus*.

GAY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. L'Estrange.

GA'YETY. *n. s.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. Denham.

3. Finery; show.

GA'YLY.† *adv.* See GAILY.

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

Seest thou how *gayly* my young master goes,
Vaunting himself upon his rising toes? Bp. Hall, *Sat.* iii. 7.

2. Splendidly; pomposly; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn.
Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. Pope.

GA'YNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he gives no example; but the first of the following he has applied to *gayety*, unjustifiably converting the poet's *gayness* to that word.

Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field. Shakspeare, *K. Hen. V.*
Delicacy of fare, softness of lodging, *gayness* of attire.

Bp. Hall, *Epist.* Dec. ii. Ep. 10.

The Creator — is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, warmth, tinctures, beauties, and colours; not only to necessity and plainness, but also curiosity and *gayness*.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Mandom.* p. 99

GA'YSOME.* *adj.* [from *gay*.] Full of gayety.

And, fier'd with heat of *gayesome* youth, did venture,
With warlike troops, the Norman coast to enter.

Mil. for Mag. p. 633.

To GAZE.† *v. n.* [*gázēsdai*, or rather *zepean*, to see, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — Or perhaps the Heb. *chazan*, to see. To look intently and earnestly; with eagerness.

What seest thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world:

If so, gaze on. Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;

At some her gazing glances roving flew. Fairfax.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her. Eccles. ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. Shakspeare.

High stations tumult, but not bliss create;

None think the great unhappy, but the great.

Fools gaze and envy; Envy darts a sting,

Which makes a swain as wretched as a king. Young.

To GAZE.† *v. a.* To view stedfastly.

Straight toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,

And gaz'd a while the ample sky.

Appall'd I gaz'd Milton, *P. L.*

The godlike presence; for athwart his brow

Displeasure, temper'd with a mild concern,

Look'd down reluctant on me. Akenside, *Pleas. of Imag.* B. ii.

GAZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's gaze,
To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Spenser.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of musick touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,

Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze,

By the sweet power of musick. Shakspeare, *Meph. of Ven.*

Not a month

'Fore your queen died, she was more worth such gazes

Than what you look on now. Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*.

With secret gaze,

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

• Worlds.

Milton, *P. L.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our understanding, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a gaze.

Dryden, *Pref. to Ovid*.

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he discovered an inscription. Addison, *Freeholder*.

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Retray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;

To grind in brazen fetters, under task,

With my heav'n-gifted strength.

Milton, *S. A.*

GAZE'FUL. *adj.* [gaze and full.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of gaze'ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light.

Spenser, *Hymn on Beauty*.

GAZE'HOOND. *n. s.* [gaze and hound; *canis agasæus*;

Skinner.] A hound that pursues not by the scent,

but by the eye.

Seest thou the gaze'hound! how with glance severe

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! Tickell.

GAZE'LY.† *n. s.* An Arabian deer.

Wild gazels are caught by sending into the herd one already taken and tamed with a noose so fastened to his horns, as to entangle the animal that first approaches to oppose him.

Goldsmith, *Nat. Hist.*

GAZE'MENT.* *n. s.* [from gaze.] View.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimel —

Cover'd from people's gaze'ment with a veler

Spenser, *F. Q. v. iii. 17.*

GAZER. *n. s.* [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that

looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,

And gazers sense with double pleasure fed. Spenser, *F. Q.*

I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk. Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. Pope.

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet,

at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common

gazer never observed.

Watts, *Logick*.

GAZE'T.* *n. s.* [Ital. *gazetta*.] A Venetian half-penny. See GAZETTE.

Since you have said the word, I am content,

But will not give a gaze't less. Massinger, *Maid of Honour*.

GAZETTE.† *n. s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice. Dr. Johnson. — It was a kind of literary newspaper, in single sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth century, which was sold for a gaze't. The *foglio d'avviso*, from the circumstance of its price, has given the name of *gazette* to newspapers in many countries. At first, we used, in the plural, *gazetti*. Our gazettes began to be

G E A

regularly printed in 1665.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the first or last syllable, Dr. Johnson says; but the most ancient and correct accentuation is on the last.

O, I shall be the fable of all feasts,
The freight of the *gazetti*, shipboys' tale,
And, which is worst, ev'n talk for ordinaries. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the *gazette*, or Gallo-Belgicus. *B. Jonson, Epigr. 92.*

I am glad to hear from abroad in the High Dutch *gazette*,
that there is a treaty of exchange in hand between Prince
Rupert and Prince Casimir of Poland. *Wotton, Rem. p. 579.*

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well
understand a *gazette*. *Locke?*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not
bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*. *Addison, Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

To GAZE^{TTE}. * v. a. [from the noun.] To insert in
a *gazette*. A common word in conversation; as,
the dissolution of partnership is *gazetted*; his pro-
motion is *gazetted*.

GAZETTE^{ER}. † n. s. [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

Mount now, to Gallo-Belgicus appear
As deep a statesman as a *gazetteer*.
Donne, Verses on Coryat the Traveller.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority,
whom Steele calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*
He was without the trouble of attendance, or the mortifi-
cation of a request, made *gazetteer*. *Johnson, Life of King.*

3. A newspaper.

Glasses, and bottles, pipes, and *gazetteers*,
As if the table ev'n itself was drunk,
Lie a wet broken scene. *Thomson, Autumn.*
They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and ad-
vertisers for a century together.
Burke on the State of the Nation.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. † n. s. [gaze and stock.]

1. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile,
and will set thee as a *gazing-stock*. *Nahum, iii. 6.*
Ye were made a *gazing-stock* both by reproaches and
afflictions. *Heb. x. 33.*

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazingstocks*
to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

2. Any object gazed at.

Every eye that is transported, and every heart that is fired,
with that immodest *gazing-stock*, are so many spoils and
trophies of their temptations. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 247.*

GAZON. n. s. [French.] In fortification, pieces of
fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a
wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to
line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GE. * [Saxon.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon
verbs, participles, and verbal nouns.

This preposition [prefix] was of our ancestors very much
used, and is yet exceedingly used in the Low Dutch; where,
according to their usual manner of pronouncing with aspiration,
they use to put an *h* to it, and so make it *ghe*. We have since
altered it from *ge to y*; which yet we seldom use in prose,
but sometimes in poetry for the increasing of syllables; as when
we say, *guaritten, yoleped, ylearned, ybroken*, and the like.
Versteegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

To GEAL. * v. n. [old Fr. *geler*, "to congeal with
cold." Cotgrave.] To congeal. It is still a

G E A

northern word, meaning to be benumbed with
cold. See also GELABLE.

Receiving the dew of heaven into the gaping shell, it [the
mother-pearl] forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave
to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.

Parthenicia Sacra, (1633,) p. 190.

GEAR. † n. s. [Sax. *zeapian*, to prepare, to make
ready; *zeapa*, provision, apparatus. Often written
geer.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements, dress; habit; orna-
ments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long
to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addison, Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took her
angry run

At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years
Made him uneasy in his law'ul *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff.

They burn frankincense, and other sweet savours; and light
also a great number of wax candles and tapers; not supposing
this *geer* to be any thing available to the divine nature.

Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, ii. 11.

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *geer*.
Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Wel. Do you love tobacco?

Rog. Surely I love it, but it loves not me; yet with your
reverence I'll be bold.

Wel. Pray light it, Sir.—How do you like it?

Rog. I promise you, it is notable stinking *geer* indeed.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear*
enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

She rises before the sun to order the horses to their *geers*.
Rambler, No. 138.

6. A general word for business, things, or matters.

That to Sir Calidore was easy *geere*. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 6.*
I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

Why, hear you nurse? how comes this *geer* to pass?
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milton, Comus.*

To GEAR. * v. a. [from the noun.] To dress; as,
"snugly *geced*, i. e. neatly dressed. North."

Ray, and Grose.

GE'ASON. † adj. [A word which I find only in
Spenser, Dr. Johnson says; without offering any
etymology, and with the definition only of *wonder-
ful*, applied to his single example from Moth.
Hubberd's Tale. It is in our old lexicography, as
well as in Spenser, for *rare*. See Sherwood's Dict.
And, according to Grose, it is an Essex word for
scarce, hard to procure. It is apparently the Goth.
geism; *usgeison*, to be amazed, to wonder.] Rare;
uncommon; wonderful.

The lady, hearkning to his sensofull speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 37.

It to leaches seemed strange and season.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Such as this age, in which all good is season.

Spenser, Vis. of the World's Vanity.
It was frosty winter season,
And faire Flora's wealth was season.

Greene, Philomel. Sec. Ode.

GEAT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

Moxon, Mech. Excr.

GE'BERISH.* See **GIBBERISH.**

GECK. *n. s.* [Sax. *geac*, a cuckoo; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer. Obsolete.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy?

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,

And made the most notorious *geck* and gull

That e'er invention play'd on?

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

To GECK. *† v. a.* [from the noun; or from the Teut. *ghecken*, to deceive.] To cheat; to trick.

GEEL. *†* A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster. *Dr. Johnson.* — It is a sort of abbreviation of *geho*, which seems to be a word of great antiquity in the same sense.

A learned friend, whose communications I have frequently had occasion to acknowledge in the course of this work, says, the exclamation *geho*, *geho*, which carmen use to their horses, is probably of great antiquity. It is not peculiar to this country, as I have heard it used in France. In the story of the milkmaid who kicked down her pail, and with it all her hopes of getting rich, as related in a very ancient collection of apologues, entitled *Dialogus Creaturarum*, printed at Gouda, in 1480, is the following passage: "Et cum sic gloriaretur, et cogitaret cum quanta gloria duceretur ad illum virum, super equum dicendo *gio*, *gio*, cepit pede percutere terram, quasi pingeret equum calcariibus."

Brand, Popular Antiquities.

GEER.* See **GEAR.**

GESE. The plural of *goose*.

GEHENNA.* *n. s.* [Gr. *γέεννα*, from the Hebrew *gehinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, called also Tophet; old Fr. *gehenne*, torture, torment, and also hell.] Properly, a place in a valley where the Israelites erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the idol Moloch; notwithstanding, it is usually taken for hell.

Bullockar.

First, Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;
Though, for the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries unheard, that pass'd through fire
To his grim idol — His grove

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence

And black Gehenn call'd, the type of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

GEHO.* See **GEEL.**

GE'LABLE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *gelable*, from *gelu*, Latin.]

What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. *† adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin. *Dr. Johnson.* —

GE'LATINOUS. } Adopted perhaps from the old Fr. *gelatine*, "an excellent white broth made of the fish maigre." *Coigrave.* } Formed into a gelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are deposited. *Derham.*

To GELD. *† v. a.* *prefer. gelded or gelt; part. pass. gelded or gelt.* [*gelten*, German; *geld-fue*, castrated cattle, Iceland.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

* *Geld* bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*
Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up

With like advantage on the other side.

Gelding the opposed continent as much

As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

For they, by his authentick copy know,

Both how to *geld* and to adulterate it.

Beaumont's Pyrrhus, (1631), ix. 196.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very mainhood of it. *Dryden, Pref. to Cleonenes.*

GELD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *zeld*, compensation.] In our old customs, tribute; and also a fine or compensation for delinquency.

GE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *golders*, as many one do,

And look of a dozen to *geld* away two. *Tusser.*

No sow *gelder* did blow his horn

To *geld* a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. s.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mortimer.*

GE'LDING. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls, or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LD. *† adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

If she find some life

Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips. *Murston, Trag. of Sophonisba.*

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,

They flounce. *Thomson, Spring.*

GE'LDITY. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LDINESS. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY. *† n. s.* [*gelée*, French; *gelatus*, Latin.]

Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.

My best blood turn

To an infected *gelly*.

Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.

The tapers of the gods,

The sun and moon, became like waxen *globes*.

The shooting stars and all in purple *gels*.

And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will congeal into a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gels*. *Art. animal on Aliments.*

GELT. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; *gelding*. Not used.

The spayed *gels* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GEM. *n. s.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Thin; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gilt*,
Emboss with bugle about the belt. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

GILT. The participle passive of *geld*.
Let the others be *gilt* for oxen. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GEM.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gym*; Icel. *gem*; Fr. *gemme*; Lat. *gemma*.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Shakespeare.*

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Signes of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphanety of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM.† *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat. *gemmer*, old Fr.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

—She who in her life-time was contemn'd,
Ev'n in her very funerals is *gemm'd*.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 101.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton, P. L.*

GEMEL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gemellus*; Fr. *gemma*, *gemelle*.] A pair; two things of a sort. It is still an heraldick term.

The quadrin doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldrie, never bringing forth *gemels*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, Pref.

GEMEL Ring.* *n. s.* This is the old expression for what, in later times, has been written *gimnal* and *gimbal* ring. It was also called a *gemow* ring; i. e. "double or twins, because they be *rings* with *two* or *more* links." Minshew. So, according to the older authority of Huloet, "a *gemol* or *gemmow* ring."

A garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimnal* ring, with one link hanging. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua, ii. 4.*

GEMELLI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GEMINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINATION.† *n. s.* [from *geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it. *Bacon, Tab. of the Col. of Good and Evil.*
That *gemination*, after the manner of the Hebrews, hath much emphasis, and fortifies the signification of the words.

Sp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths, i. § 13.
Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shows not to have been causeless, fear him. *Boyle.*

GEMINA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiack.

In *Gemini* that noble power is shown,
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.
B. Jonson, Mephist.

GEMINY. *n. s.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakespeare.*
A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you. *Congreve.*

GEMINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GEMMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GEMMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.
Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GEMMY.* *adj.* [from *gem*.] Resembling gems.

The fitting cloud against the summit dash'd,
And, by the sun illumin'd, pouring bright
A *gemmy* shower. *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

GEMOTE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gemot*.] A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GENDER.† *n. s.* [*genus*, Latin; *gendre*, French.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bore me. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. A sex.

Sex and *gender* are qualities which belong to substances, but cannot belong to the qualities of substances.

A. Smith, on the Form. of Languages.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbutnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Brown.*

To GENDER.† *v. a.* [old French, *gendrer*.]

1. To beget.

Abraham *gendred* Isaac. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. i. 2.*
Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath *gendered* it? *Job, xxxviii. 28, 29.*

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23.*

To GENDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Lev. xiii. 19.*

GENEALOGICAL.† *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

G E N

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough, Topograph. under Theobalds.*

GENEALOGIST. † *n. s.* [*γενεαλογία*, Gr. *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a despicable addition to those repositories. *Walpole.*

GENEALOGY. † *n. s.* [*genealogie*, old Fr. *Cotgrave*; from the Gr. *γενεα* and *λόγος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet, Theory.*

GENERABLE. † *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

Cockeram, and Bullokar.
Others say, that the forms of particular worlds are *generable* and corruptible. *Bentley, Sermon 6.*

GENERAL. † *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

Thou thyself hast been a libertine;—
And all the embossed sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would'st thou disgorge into the *general* world. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbursed at St. Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Sprat.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *gen'ral* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

You will rather show our *general* lowts
How you can frown. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

10. Compendious.

I have been bold,
(For that I knew it the most *general* way.)
To them to use your signet and your name. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

11. *General* is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.*

GENERAL. † *n. s.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

G E N

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or for bidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not now in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*; but it was as I received it, and others, whose judgement in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Undervaluing many particulars, (which they truly esteemed,) as rather to be consented to than that the *general* should suffer. *Ld. Clarendon, Hist. Reb. b. 5.*

4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

5. A particular beat of the drum; probably from the preceding word. It is the signal of marching.

GENERALISSIMO. † *n. s.* [*generalissime*, French, from *general*. *Addison*, having termed *Agamemnon generalissimo* of the Grecian expedition, (*Tatler*, No. 152.) is reproved by bishop *Hurd* with this reflection on the word: "Instead of this cant and ludicrous term, he should have used the more noble one of *general*, or *commander in chief*." *Addison's Works*, edit. *Hurd*, vol. ii. 337. The examples from *Clarendon* and *Brown*, given by *Dr. Johnson*, might have served to rescue the word from such a charge. The authorities of *Sir Henry Wotton*, *Henry More*, and *South*, which I add, further shew the serious manner in which the word is used.] The supreme commander.

Priuli had passed through all the principal charges of the state in the civil way; and had lastly in the military been *generalissimo*. *Wotton, Elect. of the Duke of Venice.*

The officers of the *generalissimo* of the world, that are as the eyes and ears of the great king, seeing and hearing all things. *More, Conj. Cabd. p. 183.*

Ingratitude — a sin of an universal comprehension; and, as I may so speak, the *generalissimo* of sins, having an influence upon all the particular sins and irregularities of our practice. *South, Sermon ix. 118.*

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and *Alexander*, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY. *n. s.* [*generalité*, French; from *general*.]

1. The state of being *general*; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade further in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacious and disobedience. *Ayliffe, Pereragon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh, Ess.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgement, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admire. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GENERALIZATION.* *n. s.* [from *generalis*, Lat.] The act of reducing to a genus.

The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and *generalization*, than that of nouns adjective. *A. Smith on the Form. of Languages.*

To GENERALIZE.* *v. a.* [*generalis*, Lat.] To reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalised*. *Reid.*

GENERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* fixed their whole sex withal. *Shakspeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of *Sylva Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Addison, Guardian.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in the former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Swift.*

GENERALNESS. *n. s.* [from *general*.] Wide extent; though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GENERALSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *general*.] Conduct of him who commands an army; and applied also, generally, to good or bad management.

Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*. *Bolingbroke, Lett. on Hist.*

This is looked upon in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

GENERALTY. *n. s.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GENERANT. *n. s.* [*generans*, Lat.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters *generated* by their kind. *Milton, P. L.*

Or find some other way to *generate* Mankind. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GENERATION. *n. s.* [from *generate*; *generation*, Fr.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Scals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new scaling, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell

His *generation*, and the rising birth

Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton, P. L.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.

— Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The bar'rous Scythian,

Or he that makes his *generation* menses,

To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom

Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.

St. Matt. xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. *Raleigh, Essays.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Cabinet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GENERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh, Hist.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutrient of that *generative* particle, so disproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of procreation; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Brillley.*

GENERATOR.* *n. s.* [*generateur*, Fr. from *genero*, Lat.]

1. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The person who begets.

Adam hath not only fallen from his Creator, but we ourselves from Adam, our primary *generator*. *Brown, Chet. Mor. li. 28.*

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, French; from
GENE'RIK. } *genus*, Latin.] That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper, to a true and bastard consumption, requires a general description quadrate to both. *Barbey on Consumptions.*
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts, Logic.*

GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so generically allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROUSLY. *† n. s.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]

1. High birth.

To break the heart of generosity,
And make bold power look pale. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*
It would not have been your generosity, so have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. *† adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *généreux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how generous soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility. *Ld. Burligh, Precepts to his Son.*

Your dinner, and the generous islanders
By you invited, do attend your person. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind.
That generous boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Dryden.*

The generous critic fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. *Swift.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learned than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The generous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His generous spouse, Thibano, heav'nly fair,
Nur'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity,
and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and generous, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay
Till the whole carcase he devour,
As this generous hunger understood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

Actæon spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A generous pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the generous landlord own'd before,
And plac'd preciously with the precious bowl,
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnel.*

Fast by the margin of her native flood,
White country waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princess stood,
And rich in bounty as the generous stream. *Heyman Barab's Daughter.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit
from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine,
was copious. *Boyle.*

Those who in southern climes complain
From Rhebus, say they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By generous wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

The whole Ethnick religion was nothing but a perpetual banishment of all true generosity and freedom of mind.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Spencer on Prod. (1665), p. 82. Collier on Kindness.*

GENESIS. *† n. s.* [*Gr. γένεσις*; *genese*, Fr.] "Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

The first [book of Moses] is called *Genesis*, because it contains the history of the creation of the world, with which it begins; and the genealogy of the patriarchs down to the death of Joseph, where it ends. *Patriarch on Genesis.*

GENET. *† n. s.* [French. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. Dr. Johnson.—The original word is the Spanish *ginete*, "a light horseman, that rideth a la gincta, called a ginnet." Minsheu, Span. Dict. Our word is often written *jennet*, and sometimes *gennet*.] A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The king of Navarre escaped by the swiftness of a Spanish *gennet*; which race, for their winged speed, the poets feigned to be begot of the wind. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 180.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shews his statue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryden, Juv.*

GENET.* *n. s.* [*genette*, old Fr. *gincta*, Spanish. Our word is sometimes written *ginet*.] An animal of the weasel kind; "a beast almost of the bigness of a cat, breeding in Spain. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the fur of the black is most esteemed." Bullokar.

GENETHLIACAL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *genethliaque*, from the Gr. γενεθλιακός.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell, Vae. Por.*

The *genethliacal* astrologers have other signs, more subtle, though perhaps not much more certain.

Ferrand, Love Melanch. p. 149.

GENETHLIACKS. *n. s.* [from γενεθλιακός.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIACK. *n. s.* [γενεθλιακός.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethliacks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *† n. s.* [A corruption of *genève*, French, a juniper-berry.] We used to keep a distilled

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spirituous waters of juniper in the shops. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

It is now a common word for the fiery liquid called *gin*. See *GRN*.

Bid him sleep:
This sign he has ta'en his liquor; and if you meet
An officer preaching of sobriety,
Unless he read it in *Geneva* print,
Lay him by the heels. *Mansinger, Duke of Milan.*

GENEVA Bible.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first, in 1560.

That which was done in the *Geneva Bible*, besides the translation, was what follows. *Strype, Life of Abp. Parker.*
To some editions of the *Geneva Bible*, for instance to those of 1599 and of 1611, is subjoined Beza's translation of the New Testament, englished by L. Tomson.

Abp. Newcome on the Eng. Bib. Transl.

GENEVANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Geneva*.] Strict Calvinism.

The publick doctrine of the Church of England is not very likely to have been, or to be, upon the party of a faction, that hath so long had a schism on foot against it, to bring in *Genevanism* into church and state wholly, totally, were it possible. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 72.*

GENEVOIS.* *n. s. pl.* People of Geneva; now written *Genevèse*.

The *Genevois* have been very much refined, or, as others will have it, corrupted by the conversation of the French Protestants. *Addison on Italy.*

GENIAL.† *adj.* [*genial*, old Fr. *genialis*, Lat.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.
Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden, Fab.*
2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.
Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton, S. A.*
3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
4. Gay; merry.
The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular return of the monkish rhyme. *Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. ii.*

GENIALLY.† *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanville, Scopsis.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.
The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth. *Harris, Hermes. B. 2. ch. 3.*

TO GENICULATE.* *v. a.* [Lgt. *geniculo*.] To joint or knot.

GENICULATED. adj. [*geniculatus*, Lat.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULATION.† *n. s.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.]

1. Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.
2. The act of kneeling.
These are fine points in a question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 307.*

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GENIE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *genie*.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c. did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers, &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his curious *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood, p. 147.*

GENIO. n. s. [*genio*, Ital. *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Teller.*

GENITALS. n. s. [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GENITING.† *n. s.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janeton*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janeting*. Dr. Johnson.—May not the word be just as well supposed to be borrowed from the old French *genetin*, a kind of grape, from which a white wine was made; the apple perhaps resembling it in flavour? See *Lacombe* and *Roq.* in V. *GENETIN*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings*, and codlins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE.† *adj.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son, or one begetting, as, son of a father.

All relatives are said to reciprocate, or mutually infer each other; and therefore they are often expressed by this case, that is to say, the *genitive*. *Harris, Hermes. B. 2. ch. 4.*

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case. *Louth, Gramm.*

GENITOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *genitor*; old Fr. *geniteur*.] A sire; a father.

Profane legends—termed by their *genitors* and forefathers golden legends. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1676), p. 22.*
Whosoever is generative, is from him which is the *genitor*. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

GENITURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *geniture*.] Generation; birth.

He had the signifiers in his *geniture* fortunate. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 7.*

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*;
For, since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
It shares at once his fortune and its own.

GENIUS.† *n. s.* [Lat. *genie*, Fr. Dr. Johnson has given no instance of the plural number of this word. It is both *genii*, and *geniuses*; the former of which belongs to the first definition only; the latter, to any of the rest.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

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And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton, R. Pens.*
And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*
To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*
What indeed are the *geni* of the Arabs, the peris of the
Persians, but the elfs and fairies of England?
Hole on the Arabian Nights' Ent. p. 13.

2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.
There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned
as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*

Among great *geniuses*, those few draw the admiration of all
the world upon them, and stand up as the prodigies of man-
kind, who by mere strength of natural parts, and without any
assistance of art or learning, have produced works that were
the delight of their own times, and the wonder of posterity.
Addison, Spect. No. 160.

3. Mental power or faculties.
The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified
for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history,
is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the
dead learning of the schools. *Burnet, Theory, Pref.*

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticism.*
The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade,
yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition.
Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*
Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical
contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their
understanding, as because they will not take time to extend
them. *Burnet, Theory, Pref.*
He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENOËSE.* *n. s. pl.* The people of Genoa in
Italy.

The *Genoese* are esteemed extremely cunning, industrious,
and inured to hardship above the rest of the Italians.
Addison on Italy.

GENT.† *adj.* [*gent*, old French. *Dr. Johnson.*—
This word, in the old romances, is a common
epithet applied to ladies. Chaucer's Sir Thopas,
however, is distinguished by the same term, "fair
and *gent*." In this sense, it appears to have been
a Provençal word: "*Gente*, gentile, nobile, gra-
zioso; venuta dal Provenzale." *Vocab. Della*
Crusca.] Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite.
A word now disused, *Dr. Johnson* says; but per-
haps transformed, it may be added, into *janty*. See
JANTY.

Vespuvian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewarned all: till Genuissa *gent*
Persuaded him to cease. *Spenser, F. Q.*
She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*,
Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL.† *adj.* [*gentil*, French. Our word was
at first *gentile*. "Other guests, that were bidden,
gentilely alleged reasonable impediments." *Martin,*
Marr. of Priests, 1554. sign. li. r. And this
method of writing it continued till about the close
of the seventeenth century. *Stillingfleet and Fell*
both use *gentile* for *genteel*.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this
kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into

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the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to
make their audience merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.
So spruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.
Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be
always so *genteel*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and
expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY.† *adv.* [from *genteel*. See the etymo-
logy of *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.
Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it
at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glantville, Scope. Pref.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he
concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.
She is not handsome, being very sickly, but seems lively, and
genteelly shaped. *Swinnburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 39.*

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. s.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.
He had a *genius* full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing
that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effemi-
nacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the
grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN.† *n. s.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*,
Latin. The name is said to be taken from that of
Genius, king of Illyria, who is reported to have
first discovered the properties of this plant.] Fel-
wort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a toler-
ably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a
faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely
bitter taste. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian*
roots. *Wierman, Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. s.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows
not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of
the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom. ii. 2.*
Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual
and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.
Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*

GE'NTILE.* *adj.* [Lat. *gentilis*.] Belonging to a na-
tion; as British, Irish, German, &c. are *gentile* ad-
jectives.

GENTILE'SSE. *n. s.* [French.] Complaisance;
civility. Not used.

She with her wedding clothes undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesses*. *Audibros.*

GE'NTILISH.* *adj.* [from *Gentile*.] Heathenish; pa-
gan.

Not filing the tongue of Scripture to a *Gentilish* idiom.

GE'NTILISM.† *n. s.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gen-
tile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical
times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism*
again. *Stillingfleet.*

This was one of those fantasies, which abused the minds of
men in the darkness of *gentilism*. *Spenser on Prof. p. 174.*

He that if he had been born of heathen parents, or put out to
nurse to an Indian, would have sucked in as much of *gentilism*.

Hammond, Works, iv. 511.

The Greeks, in the time of sickness and mournings for the dead, retain not only ceremonies by us accounted superstitions, but also, savouring somewhat of ancient gentility.

Ricaut, Gr. Ch. p. 293.

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unsavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbutnot.*

GENTILITY. *n. s.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesy the fruit of true *gentility*. *Sir J. Harrington.*
I have read Shakspeare at Lincoln's Inn, and have published my *Canons of Criticism*; and for this I am to be degraded of my *gentility*! *Edward's Can. of Cr. Pref.*

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

A dangerous law against *gentility*.

Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.
Gentility here does not signify that rank of people called *gentry*, but what the French express by *gentillesse*, i. e. *elegantia*, *urbanitas*. *Thobald on Shakspeare.*

All the men of quality [began] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility*.

Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooke.*

TO GENTILIZE. *v. n.* [from *Gentile*; Fr. *gentiliser*.]

To live like a heathen. *Sherwood.*

This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites.

Milton, Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful. See **GENTLENESS.**

For all so soon as life did me admit
Into this world, and shewed heaven's light,
From mother's lap I taken was unfit,
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in *gentle* thews and martial night.

Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 3.

3. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,

Go I to fight. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:

You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

4. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick sound,
Her proper object is the speech of men.

Davies.

GE'NTLE. *n. s.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.

Gentles, do not reprehend;

If you pardon, we will mend.

Shakspeare.

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown.

Shakspeare.

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton, Angler.*

TO GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,

Shall be my brother; he be never so vile,

This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. s.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. s.* [*gentilhomme*, French;

gentiluomo, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of

ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.

Dr. Johnson. — Tyrwhitt and Merin are of

the same opinion; the latter of whom refers to

Cicero, viz. "*Gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem*

sunt nomine ab ingenuis oriundi." Topic. § 6.

Dame Juliana Berners, in her treatise on coat-

armour, (1486,) quaintly says that "Cain became

a *churl* from the curse of God, and Seth a *gentle-*

man through his father and mother's blessing!"

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasants.

Sidney.

I freely told you all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He hither came a private *gentleman*,

But young and brave, and of a family

Ancient and noble.

Otway, Orphan.

You say a long descended race

Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree

Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me.

Dryden.

2. A man raised above the vulgar, by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,

Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Johnson.*

You see among men, who are honoured with the common appellation of *gentleman*, so many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmost ill-fortune to bear it.

Tatler, No. 66.

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us

That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [gentleman and like.] Be-
GENTLEMANLY. } coming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing! *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a Summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shakespeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a freeschool, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLEMANLINESS.* *n. s.* [from gentlemanly.] Behaviour of a gentleman. *Sherwood.*

GENTLEMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from gentleman.] Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.

His fine-gentlemanship did him no good. *Ld. Halifax.*

He treated me in a gentlemanlike manner: It should rather be gentlemanly; otherwise it is a reflection, as if his gentlemanship was affected, or mine was doubtful. *Pegge, Anecd. Eng. Language.*

GENTLENESS.* *n. s.* [from gentle.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction. *Gentleness* and gentility are the same thing; and if they are not the same words, they come from one and the same original; from whence likewise is deduced the word gentleman. *Pegge, Anonym. i. 46.*

2. Gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true gentleness. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

I love measure i' the feet, and number i' the voice; they are gentlenesses, that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson, Epicene.*

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness. *Shakespeare.*
Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchial;

All gentleness with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton, Comus.*

The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden, Fob. Dedicat.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentleness. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think gentleness of heart despicable in a man. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The meane men, they murmure and grudge, and say, the gentleman have all, and there never were so many gentlemen and so little gentleness. *B. Gilpin, Sermon before K. Edw. VI. p. 41.*

The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. *Shakespeare.*

GENTLESHIP. *n. s.* [from gentle.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentleman, have more gentleship in their hat than in their head. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. s.* [gentle and woman. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The gentlewomen of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Albiat, Desc. of the World.*

Doth this sir Proteus
Often resort unto this gentlewoman? *Shakespeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's gentlewoman, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Her gentlewomen, like the Nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i'th eyes,
And made their bends adorings. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GENTLEWOMANLIKE.* *adj.* [from gentlewoman.] Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherwood.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from gentle.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. My mistress gently chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very gently to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being gently warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them. *Grew, Museum.*

GENTOO.* *n. s.* [The word *Gentoo* has been, and is still equally, mistaken to signify, in the proper sense of the term, the professors of the braminal religion; whereas *Gent*, or *Gentoo*, means animal in general, and in its more confined sense, mankind; but is never, in the Shanscrit dialect, nor even in the modern jargon of Bengal, appropriated particularly to such as follow the dictates of Brihma. The four great tribes have each their own separate appellation; but they have no common or collective term that comprehends the whole nation under the idea affixed by Europeans to the word *Gentoo*. Possibly the Portuguese, on their first arrival in India, hearing the word frequently in the mouths of the natives as applied to mankind in general, might adopt it for the domestic appellation of the Indians themselves; perhaps also their bigotry might force from the word *Gentoo* a fanciful allusion to *Gentile*, a Pagan. Halhed, Code of Gentoo Laws, Pref. p. xxi.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

Since the age of Tamerlane, Mahometanism has been uniformly the religion of the government of India. The *Gentoo*s, however, are still said to exceed in number the Mahometans in the proportion of ten to one. — The religious creed of the *Gentoo*s is a system of the most barbarous idolatry. *Professor White, Sermon. x.*

I allude to that most cruel custom, by which the wife of the *Gentoo* is induced to burn herself on the pile which consumes the ashes of her husband. *Ibid.*

GENTRY.* *n. s.* [gentlery, gentry, from gentle. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Lat. *gens*, *gensis*, a race, a family. Chaucer, however, uses *genterie* for *gentility*.]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents' noble name,
In whose success we are gentle. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentry multiply too fast. *Bacon, Ornam. Ration.*

How cheerfully she will cry
A satire, and the gentry buy.

3. A term of civility, real or ironical.

The many-colour'd gentry there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love.

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Show us so much gentry and good will,
As to extend your date with us a while.

GENUFLACTION. *n. s.* [*genuflexio*, French; *genus* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Boots and shoes are so long snouted, that one can hardly kneel in God's house, where all *genuflexion* and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use.

Howell, Lett. (1646), iii. 2.

Here use all the rights of adoration, *genuflexions*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted.

GENUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are supposed to be.

A sudden darkness covers all;

True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.

GENUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire.

GENUINENESS. *n. s.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

To show how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus's hypothesis, will not only explain these verses, but exceedingly set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable.

GENUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same *genus*, much less can they be surmised reducible into a species of another *genus*.

GEOCENTRIC. *adj.* [*γῆ* and *κέντρον*; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODESIA. *n. s.* [*γεωδαισία*; *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

GEODESICAL. *adj.* [from *geodesia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEONE. *n. s.* [Greek *γῆ*, from *γῆ*, the earth.] Earth-stone.

GEOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *γραφία*; *geographie*, Fr.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geography*.

The bay of Naples is called the *Center* by the old *geographers*.

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a wiser *geographer* by love.

GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, French; from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of *geography*.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she *geographically* describes it to him.

GEOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *γραφία*; *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography*, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.

According to ancient Fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*.

GEOLOGY. *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GEOMANCER. *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *μαντή*.] A fortune teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar.

GEOMANCY. *n. s.* [*γῆ* and *μαντή*; *geomance*, French.] This word is used by Chaucer. Sometimes it is written *geomanty*. "I have seen some notes of his — on Cattan's *Geomantie*." Aubrey's Lett. and Anec. ii. 473.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*.

He therefore sent out all his senses,
To bring him in intelligences;
Which vulgars, out of ignorance,
Mistake for falling in a trance;
But those that trade in *geomancy*,
Affirm to be the strength of fancy.

GEOMANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde.

GEOMETER. *n. s.* [*γεωμέτρης*; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrickian.

The plane of many-sided squares,
That wont be drawn out by *geometers*.
He discerns presently, by your judgement of algebra, what a *geometer* you are like to prove.
He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age.

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, Fr; from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICK. *adj.* [*γεωμετρικός*; *geometrique*, Fr.] Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is distinguished by reason.

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive several powers.

are described or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot. *Stillin' fleet.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet does scarce surpass?

Blackmore.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*. *Grew, Museum.*

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanics. *Ray on the Creation.*

GEOMETRICIAN. *n. s.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts on the Mind.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [*γεωμετρέω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY. *n. s.* [*γεωμετρία*; *geometrie*, French.]

Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice. *Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryden, Pers.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [*γη* and *πόνος*; *geoponique*, Fr.]

Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *agere rustica*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *† n. s.* [*γη* and *πόνος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

The study of *geoponicks* has always been of esteem in the world; and the writings of Virgil, Constantine, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning as any we have amongst us. *Letters (Plot to Charlett.)* vol. i. p. 73.

Herbs and wholesome sallots, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponicks*. *Evclyn, Acet. Dedic.*

GEORGE. *† n. s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original. Dr. Johnson.—Cowel, under *panis mili-*

taris, writes, "hard basket, brown *george* camp bread, coarse and black." Mr. Bagshaw thinks that the figure of St. George might be stamped upon such bread.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. **GEORGE Noble.** A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence, in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were sovereigns, half-sovereigns, rials, half and quarter-rials, angels, angelets, and quarter-angels, *george-nobles*, forty-penny pieces, crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns. *Leake on Eng. Coins.*

GE'ORGICAL.* *adj.* See **GEORGICK**. In the Hist. of the Royal Society, *georgical* is applied to a list of persons skilled in the doctrine of agriculture. Vol. i. p. 407.

GE'ORGICK. *† n. s.* [*γεωργικόν*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

Georgicks are books speaking of husbandry and tillage. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

Much less ought the low phrases and terms of art, that are adapted to husbandry, have any place in such a work as the *Georgick*, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasantest dress that poetry can bestow upon it. *Addison on Virgil's Georgicks.*

The pleasures of imagination, the essay on the *Georgicks*, and his [Addison's] last papers in the Spectator and Guardian, are models of language. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

GE'ORGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay, Rural Sports.*

GEORGIUM SIDUS.* *n. s.* [Latin; called after his majesty king George III.] One of the planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two moons. *Adams.*

The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by Dr. Herschel in the year 1781. *Ibid.*

GEO'SCOPY.* *n. s.* [*γη* and *σκοπεω*, to view.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it. *Chambers.*

GEO'TICK. *adj.* [from *γη*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GERANIUM.* *n. s.* [*geranium*, Fr. *γέρανιον*, Gr. from *γέρων*, a crane; the plant is called *cranes-bill*.] Its characters are these: the flower hath a permanent empalement, composed of five small oval leaves, and five oval or heart-shaped petals, spreading open, which are in some species equal, and in others the upper two are much larger than the three lower. It has ten stamens, alternately longer than each other, but shorter than the petals, and terminated by oblong summits. In the bottom of the flower is situated a five-cornered germen, which is permanent. The flower is succeeded by five seeds, each being wrapped up in the husk of the beak, where they are twisted together at the point, so as to form the resemblance of a stork's beak. There are forty-three species. *Miller.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON. *† n. s.* [Germ. *geirfalk*; low Lat. *gyrofalco*, from *gyrare*, to turn round, and *falco*; so

named from the circular flights he makes, as some think; others, from the Germ. *gier*, a vulture, and *falke*, a falcon.] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

You must not hope to find your *gier-falcon* there, which is the noble hawk. *Sir T. Brown, of Hawks, Miscell. p. 118.*

GERKIN.* See GHERKIN.

GERM.† n. s. [*germe*, old Fr. *germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germ*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GERMAN. n. s. [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.]

Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant, Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for *germans*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

GERMAN. adj. [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

GERMAN.* n. s. [Lat. *Germanus*, from *Germania*.]

1. A native of Germany.

Germanus, and *Seythians*, and *Sarmatians*, north Beyond Danubius to the Taurick pool. *Milton, P. R.*

The blunt honest humour of the *Germanus* sounds better in the roughness of the High Dutch, than it would in a politer tongue. *Addison, Spect. No. 135.*

Father Bouhours makes it a question, whether a *German* can be a wit. *Addison, Freeholder, No. 30.*

2. The language of the Germans.

Do you learn *German* yet, to read, write, and speak it? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GERMAN.* adj. Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany.

A woman that is like a *German* clock, Still a repairing; ever out of frame; And never going aright. *Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.*

GERMANDER. n. s. [*germandree*, French; *chamaedrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERMANISM.* n. s. [from *German*.] An idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GERMANY.* n. s. [from *german*.] Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GERMIN. n. s. [*germen*, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure Of nature's *germins* tumble all together, Even till destruction sicken; answer me To what I ask you. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder, Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world; Crack Nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once That make ungrateful man. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To GERMINATE. v. n. [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

To GERMINATE.* v. a. To cause to sprout.

The tree of goodness which is set by fear, strengthened by faith, watered by grace, *germinated* by godliness, will wax green by hope, will fructify by love, will build by learning.

Price, Creation of the Prince, (1610,) sign. E. 2.

GERMINATION. n. s. [*germination*, French, from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley, Sermon.*

To GERN.* See To GERN.

GEROCOMY.* n. s. [*gerocomie*, Fr. from *γέρων*, an old man, and *κομῆναι*, to take care of.] That part of medicine, which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in old age.

GEROCOMICAL.* adj. Pertaining to that part of medicine, which concerns old age.

It is my earnest desire, that physicians would study the *gerocomical* part of physick more than they do.

Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 257.

GERUND.† n. s. [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification. *Lilly.*

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*. *Louth.*

GESLING.* n. s. In the north of England, a gosling; formed from *geesc*, as the other is from *goose*.

GEST.† n. s. [*geste*, old French; "*chanson de geste*, chanson historique, dans laquelle on célébroit les hauts faits des guerriers; *la geste*, l'histoire." Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom. From the Lat *gesta*, res *geste*.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseeemed best, And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the excitation of high deeds and *gests*; in which you have employed much time. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 180.*

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great master-key to open his Epistles. *Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 122.*

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [*giste*, Fr. a bed, and lodging place, from the Lat. *jacet*.]

I'll give you my commission, To let him there a month, behind the *gest*, Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete. Hammond writes it *gess*, in the present sense; if it be not an error of the press.

The constant stage and post in our *gestes* to heaven.

Hammond, Works, iv. 485.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTATION. † *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] Our word is pronounced unusual and uncouth by Heylin, in 1656. Yet it appears in the vocabulary of Cockeram, many years before that date, with the general sense of "a bearing, a carrying." The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

GE'STATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *gestatorius*.] Capable of being worn or carried.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they were about their heads and necks, &c.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 90.

GE'STICK.* *adj.* [from *gest*.] Legendary; historical.

Dames of ancient days

Have led their children through the mirthful maze;

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestick* lore,

Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

Goldsmith, Traveller.

To GESTICULATE. † *v. n.* [*gesticulator*, Latin; *gesticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures. *Dict.*

Their hands, eyes, *gesticulating* severally, and after each other; swimming round, and now and then conforming themselves to a Dorick stilness. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 306.*

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal if not superior eagerness.

Swinburne, Tour through Spain, Lct. 42.

To GESTICULATE.* *v. a.* To act; to imitate.

If I knew any man so yile

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,

Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*,

I should not then much muse their shreds were lik'd.

B. Jonson, Apol. Dialogue.

GESTICULATION. † *n. s.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, Fr. from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

The wanton *gesticulations* of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

They leap forth below, a mistress leading them; and with antick *gesticulation* and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the scenical persons and habits of the four European nations. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Mimical and fantastical *gesticulations*.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 29.

GESTICULATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gesticulator*.] One that shews postures or tricks.

If king Alfred really went into the Danish camp as a spy, he took upon him the character of a mimick, a dancer, a *gesticulator*, a jack-pudding. *Pegge.*

GESTICULATORY.* *adj.* [from *gesticulate*.] Representing in an antick manner.

No bishop shall permit plays or sports, undoubtedly mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments, to be exhibited in his presence.

Watson, Hist. E. P.

GE'STOUR.* *n. s.* [from *gest*.] A narrator. Obsolete.

Gestours for to tellen tales. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

The proper business of a *gestour* was to recite tales or *gests*; which was only one of the branches of the minstrel's profession.

Tyrrhitt on Chaucer.

GE'STURE. *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, Fr.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*

One might interpret.

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,

In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love!

Milton, P. L.

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison, Spect.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.

Wotton.

To GET. † *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *get*, or *gotten*, and antiently *get*. [Sax. *getan*, *geatan*; Norm. Fr. *get*, hath begotten. *Kelham.*]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the cosset, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

* Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all his glory.

Gen. xxxi. 1.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Lam. v. 9.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Sam. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison, Spect.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat

Whatever stranger she could *get*,

Unless his ready wit disclos'd,

The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold.

Watts, Logic.

2. To force; to seize.

Such losels and scattlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,

Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*.

Daniel.

All things, but one, you can restore;

The heart you *get* returns no more.

Waller.

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost

All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

GET

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterite.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shakespeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:

Ye gods destroy that impious sex;

And if there must be some t' invoke

Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,

Come down yourselves, and, in their place,

Get a more just and noble race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd

A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wise,

Take a tartuff of known ability,

Who shall so settle lasting reformation;

First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,

Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one-fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one-fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,

Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;

For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your eyes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets. *Eccles. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

GET

Get you to-bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen. xix. 13.*

Lest they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

He with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles, Hist.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we must suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

18. To GET off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

19. To GET over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting. Dr. Johnson makes this sense neuter.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get* over them. *Addison.*

I cannot *get* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got* over some of those disputes. *Swift.*

20. To GET up. To prepare; to make fit. A colloquial expression: as, the entertainment was *got* up at a great expence.

To GET. v. n.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge

More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut. xxviii. 43.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

He *got* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latent air is *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoint them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

O hear'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!

I could *get* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, till tir'd before the dog she lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to get away. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*
The more oily and light part of this mass would get above
the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet, Theory.*
Having got through the foregoing passage, let us go on to
his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the getting out of
misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order
to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having got into the sense of the epistles, we will but
compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the
same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched
up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander
the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;

Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she gets,
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to get away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are got among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing
that appears to get in at the shell, unless some little particles,
of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this
change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of
the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his shadow,
which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once get among the
Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the
globe, get in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at
any distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get. *Tusset.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town
ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much
in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from getting into
it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks,
now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all got into
the castle. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, got together by themselves, is a very school
of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and get
between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive
mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had
them, how to get quit of them. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more get quit of our
affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen
into it. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of
partiality on both sides, and to get above that imperfect idea
of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest
end of this life, so the next felicity is to get rid of fools and
scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act, what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

10. To GET off. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, got
off. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st get off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To GET up. To rise from repose.

Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to feed against rain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

12. To GET up. To rise from a seat.

13. To remove from a place.
Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan,
and Abiram. *Numb. xvi.*

14. To get, in all its significations, both active and
neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or
the arrival at some state or place by some means;
except in the use of the preterite compound, which
often implies mere possession: as, he has got a
good estate, does not always mean that he has
acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we
say the lady has got black eyes, merely meaning that
she has them.

GETTER. † *n. s.* [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

Them that ought to have been the most comfortours of the
poor, those have we seen to be the most greedy getters and
pouloyners for their misbegotten heirs.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), sign. B. b. 4.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a getter of more bastard-children
than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GETTING. *n. s.* [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and
with all thy getting get understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things;
and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to
stoop to petty gettings. *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their gettings,
to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW. † *n. s.* [gezaf, Saxon; joyau, French.]

Dr. Johuson. — What we write *gewgaw* is written,
in the Anglosaxon, *gezaf*. It is the past participle
of the verb *ge-gifan*; and means any such trifling
thing as is given away or presented to any one.
Instead of *gewgawes* it is sometimes written *gigawes*
and *gewgawdes*. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purley,
ii. 266. — I have given the whole of Mr. Tooke's
assertion, which he applies equally to *gaud*, that I
might not be thought to misrepresent his meaning.
But neither *gaud*, nor *gewgaw*, seems to have any
connection with the Saxon verb *to give*. See GAUD.
Is it necessary that a trifle, a bauble, must be that
which is given away? Surely the Saxon *gezaf* is not
thus to be explained; though that word is certainly
used for trifles. See Manning's edit. of Lye, where,
under that word, *gezaf-ppac* is also cited, in the
sense of trifling, scurrilous, or low discourse; and
under *zap*, which is base, low, &c. *zap-ppac* occurs
with the same meaning, and with that also of derision.
We may deduce *gezaf* therefore from *zap*, and
thus account for trifles being named *gezaf*. But as
to the termination of *gewgaw* being sometimes

gewgaw, that only serves more strongly to shew that *give* has nothing to do with the word. Nor may the French *gaude*, or the northern word for a trifle, be here overpassed. The Icel. *gaud*, Sere-nius says, was the name of a pagan deity, which, after the introduction of Christianity, came to signify among them, things of no value; whence *godit*, puppets, the playthings of little girls. One is tempted almost to pronounce the word formed of *gild* and *gaud*. Cotgrave, under *babiole*, writes it *guigaw*; Skelton, *gigaw*; and Beaumont and Fletcher once, *gewgaw*. At other times *gewgaw*; and once, with an accompaniment not unfavour-able to *gild* and *gaud*. "Gewgaws and gilded puppets." *Four Plays in One*.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

It is for children to cry for the falling of their house of cards, or the miscarriage of that painted *gewgaw*, which the next shower would have defaced. *Ap. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 5.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gew-gaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot, Descr. of the World*.

Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange*.

As children, when they throw one toy away, Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden*.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head, And would have crush'd it. *Dryden, Juv.*

Some loose the bands Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws For pagantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips*.

The first images were furs, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison, Guardian*.

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Felicia. *Law, Serious Call*.

GHA'STFUL. *† adj.* [ȝart and fulle, Saxon.]

1. Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *gastful* grove therefore, till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes: —
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. Dreadful; frightful.
I tell no lie, so *gastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mag. p. 315.*

GHA'STFULLY. ** adv.* [from *ghastful*.] Frightfully.
He often stares *ghastfully*, raves aloud, &c.
Pope, Narrative of Dr. R. Norris.

GHA'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghastly*.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [ȝart, or *ghost*, and *like*.]
1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
— O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed coun-tenance upon the great bassa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Death.
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious

body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of chrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

I did not for these *ghastly* visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods
Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton, P. I.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on a bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *ȝart*, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye? *Shakespeare, Othello.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. s.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.]

A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *† v. n.* [See **To GUESS**. *Ghess* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed. Dr. Johnson. — It has prevailed indeed; but *ghess* is the word in our old lexicography, and is also used by Spenser. See Sherwood's Dict. **To GHESS.**] To conjecture.

In such luxurious plentie of all pleasure,
It seem'd a second paradise I *ghesse*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 23.*

GHOST. *† n. s.* [ȝart, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.
Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Where the bodies of the dead have been out of the reach of their surviving enemies, they have thought it highly opprobrious to their *ghosts*, to take their representations preserved in their pictures and affix them to the cross.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

2. A spirit appearing after death.
The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harry rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the **GHOST**. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Man dieth, and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the *ghost*. *Job, xiv. 10.*

Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to give up the *ghost*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

I believe in the *Holy Ghost*. *Apostles' Creed.*
The name of *ghost* or *gast* in the ancient Saxon language signifieth a spirit; and, in that appellation of the Spirit of God, his [the *Holy Ghost's*] nature principally is expressed.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *† v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Ask not with him in the poet "Larvæ hunc intemperie insanique agitant senem," what madness ghosts this old man, but what madness ghosts us all.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

GHO'STLIKE.* *adj.* [ghost and like.] Withered; having hollow, sad, or sunk-in eyes; wild-looking; ghastly; *ghostlike*.

Sherwood, and Cotgrave in *V. Havé*.

GHO'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY.† *adj.* [from *ghost*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.

Common Prayer.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid.

Hooker.

The grace of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth.

Hooker.

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. King Charles.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell.

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

3. Relating to apparitions of departed men.

To muse at last, amid the *ghostly* gloom

Of graves and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells;

To walk with spectres through the midnight shade.

Akenside, *Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.

GIALLAINA. *n. s.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters.

Woodward, *Met. Fus.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. s.* [*jambes*, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel dispiteously entail'd,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,

That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

GIANT.† *n. s.* [*geant*, French; *gigant*, Saxon; *gigant* was also our own word in the sixteenth century; *gigas*, Latin. Anciently also our word was *geant*; as in the poetry of Gower.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness. Several of the ancients translate the Hebrew word *niphilim*, Gen. vi. 4. (*giants*) by *Blagos*, violent men, who carried all before them by main force; who filled the world with rapines, and murders, and all manner of wickedness. Bp. Patrick.

Now does he feel his axle

Hang loose about him, like a *giant's* robe,

Upon a dwarfish thief.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,

And keep their impious turbans on, without

Good-morrow to the sun.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

Woman's gentle brain

Could not drop forth such *grim* rude invention;

Such Ethiop words.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

Pierce faces threat'ning wars,

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise!

Milton, *P. L.*

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. Raleigh, *Hist.*

The *giant*-brothers, in their camp, have found

I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. Dryden, *Bn.*

By weary steps and slow

The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine

Explor'd his way.

Addison.

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,

Afflicts the chief to avenge his *giant*-son,

Great Polypheme of more than mortal might.

Pope.

GI'ANTESS. *n. s.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion.

Shakespeare.

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess*.

Howell.

To GI'ANTIZE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *geantiser*.] To play the giant.

Sherwood.

GI'ANTLIKE.† *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantick; GI'ANTLY. } vast; bulky.

That proud Philistian his *giantly* strength and stature.

Bp. Hall, *Can. of Conscience*.

'Tis *giant-like* ambition.

Beaumont and Fl. *Cust. of the Country*.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties.

Decay of Piety.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field.

South.

GI'ANTRY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *geanterie*.] The race of giants.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,

And lower looks.

Milton, *S.*

GIB.† *n. s.* Any old worn-out animal, Dr. Johnson says, from Sir Thomas Hamner, citing only the passage from Hamlet. It means a cat; and was a word of contempt in our old authors.

She is a tonnishe *gyb*,

The devill and she be sib.

Skelton's *Poems*, p. 126.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,

Would from a padlock, from a bat, a *gyb*,

Such dear concernings hide?

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

And call me beldam, *gyb*, witch, night-mare, trot.

Drayton, *Epist. of El. Cobham to D. Humphrey*.

To GIB.* *v. n.* To act like a cat.

What catterwawling's here? what *gibbing*?

Beaumont and Fl. *Willow Chase*.

GI'BBED.* *adj.* [from *gib*.] Having been catterwawling. See **GI'BBAT**.

They have remained somewhat melancholy, like *gib'd* cats.

Bulwer, *Artif. Changeling*.

As melancholy as a *gib'd* cat.

Ray's *Proverbs*.

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead

Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

GIBBERISH.† *n. s.* [Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But, as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of Geber and his tribe. Dr. Johnson. —

The manner of writing this word *geberish* or *gebrish*, is found in Camden: "it would seem most strange and harsh Dutch, or *GEBERISH*, as women call it." Rem. on Languages. ed. 1674. p. 30. This observation of Camden will hardly favour the chymical etymon. There is another variation, that of *giberidge*, or *gibbridge*, which is in the old dictionary of Sherwood, and in the Satires of Marston, 1599. This also is unfriendly to *Geber* and his tribe; and the oldest method of writing the word, which is *gibberish* and not *geberish*, will hardly be thought to be on their side. See the first of the examples. It means originally, perhaps, the *gabble* of the schoolmen; "*scholastick gibberish*," as Goodman writes, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii. Moreover, see Lye, edit. Manning. Labban, to deride, to mock, whence perhaps our *gabble* and *gibberish*. Thus Dr. Jamieson considers our word to be from *gabber* or *jabber*, whence *gibber*, and so *giberish*, if not rather from the Teut. *gaberdacie*, trifles. But see *To GAB* and *To GABBER*. Serenius also thinks our *gibberish* to be synonymous with *gibe*, a mock or joke. Bullokar presents us with another substantive formed from it, viz. *gibberishness*, which he calls "any kind of mad, broken, fustian language, *gibble-gabble*, canting, &c." edit. 1656. The word has been formed both into a verb, and an adjective, which has escaped the notice of all our lexicographers.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypsies; words without meaning.

What! methynke ye be clerkyshe,
For ye speake good *gibbrysh*. *Interlude of Youth*, 1557.
Some, if they happen to hear, an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Epistle prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*
Speaking *gibbrish*, or pedlars' French, rather than Latin, or any other common language.

Favour, Antiq. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 407.
A senseless *gibrish*, or a fustian language.

Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 20.
Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift*.

G'IBBERISH. * *adj.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian.
A company of *gibrish* phrases.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 177.
Some contending for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of iniquity their *gibberish* laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery.

Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.
To G'IBBERISH. * *v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly.

You understand not the state of "limbus patrum," nor the depth of the question, but scum [skim] upon the surface, and *gibberish* you cannot tell for what.

Mountagu, App. to Cæsar, (1625,) p. 248.
G'IBBET. *n. s.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies*.

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleopland*.

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Étranger*.

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to greet *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift*.

2. Any traverse beams.

VOL. II.

To G'IBBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham*.

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

G'IBBIER. *n. s.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

Those imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbler* are tax-free. *Addison on Italy*.

G'IBBLE-G'ABBLE. * *n. s.* [from *gabble*.] Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech. *Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Barragottin*.

Mad, broken, fustian language; *gibble-gabble*; canting; or such private-made words as beggars, gipsies, and such confederate rogues use one amongst another. *Bullokar*.

GIBBOSITY. † *n. s.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

This way of description rendereth the face of the earth upon a plane in its own proper figure spherically, as upon the globe itself; the *gibbosity* only allowed for.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 305.
When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*.

GIBBOUS. † *adj.* [*gibbeux*, French; *gibbus*, Lat. from the Hebrew *gib*, prominent, eminent.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman*.

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black.

Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden*.

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown*.

G'IBBOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make this convexity of the earth discernible to the eye, suppose a man to be lifted up a great height in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon under one view; but then, again, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat. *Bentley, Sermon 8.*

G'IBCAT. † *n. s.* [*gib* and *cat*.] A he-cat. See *GIBBED*.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a jugg'd bear. *Shakspeare*.

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hobbes*.

When we saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser*.

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing-hearers give to fools. *Shakspeare*.

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you partly raise your snout,
Flee and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift*.

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my mummie out of audience. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

G I D

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I gibe them. *Swift.*
GIBE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt
by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn;
taunt.

Mark the fleers, the gibes and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden, Juv.*
If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their
aversion would be too strong for little gibes every moment. *Spectator.*

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. *Swift.*
GIBBER. *n. s.* [from gibe.] A sneerer; one who turns
others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer;
a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect giber of the
table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He is a giber, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

GIBELLINES.* *n. s. pl.* The name of a faction in
Italy, opposed to that of the Guefts, in the thirteenth
century. The reason of these names has been va-
riously attempted to be explained.

Not content with endless quarrels,
Against the wicked and their morals,
The Gibellines, for want of Guefts,
Divert their rage upon themselves. *Hudibras, iii. 2.*

This would destroy all the records in the Tower, and Magna
Charta, and the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity, and divide the
whole kingdom into Guelphs and Gibellines.

Rp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transposed, p. 205.

GIBINGLY. *adv.* [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemp-
tuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravelly he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GIBLETS.* *n. s.* [According to Minshew, from gob-
bet, goblet: according to Junius more probably from
gibbier, game, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The word is the
old French, gibelet, gibelet, &c. i. c. gibier;
Lat. cibarium, food. V. Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom.]
The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is
roasted.

The liquorous palate of the glutton ranges through seas and
lands for uncouth delicacies, kills thousands of creatures for
but their tongues or giblets. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

I shall not like the table of a country justice, besprinkled
over with all manner of cheap sallads, sliced beef, giblets, and
peticoes, to fill up room. *Beaumont and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may live at ease: and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on gible pie? *Dryden, Pers.*

GIBSTAFF. *n. s.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a
vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the
stage. *Dict.*

GIDDILY. *adv.* [from giddy.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round:

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

G I D

GIDDINESS. *n. s.* [from giddy.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sen-
sation which we have when every thing seems to
turn round.

Megrimus and giddiness are rather when we rise after long
sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against
the giddiness of the brain; 'tis this will settle it. *Holyday.*

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,
Begin with giddiness, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; change-
ableness.

There be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to
fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rotting and turning us, till at
length such a giddiness seized upon government, that it fell into
the very dregs of sectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost repent
These vanities and giddinesses. *Donne.*

GIDDY. *adj.* [gibig, Saxon. I know not whether
this word may not come from gad, to wander, to
be in motion, gad, gid, giddy.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensa-
tion of circular motion, such as happens by disease
or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads, and staggering legs betray'd. *Tate, Juv.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill. *Pope*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than women's are. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more muta-
ble and giddy, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden, Fab.*

The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden, Rn.*

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope,
who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,
The giddy precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*

The symps through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the giddy circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many giddy, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Roue, Jane Shore.*

How inexcusable are those giddy creatures, who, in the same
hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed.

Richardson, Clarissa.

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome
by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too, that thou hast
shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakspeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shakspeare.*

To GIDDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick.

Obsolete.

G I F

A sodaine North-wind fetcht,
With an extreame sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To giddie round.

Chapman.

To G'DDY.* v. a. To make giddy; to render unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not giddied with suspicion.

Farindon, *Serm.* (1657,) p. 423.

G'DDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained ass!

Otway, *Ven. Pres.*

G'DDYHEAD.* n. s. [*giddy* and *head.*] One without due thought or judgement.

A company of giddyheads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 677.

G'DDY-HEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme descrie
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.

Dome.

That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded, hear the testimony of Solomon.

Burton on *Melancholy.*

G'DDYPACED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and giddypaced times.

Shakespeare.

To GIE.* v. a. [the parent of our word *guide*; perhaps from the old Fr. *guier*, to conduct. See To GUIDE.] To direct; to guide. Obsolete.

And if that ye in cleue love me gie,
He will you love as me, for your clemenesse,
And shew to you his joye and his brightnesse.

Chaucer, *Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

G'IER-EAGLE. n. s. [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gie-eagle.*

Lev. xi. 18.

GIERFALCON.* See GERFALCON.

GIF.* *conj.* [Sax. *gifu*; if; Goth. *gau*, q. d. *gav*, the same.] If. The word is used in the North of England. See IF.

Gif any good knight will fend this dame,
Come forth, or she must die.

Ballad of Sir Aldingar Percy's Rel. ii. i. 9.

GIFT.† n. s. [Sax. *gifu*.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh.

St. Mat. ii. 11.

Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a gift that's less.

Dryden, *Aurengzebe.*

2. The act of giving.

God also bearing them witness both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles and gifts [in the margin, *distributions*], of the Holy Ghost.

Heb. ii. 4.

Creator bounteous and benign
Giver of all things good, but fairest this
Of all thy gifts, nor envyest.

Milton, P. L.

Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By gift.

Milton, P. L.

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;
For had the gift been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown.

Milton, P. L.

G I G

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free gift.

South.

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even gifts to the king of heaven.

Tob. xiii. 11.

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgement, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise.

Deut. xvi. 19.

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of command'd tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.

Shakespeare.

She was lovely to attract

Thy love, not thy subjection, and her gifts
Were such as made government well seem'd
Unseemly to bear rule.

Milton, P. L.

He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent.

Addison.

To GIFT.* v. a. To endow with any faculty or power.

Am I better gifted than another? Thou art an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.

Bp. Hall, *Satan's Fiery Quarts quenched*, § 9.

In those primitive times there were some women extraordinarily gifted by God's Spirit, who took upon them to preach and pray publicly.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 237.

If he be gifted with abilities of mind, that may raise him to such an undertaking.

Milton, *Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory.

Addison, *Freeholder.*

GIFTED. *adj.* [from *gift.*]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven-gifted strength.

Milton, S. A.

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection.

Dryden.

GIFTEDNESS.* n. s. [from *gifted*, in its ironical sense.] The state of being endowed with extraordinary powers.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention and not endued with the sublimest giftednesses of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good, &c.

Echard, *Grounds of Cont. of the Cler.* p. 120.

GIG.† n. s. [etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be procured them.

Locke.

2. [*Gigia*, Icelandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use. See JIG.

3. A dart or harpoon. See FIZGIG.

At each end of the canoe stands an Indian with a gig, or pointed spear.

Hist. of Virginia, (1722,) p. 131.

4. A wanton girl. [old French, *gigues.*] See GIGLOT.

5. A ship's wherry.

6. A light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

To GIG.* v. g. [probably from the Lat. *gigno*, to beget.] To engender. A low word.

Our diamonds may have procreated these diamonds, and so we are all three double: if so, I hope my goblet has giggered another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.

Dryden, *Amphitryon.*

GIGANTEAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *giganteus.*] Like a giant; irresistible. A good word.

GIL

When the strong Fates with *giganteous* force
Bear thee in iron arms, without remorse;
Bear, and be borne. *More, Philosoph. Poems*, (1647,) p. 318.

GIGA'NTICAL.* *adj.* [Latin, *gigantes*.] Big; bulky.
In good earnest *gigantical* Cyclopes will transcend spheres.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 255.

GIGA'NTICK. *adj.* [*gigantas*, Latin.] Suitable to a
giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked;
atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds? *Milton, P. L.*
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief. *Milton, S. A.*
The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden, Æn.*
The Cyclopean race in arms arise;
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GIGA'NTINE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *gigantin*.] Giantlike.
Rullokar.

To **GIGGLE.**† *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dutch. Dr. John-
son. — It may perhaps be referred to the Sax. *gæzl*,
wantōn.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with
merry levity.

We shew our present, joking, *giggling* race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick, Epilogue.*

GIGGLER.† *n. s.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titter-
er; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

This particularity a set of *gigglers* thought the most neces-
sary thing to be taken notice of in his whole discourse, and
made it an occasion of mirth during the whole time of his ser-
mon. *Spectator*, No. 158.

I become weary and impatient of the derision of the *gigglers*
of our sex. *Tatler*, No. 210.

GIGLOT.† *n. s.* [*gæzl*, Saxon; *gyl*, Dutch.] A want-
on; a lascivious girl. In the north of England, a
laughing girl. Sherwood calls *giglot* a *giggle* also.

The wife that gads not *giglot* wise
With every flirting gill,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still.

Tr. of Bullinger's Serms. (1576,) p. 224.
Away with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate
companion. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
A peevish *giglot*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

GIGLOT.* *adj.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton.
Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI.*
The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O *giglot* fortune &c. to master Cæsar's sword. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

GIGOT.† *n. s.* [French.] The hip joint. It seems
to mean in Chapman a joint for the spit, Dr. John-
son says; which is true, *gigot de mouton*, being an
old French phrase of the kitchen, and still used by
us. *Gigot* was also used for a slice.

The inwards slit,
They broil'd on coales, and ate: the rest, in *gigots* cut, they
split. *Chapman.*
Cut the slaves to *giggets*. *Beaum. and Fl. Double Marriage.*

GILBERTINE.* *n. s.* One of a religious order named
from *Gilbert*, lord of Sempringham, in the county
of Lincoln; who erected a double monastery, or
rather two different ones, one for men, the other
for women, contiguous to each other, but parted
by a very high wall.

GIL

This hermaphrodite order of the *Gilbertines* was established
at Sempringham in the year 1148, and was thence called the
Sempringham order. *Summary of Religious Houses*, p. 76.
GILBERTINE.* *adj.* Belonging to the order of the
Gilbertines.

Thirteen religious houses of the same order had in them
seven hundred *Gilbertin* brethren, and eleven hundred sisters.
Weaver.

To **GILD.** *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [gilban, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated
gold.

The room was large and wide;
As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton, Comus.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare. *Roscommon.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow inatter.

Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn;
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope, Messiah.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing,
superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension and plays
upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryden, Aureon.*

GILD.* See **GUILD**.

GILDER. *n. s.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other
body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw
the spirits of the quick silver. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*

2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two
shillings. *Phil.*

I am bound
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*

GILDING. *n. s.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any sur-
face by way of ornament.

Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it
might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit,
Bacon, Phys. Rem.

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is
covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,

Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

GILL.† *n. s.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin. In sense
four, and three following, it is spoken *jill*.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fishes head.

The leviathan
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton, P. L.*
Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*
He hath two *gill-fins*; not behind the *gills*, as in most fishes,
but before them. *Walton*

GILL

- Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King's Fisherman.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath legs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
3. The flesh under the chin.
In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin; *jail*, old French.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a pint.
Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*
5. A kind of measure among the tanners.
They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*
6. [From *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. Dr. Johnson says; citing only Ben Jonson. It seems to have been rather a contemptuous name, denoting a wanton; and may be from the Sax. *gægl*, *gal*, lascivious, wanton; and such a woman is called, in our old lexicography, a *gill-flirt*. See Sherwood in *GILL*. Mr. Steevens has strangely imagined this word to be from *gilly-flower*.
The wife that gads not giglot wise
With every flirting *gill*,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still. *Tr. of Bullinger's Serm. (1576), p. 224.*
Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt *gills*.
Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.
You heard him take me up like a *gill-flirt*.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Post.
I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *B. Jonson, Gypsies.*
7. [*Chelidonium*.] The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*
8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
9. A fissure in a hill. [*Icel. gil*, a cleft, a rift of mountains; whence, any fissure.]
The canary birds, which they bring to us in England, breed in the "barancos," or *gills*, which the water hath fretted away in the mountains, being places very cold.
Relation of Teneriffe, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 208.
10. In the north of England, a place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray.*
You may continue along this *gill*, and passing by one end of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods. *Gray, Letters.*
11. In some parts of the south of England, a rivulet or brook. *Grose.*
12. *GILLHOUSE*. *n. s.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where *gill* is sold.
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And answer gushops sorer sighs return. *Pope.*
13. *GILLIAN*. *n. s.* See the sixth meaning of *GILL*. A wanton.
Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillman*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.

GIM

- GILLYFLOWER*. *† n. s.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, French. Gawen Douglas writes the word *jereflour*; and our old lexicographers, Huloet and Barret, *gilover* and *giloser*. I think I have somewhere seen it also *girofer*.]
Gillyflowers, or rather *July flowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*
Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay, Pastorals.*
- GILSE*. ** n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] In the north of England, a young salmon.
- GILT*. *n. s.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Now obsolete.
Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
When thou wast in thy *gill*, and thy perfume, they mock thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
- GILT*. The participle of *GILD*, which see.
Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*
- GILTHEAD*. *† n. s.* [*gilt* and *head*.]
1. A sea fish.
The *gilthead* that doth clive [cleave]
Sicilian sea, is brought unto the board alive.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 380.
2. A bird.
He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*
- GILT-TAIL*. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.
- GIM*. *† adj.* [An old word. Welsh, *gymp*, beautiful. Lye.] Neat; spruce; well dressed. Hence the modern expression *jemmy*, i. e. *gimmy*. See also *GIMP*. Gawen Douglas uses *gim*.
- GIMBAL*, or *GIMBOL*. ** See GEMEL and GIMMAL.*
- GIMCRACK*. *† n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*, Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably from *gim* and *crack*, a smart youth, a spruce fellow. See the 13th sense of *CRACK*. See also *GIMP*. *Gimcrack* appears to have been first applied to the person, which has escaped the notice of Skinner and Johnson; and to have been used in a contemptuous sense, as it now sometimes is. Afterwards the word came to signify any trifling contrivance.] A slight or trivial mechanism.
Lady, I pity you:
You are a handsome and a sweet young lady,
And ought to have a handsome man yok'd to you.
An understanding too: This is a *gimcrack*!
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.
For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trigrams and *gimcracks*?
Jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?
Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.
- GIMLET*. *n. s.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.
The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moron.*
- GIMMAL*. *† n. s.* [Supposed by Skinner and Ainsworth to be derived from *gemellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts,

or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by *geometry*.] Some little quaint device or piece of machinery. *Hannmer*.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out^{so} as they do.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Some of their Italian friars have confessed withal, that their fashion is, when all their *gimmals* are in tune for a miracle, to enjoin some seely old woman in her confessions, to say her devotions before the altar, where the image prepared to play a miracle doth stand. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

GIMMAL *Ring*. * See GEMEL.

GIMMER. † *n. s.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic. *Mort, Divine Dialogues.*

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes, and hands, by those secret *gimmers*, which now every puppet-play can imitate?

Bp. Hall to Sir D. Murray, Dec. 1. Epist. 6.

Here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 9.*

GIMP. * *adj.* [Welsh, *gwymp*, pretty; Lat. *comptus*, neat.] Nice; spruce; trim. In the north of England, it is applied to women, and denotes slimness or elegance of shape. And in vulgar language, a *gimcrack* is a spruce girl. Gawen Douglas applies the word to flowers; "gimp gilliflowers," *Virg. Æn. 12.*

GIMP. † *n. s.* [probably from *gimp*, old Eng. neat, spruce, though indeed it is pronounced with *g* hard. See GIMP and GIMCRACK.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

He walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.

Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

GIN. † *n. s.*

1. A trap; a snare. [from *engine*, Dr. Johnson. — Lye considers it as descended from the Icel. *ginna*, to deceive; but *gin*, for *engine*, is very old in our language. Robert of Gloucester uses it. And Barret, in his *Alv.* 1580, defines a snare "a *ginne* or *engine*."] As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sidney.*

For a *gin*, and for a snare, to the inhabitants of Jerusalem. *Isaiah, viii. 14.*

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Had slain sir Mordant. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If those who have but sense, can shun

The engines that have them annoy'd;

Little for me had reason done,

If I could not thy *gins* avoid.

B. Jonson, Forc'd.

I know thy trains,

Though dearly to my cost, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton, S. A.*

He made a planetary *gin*,

Which rats would run their own heads in,

And come on purpose to be taken,

Without th' expence of cheese and bacon.

Hudibras.

Keep from flaying-scourge thy skin,

And ankle free from iron *gin*.

Hudibras.

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. [from *engine*.]

Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spenser.*

3. In mechanicks, a machine for raising great weights.

4. A pump worked by rotatory sails. [from *engine*.]

The dells would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or soughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water drivling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Mostyn coalpits. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. [Contracted from GENEVA, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,

And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*.

Pope.

Gin shops sourer sighs return.

Pope.

To GIN. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*. *Beaym. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

To GIN. * *v. n.* [Sax. *gynnann*.] To begin. This is the original of our *begin*, which Mr. Mason, with others, has inaccurately considered as a mere poetical abbreviation.

The majestee of hir schal *gynne* to be destroy'd, whom al Asia and the world worschipeth. *Wicliffe, Acts, xix.*

When thine hornis new *ginnen* to spring.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 657.

• Our play

Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of those broils,

• *Ginning* in the middle. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress. Prol.*

GIN. * *conj.* [3rd, Sax. *gin*.] *gin* is no other than the participle *given*, *g'en*, *gi'n*. Mr. Horne Tooke. But see GIFT.] If. Used in our northern counties. *Grose.*

GING. * *n. s.* [an old word for *gang*.] A company. See GANG.

To be auditors in the galleys, there to employ and exercise their turbulent, seditious, litigious, mutinous, harsh and quarrelous talent upon the *ging*, swabbers, and rowing slaves.

Tr. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 60.

I would not willingly

See or be seen to any of this *ging*. *B. Jonson, New Inn, (1631.)*

Proceeding further, I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

GINGER. † *n. s.* [Sax. *gingiper*; Lat. *zingiber*, *gingiber*; Ital. *gingero*; Gr. *γγιβάρις*, an Arabian plant; *gingerfil*, Pers. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316. Chaucer writes it *gingiber*, Rom. R. 1369. "Gilosfre, and licorice, *gingiber*, &c."]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromastick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.

Hill, Mat. Medica.

Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,

And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope, Dunciad.*

GINGERBREAD. *n. s.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with *ginger* and some other aromastick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

Her currants there and gooseberries were spread,

With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King, Cookery.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks' frost,
and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames.

Swift.

GINGERLY. † *adv.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Icel. *gangr*, walking. Su. *gaengra*, to go step by step. It appears to have been very common; and among good writers, though Dr. Johnson has cited only Shakespeare; nor is it yet disused.] Cautiously; nicely. Go she never so gingerly, her honestie is gone away.

Skelton, Poems, p. 48.

What is't that you

Took up so gingerly?

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Has it a corn? Or does it walk on conscience;

It treads so gingerly?

Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

We must make use of that rotten staff of nature, as far as its strength will bear, and that very gingerly too; never daring to lean or lay our whole weight upon it. *Hammond, Works, iv. 660.*

He came to him with a soft pace, treading gingerly, (as we speak,) after a nice and delicate manner.

Patrick on 1 Sam. xv. 32.

He walks like a benighted traveller in a dangerous road, and is fain to feel out his steps, and tread gingerly and cautiously.

Scott, Works, ii. 28.

Pray observe how gingerly he translates "temperance, moderate in the enjoyment of pleasure! Whereas temperance, according to Turkey, consists in the neglecting and despising of pleasure." *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 44.*

GINGERNESS. *n. s.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dict.*

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlusal appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perverseness. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

TO GINGLE. † *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It is probably the Teut. *klincken*, to ring; German, *klingen*. Casaubon would derive it from the Greek *κινεῖν*, to move quickly, to shake.]

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

Did this title here

Of knighthood ask no other ornaments

Than other countries glittering show; poor pride,

A ginging spur, a feather, a white hand,

A frizzled hair, powder'd perfumes, and lust,

Drinking sweet wines, surfeits and ignorance,

Rashly and easily would I venture on't.

Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket ginging halfpence sound. *Gay, Trivia.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,

From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,

And ginging down the backstairs, told the crew,

Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope, Epist.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

Those petty sectaries — who, by their various kind of ginging fancies in serving God, &c.

Howell, Instruct. For Trav. (1642,) p. 227.

TO GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;

The both the gingle, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GINGLE. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

Many of their fancies, which amongst themselves they hold to be strong lines, and quintessential stuff, being turned to another tongue, become flat, and prove oftentimes but mere gingles. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 158.*

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [*γινγλυμοῖς*, a hinge, and *ιδεῖν*.]

Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymoid joint.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

GINGLYMUS. *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GINNET. *n. s.* [*γινεῖ*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly writt'n for *ginnet*.

GINSENG. *n. s.* [I suppose, Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromattick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromattick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

TO GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPON.* See JUPPON.

GIPSY. † *n. s.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations. Dr. Johnson. — "The received opinion sets them down for *Egyptians*, and makes them out to be the descendants of those vagabond votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome pretty much the same profession as that followed by the present *gipsies*, viz. fortune-telling, strolling up and down, and pilfering." Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 29. — "The *Gipsies*, as it should seem by some striking proofs derived from their language, came originally from *Hindustan*, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely *Pariahs*, or, as they are called in Hindostan, *Suders*. They are thought to have migrated about A. D. 1408, or 1409, when Timur Beg ravaged India for the purpose of spreading the Mahometan religion. — They must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached us, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were *Egyptians*." Bland, Pop. Antiquities. See also the adjective *Gipsy*. — Their first appearance in Europe was in the fifteenth century. Our old lexicography denominates them "*counterfeit Egyptians*."] 1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining than any *gipsy*.

Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour.

A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,

And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;

A sigil in his hand the *gipsy* bears,

In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth, Dispensary.*

I, near yon stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;

Upon my hand they cast a poring look;

Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook.

Gay.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy;

Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:

The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GIPSY.* *adj.*

1. Denoting the language spoken by the Gipsies.

It seems to be well proved in this learned work [A Dissertation on the Gipsies, &c. written in German by H. M. G. Grellman, translated into English by M. Raper, Esq. 1787.] that these gipsies came originally from Hindostan. A very copious catalogue is given of *Gipsy* and Hindostan words collated, by which it appears that every third *Gipsy* word is likewise an Hindostan one, or still more, that out of every thirty *Gipsy* words, eleven or twelve are constantly of Hindostan. This agreement will appear uncommonly great, if we recollect that the above words have only been learned from the Gipsies within these very few years, consequently after a separation of four complete centuries from Hindostan, their supposed native country. *Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

2. Denoting any jargon or cant.

The regicide directory on the day, which in their *gipsy* jargon they call the 5th of Pluviose, charges us with eluding our declarations. *Burke.*

GIPSYISM.* *n. s.* [from *gipsy*.] The state of a gipsy.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some foul, sun-burnt quack, that since the terrible statute recanted *gypsisme*, [gipsyism,] and is turned pedlar. *Overbury, Charact. sign. l. 2.*

GIRANDOLE.* *n. s.* [French; from the Ital. *girandola* ; a kind of firework : "ruota composta di fuochi lavorati, che gira, appiccandovi il fuoco." Della Crusc. Vocab.] A large kind of branched candlestick ; a chandelier. Modern.

GIRASOLE. *n. s.* [*girasole*, Fr.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

To **GIRD.**† *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gýrðan*, Sax. *gyrta*, Icel. *gúrten*, Germ.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 3.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 25.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms

Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton, P. L.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,

And, at the head of our remaining troops,

Attack the foe. *Addison, Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,

When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop thee, and set your knee against my foot ;

And in regardon of that duty done,

I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The son appear'd,

—*Girt* with omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To dress ; to habit ; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Exek. xvi. 10.*

Tysiphone there keeps the ward,

Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,

Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together *gird*d,

To *gird* their waist : vain covering, if it hide

Their guilt, and dreaded shame ! *Milton, P. L.*

7. To furnish ; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs

His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton, P. R.*

8. To enclose ; to encircle.

That Nyseian isle,

Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham

Hid Amalthea, and her florid son

Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To reproach ; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakespeare.*

To **GIRD.**† *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know

not the original : it may be formed by a very

customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*. Dr.

Johnson. — It is most probably from the Sax. *gýrð*,

a staff, whence a hit or blow, first in the literal

sense ; then, in the figurative, for a stroke of wit

or sarcasm. The Teut. *gorden* is actively, to strike,

smite, or beat. So Chaucer uses it. Coles ac-

cordingly notices the verb *gird*, "to strike."] To

break a scornful jest ; to gibe ; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me : the brain of

this foolish compounded clay, *man*, is not able to invent any

thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented

on me : I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit

is in other men. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter

and *girding* reproaches from them Thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

We, that are brothers of the blade, know how to put up

harder and more *girding* repartees than this with patience and

philosophy. *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transp. p. 31.*

GIRD.† *n. s.* A twitch ; a pang : it may come from

the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn

hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used,

unless the former etymology be admitted. Dr.

Johnson. — Dr. Johnson means his etymology of

the verb. But neither his definition nor his ety-

mology of this word will be generally received.

We may refer to the Sax. *gýrð*, in the sense of a

stroke or blow, and so define the word, a taunt, a

reproach, a sneer.

Curculio may chatte till his heart ake, ere any be offended

with his *gyrdes*. *Gouson, School of Abuse, (1579.)*

Sweet king ! the bishop hath a kindly *gird* :

For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

All the shap quips, and witty *girds*, wherewith Martial doth

whet and embellish the conclusions of his [epigrams]

Florio, Trans. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 228.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds*

and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to

set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference.

GIRDER.† *n. s.* [from *gird*.]

1. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a

floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers,

or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at

one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-

mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need

not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,

These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackmore.*

2. A satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short saying of sharp wit with a

bitter sense in a sweet word. *Lilly, Alexan. and Campaspe.*

GIRING.* *n. s.* [from *gird*.] A covering.

Instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth. *Isaiah, lii. 24.*

GIRDLE.† *n. s.* [*gýrbel*, Saxon ; *girdur*, Goth.

Dr. Johnson has cited four lines from Marlow's

Passionate Shepherd, which he ascribes to Shak-

speare ; in which, however, the word is not *girdle*,

but *kirtle*.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or

buckled.

Moses — *girded* them with *girdles*. *Levit. viii. 13.*

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins. *St. Matt. iii. 4.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their girdle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

On him his mantle, girdle, sword, and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. A round iron plate for baking. Northumberland. Pegge.

To GIRDLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind, as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stings,
That as a waist do girdle you about. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That girdlest in those wolves! *Shakespeare, Timon.*

But call you those true spirits ill affected,
That whilst the wars were, serv'd like walls and ribs
To girdle in the kingdom? *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.*

GIRDLEBELT. *n. s.* [girdle and belt.] The belt that encircles the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The girdlebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

GIRDLER.† *n. s.* [from girdle.] A maker of girdles. *Hulnot.*

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner.

Braun, and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

GIRE. *n. s.* [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL.† *n. s.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: Meric Casaubon, as is his custom, derives it from γῆρ of the same signification; Minsheu from garrula, Latin, a prattler, or girella, Italian, a weathercock; Junius thinks that it comes from herlodes, Welsh, from which, says he, harlot is very easily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who used ceopl for a man, might likewise have ceopla for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. Hickes derives it most probably from the Icelandick karlinna, a woman. So far Dr. Johnson. — Girl was formerly an appellation common to both sexes. Serenius says, that from the Su. Goth. karl, a man, many etymologists deduce our word girl. "The yonge girles of the diocese," in the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, may be the young men or the young women, the appellation, as already noticed, being common to both. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Notes on Chaucer.]

1. A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a girl. *Shakespeare.*
I will love thee ne'er the less, my girl. *Shakespeare.*

The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold to be his wracke,

Proude girle like, that doth ever bear her dowre upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every girl to practise on, *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimic follies of a farce, *Roscommon.*

As a grave matron would to dance with girls.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a girl, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

2. Among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years age.

Bullock, and Chambers.

GIRLHOOD.* *n. s.* [girl and hood.] The state of a girl.

A proper word; but, I believe, of modern usage.

I regret that it is not in my power to collect in an anecdote of Dr. Johnson's infancy. My mother passed her days of girlhood with an uncle at Warwick, consequently was absent from home in the school-boy days of the great man.

Miss Seward to Mr. Boswell, (1783.) Lett. i. 38.

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from girl.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor. *Curew.*

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from girlish.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN.† *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of grin.

It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person. Dr. Johnson.

— It is also used in the north of England for grin; and our old dictionaries refer grin to grin.

See Barret and Sherwood. And see To GRIN.

They make anticke faces, grin, now and mop like an ape.

Bp. Harsenet, Declaration of Popish Impostures.

It has been always found an excellent way of girning at the government in scripture-phrase. *South, Sermon ii. 118.*

GIRN.* *n. s.* A corruption of the substantive grin.

See To GRIN.

This is at least a grin of fortune, if

Not a fair smile. *Davenant, Wits.*

GIRROCK. *n. s.* [acus major.] A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT.† The *part. pass.* of gird.

Having your loins girt about with truth. *Ephes. vi. 14.*

The soul may deem herself too straitly girt up.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 228.

To GIRT.† *v. a.* [Icel. gyrt; Germ. garten. See To GIRD.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle.

Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide

Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe. *Thomson.*

GIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. German, gurt.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his girt;

And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the girt, which girt hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

You shall see a pigmy in stature as big as a giant in the girt.

Hammond, Works, iv. 677.

GIRTH. *n. s.* [from girt.]

1. A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the girths brake;

For low on the ground, woe for his sake,

The law is found. *D. Johnson, Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,

Along the high celestial road;

The steed oppress'd, would break his girth,

To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;

The roads are with his foll'wers strown;

This breaks a girth, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the girth.

Addison, Frecholder.

To GIRTH.† *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground.† *v. a.* [old Fr. gister. It is a contraction of agist. See To AGIST.] Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but

takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*.

Gibson's Camden.

GITH. *n. s.* [*nigella*.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

GI'TTERN.* *n. s.* [properly *cittern*, or *cithern*. See CITHERN. Lat. *cithara*; old Fr. *gisterne*, whence *giterne* and *guiterre*.] A kind of harp; a guitar; a rebeck, according to our old dictionaries. The *gittern* and the *kit* the wandering fiddlers like.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.

Then your qualities;

As playing on a *gittern*, or a jews-trump.

Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

To GI'TTERN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play on the *gittern*. This verb is used by Chaucer.

The first chorus, beginning, may relate the course of the city; each evening every one, with mistress or Ganymede, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan.

Milton, Plans for Tragedies on Scripture Subjects.

To GIVE.* *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gipan*, Saxon; *giban*, M. Goth. *geben*, Germ. *gifu*, Su. Goth. *gifva*, Iceland.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;

For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

Half useless doom'd to live,

Pray'rs and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12.*

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *St. Matt. xxiv. 38.*

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet.*

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness. *Broome.*

3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.

St. Matt. xxv.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*

If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job, ii. 4.*

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,

If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,

And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner

what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:

the king, somewhat stirred, said, to whom do you appeal?

the prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to

Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear

to the proposal. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Eccles.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii.*

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.

Branhall against Hobbes.

What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden, Fob. Pref.*

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. To grant to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wise proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud

Will ruin him. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so

resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sa-

cifice unto the Lord. *Es. 2. 25.*

12. To empower; to commission.

Prepare

The due libation and the solemn pray'r;

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope, Odyss.*

13. To enable.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers, and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked,

although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,

Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;

Through the new pupil fost'ring juices flow,

Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickell.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,

And he that suffers. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a

great shout in derision of them. *Knolles, Hist.*

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that

Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor

people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to shew.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships,

gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we

take any at the difference of judgement in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*

themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest

their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*

After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read

they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the

feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret

access which people superstitiously *gave* might have always

thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare.*

Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:

He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakespeare.*

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly given, he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks.

Shakspeare.

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, given all to pleasure and ease.

Knolles, Hist.

Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients.

Ecclus. xxxix. 1.

He is much given to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world.

More against Atheism.

They who gave themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin.

Temple.

Men are given to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects.

L'Estrange.

Besides, he is too much given to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough.

Dryden.

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly given to be jealous.

Dryden, Span. Friars.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably given?

Dryden.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we gave ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost; And to instruct them will not quit the cost.

Herbert.

Virtue giv'n for lost, Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;

Like that self-begott'n bird From out her ashy womb now teem'd.

Milton, S. A.

Since no deep within her gulph can hold Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,

I give not Heaven for lost.

Milton, P. L.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr.

South.

Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd your time, He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme.

Dryden.

The parents, after a long search for the body, gave him for drowned in one of the canals.

Addison, Spect.

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people gave him for gone.

Addison, Guardian.

22. To conclude; to suppose.

If ere the sun be set I see you not, give me for dead.

Beaumont and Fl. Span. Curate.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound? All gave you lost on far Cyclopean ground.

Garth, Ovid.

23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former.

Sidney.

If you shall marry, You give away this hand, and that is mine;

You give away heav'n's vows, and those are mine; You give away myself, which is known mine.

Shakspeare.

Honest company, I thank you all, That have beheld me give away myself

To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

Shakspeare.

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Love gives away all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

But we who give our native rights away, And our enslav'd posterity betray,

Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go On holidays to see a puppet-show.

Dryden, Juv.

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to misery and mortality!

Addison.

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized.

Addison.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is given away from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations.

Atterbury.

24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured.

Atterbury.

25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead.

Hayward.

26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth pre-eminence.

Hooker.

27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this give over endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail.

Hooker.

It may be done rather than that be given over.

Hooker.

Never give her o'er;

For scorn at first makes after love the more.

Shakspeare.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.

Shakspeare, Othello.

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Those troops which were levied, have given over the prosecution of the war.

Clarendon.

But worst of all to give her over, Till she's as desperate to recover.

Hudibras.

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying.

L'Estrange.

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it.

Addison, Spect.

28. To GIVE over. To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee.

Sidney.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.

Grew, Cosmol.

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world.

Temple.

29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to prescribe to you.

Suckling.

'Tis not amiss, ere y' are giv'n o'er,

To try one desperate medicine more;

And where your case can be no worse,

The desperate'st is the wisest course.

Hudibras.

The abbess, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction.

Addison, Spect.

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having given her over.

Arbutnot.

Yet this false comfort never gives him o'er, That whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar.

Pope.

Not one foretells I shall recover;

But all agree to give me over.

Swift.

30. To GIVE over. To abandon.

That the Edomites should give over the villages of the Jews which then they held.

Ezdr. iv. 50.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over.

Hooker.

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk.

Knolles.

Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o'er To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure.

Milton, S. A.

The cause for which we fought and swore So boldly, shall we now give o'er?

Hudibras.

31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princess. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first muster of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Raleigh, Apology.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles, Hist.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance.

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

33. To GIVE a person his own. To rebuke; to chide a person according to his demerits.

Ariosto has made it the business of almost thirty stanzas — not only to praise that beautiful part of the creation, but also to make a sharp satire on their enemies; to *give mankind their own*, and to tell them plainly that from their envy it proceeds that the virtue and great actions of women, are purposely concealed. *Dryden, Pref. to Walsh's Dial. concern. Women.*

34. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give him up*, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles, Hist.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give ourselves wholly up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give them up* to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* ~~stuck~~ into Caesar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison, Cato.*

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison, Cato.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumbrian squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addison, Freeholder.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison, Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison, Spect.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit. *Benley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?

Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Howe.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

35. To GIVE up. To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given up* to tell them. *Stillind fleet.*

Our minds naturally *give themselves up* to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison, Guardian.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

36. To GIVE up. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. *Sam. xxiv. 9.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give them up*. *Swift.*

37. To GIVE way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden, Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden, Æn.*

38. The word GIVE is used with great laxity; the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE.† v. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal *gave* upon the Romans. *Hoake, Rom. Hist.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives*;

But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *so give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

4. To GIVE back. To retire.

Thurio, *give back*, or else embrace thy death. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

5. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Hayward. It is surely still used for to yield to superior strength.

In the mean time, what doth St. Paul? Doth he *give in*? *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

G I V

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*.
Hayward.

6. To *GIVE in to*. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

7. To *GIVE off*. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind. *Locke.*

8. To *GIVE over*. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lost, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not o'er so; to him again; intreat him, Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown; You are too cold. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The state of human actions are so variable, that to try things off, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought, Yet, *gives not o'er*, though desperate of success. *Milton, P. R.*

Shall we kindle all this flame Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give o'er*, * And only end where we begin? In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

9. To *GIVE out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts, viii. 9.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

10. To *GIVE out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they, Like moles within us, heave and cast about; And till they foot and clutch their prey; They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout; That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GIVER. *n. s.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton, P. L.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost Long since. *Milton, P. R.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news; The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove; Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

G L A

GIVES.† *n. s.* Fetters or shackles for the feet. See *GYVE*. For the word is used in the singular, though Dr. Johnson notices it only in the plural number.

GIVING.* *n. s.* [from *To give*.]

1. The act of bestowing any thing.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure; His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

2. The act of alleging what is not real.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance From his true meant design *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

GI'ZZARD. *n. s.* [*gesier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] I is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules, distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Ray.*

They nestle near the throne, By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known? *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm, Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm; Which puts the overheated sots

In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

To *GLA'BREATE*.* *v. a.* [Lat. *glabro*.] To make plain or smooth. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

GLA'BILITY. *n. s.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'BROUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *glaber*.] Smooth, like baldness.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, *glabrous*, and smooth. *Evelyn, i. iv. § 1.*

GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To *GLA'CIATE*. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat. *glacer*, Fr.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION.† *n. s.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A violent motion of water is a preservative against *glaciation*. *Dr. Robinson, Calm Ventil. of Brown's Vulg. Err. p. 120.*

GLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glaciously* bodies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLA'CIS. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD.† *adj.* [*glæb*, *glab*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish; from the Icel. *glæda*, to exhilarate, *glæd*, *gladde*, I have made glad. The comparative *gladder*, and superlative *gladdest*, are not often used; nor has Dr. Johnson given any example of them. But they are now shewn to exist.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

'Twas the most duteous wench, the best companion,
When I was pleas'd, the happiest, and the gladdest,
The modestest sweet nature dwelt within her.

Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton, P. L.*
The wily adder blithe and glad. *Milton, P. L.*

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them,
and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah, xxxv.*

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad ev'ning and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and *at* or *with* when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am glad to see your worship. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much glad of it. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

Lan. I think he's her servant. —
Fran. I am glad on't.
Lan. She's a good woman.
Fran. I am gladder still. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

He glad
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton, P. L.*
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,
he will be glad of my repentance. *Dryden, Fag. Pref.*
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden, Æn.*
Glad of a quarrel strait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.
Some very red, and some a glad light grene. *Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

Her conversation
More glad to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope, Messiah.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be glad to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD.† *v. a.* [*Sax. gladian.* This verb is one of our oldest.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

Tell us swiche thing, as may our hertes glade. *Chaucer, Nonnes Priest's Prol.*

Like to a flower that feels no heat of sunne,
Which may her feeble leaves with comfort glade. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 44.*

Your presence glads our days. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*
He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crashaw.*
Heaven smil'd, and gladded was the heart of man. *Dryden, Fag.*

It glads me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*

If justice please, conceive that
Some slight rhyme disturbs,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both tales and rhyme. *Swift.*

To GLAD.† *v. n.* To be glad; to rejoice. *Wicliffe* uses this neuter verb; but it is now wholly obsolete.

Glad'dst thou in such scorn?
I call my wish back. *Masinger, Virgin Martyr.*

To GLADDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison, Cato.*

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her,
when she does not attend to it. *Addison, Spect.*

GLADDER.† *n. s.* [from *glad.* This substantive is from Chaucer; as Dryden has literally copied the whole line, in which it occurs, from him.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron, —
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden, Fag.*

GLADE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson strangely imagines it to be from the *Sax. glæpan*, to be hot or to shine; Mr. H. Tooke from *ge-hliban*, to cover, part. *ge-hlab*, whence the English *glade*, applied to a spot covered or hidden with trees or boughs. — It seems, however, to be still connected with the *Icel. hlád*, a way, a passage. Barret thus describes what a glade is, *Alv. 1580*. "To make a glade in the midst of a wood; to loppe or cut away boughes where they let the light." A lawn or opening in a wood. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

I laid me down
And listened to the words she sung; for then,
Through a small glade cut by the fishermen,
I saw it was your daughter. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton, P. L.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton, Comus.*
For noonday's heat are closer harbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner glade.

There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades,
Glist'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife!

She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and glade,
New drest and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLADEN.† *n. s.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.]
GLADDER.† Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade-like sedge. *Junius.*

GLADFUL.* *adj.* [glad and full.] Full of joy and gladness. Not in use.

There leave we them in pleasure and repose,
Spending their joyous days and gladful nights.

Spenser, *F. Q.* v. li. 40.

GLADFULNESS. *n. s.* [glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly jovisance.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

GLADIATOR.* *n. s.* [Latin; *gladiator*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

They had several delishtome shows to exhilarate the people;
gladiators; combats of men with themselves; with wild beasts, &c.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 269.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.

Denham.

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*.

Dryden, *Perth.*

Writers — have given too great pomp and magnificence to
the exploits of the ancient bear-garden; and made their
gladiators, by fabulous tradition, greater than Gorman
and others of Great Britain!

Tatler, No. 31.

GLADIATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*; old Fr. *gladiatoire*.] Belonging to prizefighters or swordplayers.

The Romans did use themselves unto their *gladiatory* fights
and bloody spectacles, that acquaintance with wounds and
blood might make them the less fear it in the wars.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 27.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports; bloody,
sword-killing sports; they killed men in sport.

Dr. Westfield, *Serm.* (1646), p. 77.

GLADIATORIAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*.] Relating to prizefighters.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in the human
species by the exposure of infants, the *gladiatorial* shows,
and the exceedingly cruel usage of slaves, allowed and practised
by the ancient Pagans.

Bp. Porteus, *Serm.* i. xiii.

GLADIATURE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gladiatura*.] Fencing; swordplay.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives lay
at the mercy of the vulgar.

Gayton on *D. Quix.* p. 271.

GLADLY.* *adv.* [Sax. *glæblice*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every
body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of.

Blount to Pope.

GLADNESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. *glæbnes*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

The Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and honour.

Esther, viii. 16.

And thou shalt have joy and gladness; and many shall re-
joice at his birth.

St. Luke, i. 14.

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore.

Dryden.

GLADSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *glad*.] State of gladness. Obsolete.

And such a sorowe hath to him take,
That *gladshippe* he hath all forsake.

Gower, *Conf. Am.* b. i.

GLADSOME.* *adj.* [from *glad*.] 1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unwearied eyes behold their friend.

Dryden.

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. In
this sense it is used by Chaucer.

Swiche thing is *gladom*, as it thinketh me,
And of swiche thing were goodly for to telle.

Chaucer, *Nonnes Priest's Prol.*

Figurative expressions of some white and *gladsome* days
shortly to succeed.

Spenser on *Feed.* p. 153.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay,
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day.

Rowe.

GLADSOMELY.* *adv.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

I remembered myselfe by and by,
And behelde the sunne shyne so *gladsomely*.

Pleasant Pathwaye, &c. s. d. sign. A. r. b.

GLADSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLAIRE.* *n. s.* [glær, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glér*, Icel. *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.
Unstekked lime, chalk, and *glaire* of an ey.

Chaucer, *Chan. Yeom. Tale*.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.

Poacham on *Drawing*.

2. Any viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

Her lewde lypes twayne,
They slaver, men sayne,
Lyke a ropye rayne,
A gummy *glayre*.

Shelton, *Poema* p. 124.

Blood, poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his body so abundant were.

Mir. for Mag. p. 109.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the
teeth.

Fordeyce on the *Muriat. Acid*, p. 11.

To **GLAIR.** *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.]
To smear with the white of an egg. This word is
still used by the bookbinders.

GLAIVE.* See GLAIVE.

GLANCE.* *n. s.* [*glantz*, German, glitter; *glans*, Icel. and Goth. splendour; from *gla*, light: *gloa*, to shine.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam;
The other's not; for his was not sincere.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden
glances and dartings of the eye.
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment;
some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful
action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look
of gravity.

Dryden, *Dufrenoy*.

Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree;
Yet never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for, truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay.

Harte.

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one
glance.

Watts on the *Mind*.

To **GLANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are away'd.

Spenser.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high.

Rowe.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright.

Shakespeare.

3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends.

Pope.

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;
Then dance again, and kiss.

Suckling.

Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope, Dunciad.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How can'st thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?

Shakespeare.

Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves
by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon.*

I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his
holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have
afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*

He had written verses, wherein he *glanced* at a certain re-
verend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot ob-
liquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

GLANCING.* *n. s.* [from *glance*.] Censure by oblique
hints.

By this upbraiding *glance* the hordelloes, as by other suspi-
cious *glancings* in his book, he would seem privily to point me
out to his readers as one, whose custom of life were not honest
but licentious. *Milton, Apol. for Smeectymnus.*

GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique
broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but
happily and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own
voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

GLAND.† *n. s.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French;
βάλανος, Gr. *γλανος*, Dor. whence, by contraction,
the Lat. *glans*, *glandis*.]

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to
two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A
conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up
in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the
other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to
pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory
canal to come out: of this sort are the *glands* in
the brain, the labial *glands*, and testes. A con-
glomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate
glands, all tied together, and wrapt up in the
common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abscess begun deep in the body of the *glands*.
Wiseman.

The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct.

Blackmore.

GLANDERED.* *adj.* [from *glanders*.] Having the
distemper called the *glanders*.

Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a
glandered horse, that was thought incurable.

Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water.

GLANDERS. *n. s.* [from *gland*.] In a horse is the
running of corrupt matter from the nose, which
differs in colour according to the degree of the ma-
lignity, being white, yellow, green or black.

Farrier's Dict.

His horse is possess'd with the *glanders*, and like to mose in
the chime. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bear-
ing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandi-
ferous* trees. *Mortimer, Harbaldry.*

GLANDULAE.* *adj.* [Fr. *glandulaire*.] Pertaining to
the *glands*. The modern word for *glandulous*.

GLANDULE. *n. s.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*,
Fr.] A small gland serving to the secretion of hu-
mours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice
from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to con-
vey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULOSITY. *n. s.* [from *glandulous*.] A collec-
tion of *glands*.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and
oval *glandulosityes*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*,
Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the *glands*;
subsisting in the *glands*; having the nature of
glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official to ge-
neration, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of
emunctories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours
and ruptures of the lymphatics. *Arbuthnot on Abdominals.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glare*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or,
contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is
dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Ducon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of hell Aerto flame. *Shakspeare.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and
gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plain-
ness; he shines, but *glares* not; and is stately without ambi-
tion. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden, En.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met, they made a surly stand,
And *glar'd* like angry lions as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden, Fob.*

3. To shine ostentatiously; or with too much laboured
lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the
finest or most correct. *Fellon on the Claphams.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye
cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength.

Milton, P. L.

GLARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles
the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*,
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden, Fob.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in
her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a
spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison, Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, sheltered close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,
She sighs for ever. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,

A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton, P. L.*

GLARE.* *n. s.* Any viscous, transparent matter.
See GLAIR.

GLAREOUS. *adj.* [*glarius*, Fr. *glareosus*, Lat. from
glair.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter,
like the white of an egg.

GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as,
a *glaring* crime.

GLARINGLY.* *adv.* [from *glaring*.] Evidently; notoriously.

I know not whether the brick-dust men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not so *glaringly* offensive for a loyal eye to bear!

The Student, ii. 259.

The passions, necessarily suscitating a violent agitation in the soul, declare themselves *glaringly* in the aspect.

Philosoph. Lect. upon Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 161.

GLASS.† *n. s.* [glay, clay, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as Pezron imagines from *glās*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klánn*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency. To this may be added the *fecl. glas*, and *glia*, to shine; Goth. *gla*, light, *gloa*, to shine. The Cornish *glass* is both green, and sky-coloured.]

1. An artificial substance made by infusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glass*, from the verb *glansen*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacham on Drawing*.

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle*.

Show'rs of grenades rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and *glass*, and nitrous grain adust. *Philips*.

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more,

And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*,
Which shews me many more. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

3. A looking glass; a mirror.

The *glasses*, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.
Isaiah, iii. 23.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV*.

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling *glasses*, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden, Horace*.

4. An Hour GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*.

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royall self did live, no more his noble sonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run. *Chapman*.

6. A cup of glass used to to drink in. [old Fr. *glas*, "verre à boire. Ce mot est Celtique, Almand, et Anglais." Lacombe.]

To this last costly treuty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' th' crinsing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII*.

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, besure
'Tis time to shun it. *Philips*.

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk,
that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy*.

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple*.

8. A perspective glass.

The moon whose orb
Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views. *Milton, P. L.*

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden*.

9. A glass that shews the weight of the air.

A state weather-glass, that, by the rising and falling of a certain magical liquor, presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common *glass* does those of the weather.

Tatler, No. 214.

GLASS. adj. Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glass* eyes;

And, like a scurvy politician, seem

To see the things thou do'st not.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Glass bottles are more fit for this second fining, than those of wood. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,

And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *Sidney, Arc. b. ii*.

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,

As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;

Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glazt*,

Did point out to buy them, along as you past. *Shakspeare*.

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glazd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle*.

GLASSBLOWER.* *n. s.* [*glass* and *blow*.] One whose business is to blow or fashion glass.

GLASSFUL.* *n. s.* [*glass* and *full*.] As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

His majesty drank a small *glassful* of claret wine.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p. 233.

GLASSFURNACE. n. s. [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glassfurnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hands into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke*.

GLASSGAZING. adj. [*glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorson, *glassgazing*, finical rogue. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

GLASSGRINDER. n. s. [*glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with.

Boyle.

GLASSHOUSE. n. s. [*glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*. *Addison on Italy*.

GLASSINESS.* *n. s.* [from *glassy*.]

1. The making of glass. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood*.

2. Smoothness, like glass.

Gum may give the silk a *glassiness*.

Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 294.

GLASSLIKE.* *adj.* [*glass* and *like*.] Clear; resembling glass.

By example most we sinn'd before,

And *glasslike* clearness mix'd with frailty bore.

Dryden, Astræa Redux.

GLASSMAN. n. s. [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*. *Swift, Direct. to Servants*.

GLASSMETAL. n. s. [*glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

GLASSWORK. n. s. [*glass* and *work*.] Manufactory of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called *kuli*, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glasworks*. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

GLASSWORT. *n. s.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of Summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called *kelp*. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called *sal kali*, or *alkali*, by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali, or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judæa there is a sand which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:
His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heaven,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shews his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shakespeare.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

The *glassy* deep. *Dryden, Æn.*

GLASTONBURY THORN. *n. s.* A species of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *† n. s.* [*γλαύκωμα*, Gr. *glaucoma*, Fr.]

A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

The difference has been eagerly contended for between a *glaucoma* and a cataract, though indeed latterly the contest has been less violent. *The Student, (1750.) i. 341.*

GLAUCOUS. ** adj.* [*glauca*, Lat. *γλαυκός*, Gr.] Grey, or blue.

The Esk glides over a bottom covered with mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water tints *glaucous*, green, or sapphirine. *Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides.*

GLAIVE. *† n. s.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh; probably from the Latin *gladius*, a sword. Chaucer writes it *gleve*, and uses it in the sense of a lance. And Cotgrave defines *glaiue* "a launce, or horseman's staffe."] A broad sword; a falchion; a lance.

He, — laying both his hands upon his *glaiue*,
With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 28.*

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian *glaiues*.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

Behold from yonder hill, the foe appears,
Bows, bills, *glaves*, arrows, shields, and spears,
Like a dark wood he comes. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

TO GLA'VER. *† v. n.* [*glaf*, Welsh, flattery; *gripe*, a flatterer, a buffoon, from *gripan* or *gripan*, to play the buffoon. *Glaver* is used in Cheshire for *flatter*. But it is not a low word, as Dr. Johnson asserts it is; as it can boast much higher authority than that of the solitary example, given by him, from L'Estrange; and may be adopted from the Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] To flatter; to wheedle.

The writer of that *glavering* gloss upon Pope Bonifacius' bull. *Fulke against Allen, (1586.) p. 512.*

Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite, or hanger-on. *South, Serm. vi. 210.*

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'VERER. ** n. s.* [from *glaver*.] A flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, thy selfe to rest I laid,
And doubting nothing soundly fell asleep. *Mir. for Mag. p. 407.*

GLA'YMORE. ** n. s.* [Gael. *claidhamh*, a sword, and *more*, great. It is generally pronounced *claymore*.

Dr. Jamieson. — It may perhaps be referred to the Lat. *gladius*.] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. *Johnson, Journey to the West. Isl.*

TO GLAZE. *† v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer uses *glase* for "to put glass into windows." Our old lexicography gives "to glass or glase a window." See Sherwood's Dict.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hang'd, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glâse*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and *handish* the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Grow, Cosm. Sac.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden, DuRoi.*

GLA'ZEN. ** adj.* [from *glaze*; Sax. *glæzen*, glassy.] Resembling glass.

A *glazun* sea maynd with fier. *Wicliffe, Revel. xv. 2.*

Old *glazen*-eyes,

He hath not reach'd his despair yet. *B. Jonson, For.*

GLA'ZIER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows.

Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named. Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*. *Moxon, Mech. Exerc.*

The dextrous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And ginging sashes on the penthouse sound. *Gay, Trivia.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAD. ** See GLEDE.*

GLEAM.† *n. s.* [Sax. *glæm*, *gleam*; "the past participle of *ge-leoman*, to shine." Mr. H. Tooke. But see also *To GLIMPSE.*] Sudden shoot of light; lustrous brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleam;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream.

Spenser.

At last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travel'd steps.

Milton, *P. L.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,
Bending to look on me.

Milton, *P. L.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.

Dryden, *Aurengzebe.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire.

Addison, *Cato.*

Is the clear azure gleam, the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.

Pope.

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,

But dreadful gleams,

Fires that glow.

Pope, *St. Cecilia's Day.*

To GLEAM.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

The field all iron cast a gleaming brown.

Milton, *P. R.*

Observant of approaching day,

The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled East.

Thomson, *Summer.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vistas through the trees.

Thomson.

GLEAMING.* *n. s.* [from *gleam.*] A sudden shoot of light.

Farewell, ye gleamings of departed peace!

Shine out your last!

Thomson, *Spring.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam.*] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.

Pope.

To GLEAN.† *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as Skinner thinks, from *granum*; or, as others think, from *glans*, an acorn; "primitus enim glandes pro frugibus erant." Nicot, and Junius. "*Glainer*, i. e. *glaner*, vient de *glans*, dont on a fait *glandec*, *glander*, et *glaner*, ramasser du gland; signification qu' on a dans la suite adaptée à l' action de ramasser le grain resté dans un champ moissonné le mot est très ancien dans notre langue." Roq. Gloss. Lang Rom.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers.

Ruth, ii.

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;

He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd.

Dryden.

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to glean, was a secondary offering to God himself.

Nelson.

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,

To glean Palamon's fields.

Thomson, *Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,

If aught, to us unknown, afflict him thus.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet.*

That goodness

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men.

Judges, xx. 45.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the routed rear.

Dryden, *Ann.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together.

Locke.

GLEAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;

The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs:

He spoils the saffron.

Dryden, *Virg.*

GLANER. *n. s.* [from *glean.*]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,

Should his heart own a gleaner in the field.

Thomson.

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman.

Locke.

GLEANING. *n. s.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleanings or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleanings of grapes when the vintage is done.

Bible.

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest.

Atterbury.

GLEBE.† *n. s.* [*glebe*, old French; *gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedge bowers;

The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers

Of rank and mellow glebe.

Drayton.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,

With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills.

Milton, *P. L.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign,

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

Sleeping vegetables lie,

Till the glad summons of a genial ray

Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to-day.

Garth.

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tithe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.

Spelman.

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.

Ayliffe, *Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*.

Swift.

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy.

Dict.

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds

In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand

Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,

With rising pride amidst the corn appear,

And choke the hopes and harvest of the year.

Prior.

GLEDE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gliba*; Su. Goth. *glada*. Sere-nius. And so our word was sometimes also written *glade*. But some think it derived from *glide*, because the kite *glides* easily through the air with very little motion of his wings. "*Glade*, or *glead*, is a kite in the North of England." Grose.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture.

Deut.

Not a *glead*, not a vulture, not a falcon, not an eagle, not any bird of prey or rapine. *Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.*

GLEE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *glegg*, musick; whence *gle*, *gle*, *gleo*, mirth, joy. Thus in our oldest lexicography, *glee* is *minstrelsy*, Lat. *musica*. Pr. Parv. Chaucer uses *glee* for *musick*. We have thus revived the word in modern times, though Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it, to signify a piece of light vocal musick for more than one voice, a kind of catch.]

1. Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. 'It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carcw, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!
No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Guy, Pastorals.*
The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

2. A song, sung in parts; a species of catch.

Airs of the most modern cast, frittered into divisions or even loaded with parts as much in sequence as in a catch or a *glee*.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 220.

Who has not seen the advertisements proposing a reward to him, who should produce the best catch, canon, or *glee*?

Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Eng. Minstrels.

To GLEE, or **GLY.*** *v. n.* [Teut. *gluyern*, to look askew.] To squint. This word is in our old dictionaries, and is still used in the north of England.

GLED.† *n. s.* [gleb, Sax. from *glopan*, to glow; Su. Goth. *gloed*.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement, and without any example. The word is one of our oldest.

Piping hot out of the *gled*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*
His armour glytteryde as did a *gled*.

Anc. Ballad of Chevy Chase.

In heart he brent as any *gled*. *Lydgate, Hist. of Troy.*

There is scene
Fair Ilium fall in burning red *gleds* down,
And from the soil great Troy, Neptimus' town.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

When I stir up these embers to the bottom, there are found some living *gleds*, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.*

GLEEFUL.† *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing with make a *gleeful* boast?

Shakspeare, Tit. Andronicus.

Nor lacks he *gleeful* tales, whilst round the nutbrown bowl doth trot. *Warner, Albion's England.*

GLEEK.† *n. s.*

1. Musick. [Sax. *glegg*.] Dr. Johnson notices no other meaning of this word, and gives the following example of the present, which however carries an allusion to the next sense.

Musician. What will you give us?

Peter. No money on my faith; but the *gleek*: I will give you the minstrel. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. A scoff; a joke. [Sax. *gogg*, mirth, jocularity.]

Now where's the Bastard's bravo, and Charles his *gleeks*?
What, all a morn? *Shakspeare, M. Hen. V. P. I.*

Here Jiao, here; but stay, I do spy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.

Beaumont and F. M. in the Mill.

3. A game at cards, [old French, *glic*, "nom d'un jeu de cartes." Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

Let her bear up to-day,
Laugh, and keep company, at *gleek* or crimp.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

A lady once requesting a gentleman to play at *gleek*, was refused, but civilly, and upon three reasons; the first whereof, madam, said the gentleman, is, I have no money. Her ladyship knew that was so material and sufficient, that she desired him to keep the two other reasons to himself.

Gayton on Dr. Quir. p. 14.

To GLEEK.† *v. n.* [from the Sax. *glegg*, sport. In the north of England, to *gleek* is to deceive.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shakspeare, M. Hen. V. Dream.*

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman, twice or thrice. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

GLEEMAN.* *n. s.* [Sax. *glegman*, *gliman*, *gleekman*, *gleeman*.] A musician; a minstrel.

Blagebride — a conynge musicyan, called of the Britons god of *gleemen*. *Fabyan, Chron. (1533,) fol. xxxii.*

The Anglo-Saxon harpers and *gleemen* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian scalds.

Bp. Percy on the Eng. Minstrels.

Their national love of verse and musick still so strongly predominated, that in the place of their old scalds, a new rank of poets arose, called *gleemen* or harpers.

Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. I.

To GLEEN.† *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish.

I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place, Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be the Icel. *glia*, Fris. *glian*, to shine; Gr. *γλῆνος*, a star, light.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleeking* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.

Prior.

GLEESOME.* *adj.* [from *glee*.] Full of merriment; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't. *W. Browne.*

GLEET.† *n. s.* [It is written by Skinner *glitty*, and derived from *gliban*, Saxon, to run softly. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather from the Icel. *glat*, *glæta*, moisture, humour, liquor, from *glacr*, *glætt*, glassy.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman.*

GLEN.† *n. s.* [Gael. *gleann*, Welsh, *glyn*, Sax. *glen*, *glens*.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the *glen*.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

Can silent *glens* have charms for thee?

The lovely cot, and russet gown?

Bp. Percy, *Song.*

Rough *glens*, and sudden waterfalls.

T. Warton, *Ode VII.*

GLENE. * *n. s.* [Fr. *glene*; Gr. γλῆνη.] In anatomy, the cavity or socket of the eye; and also any shallow cavity of bones, into which some other bone is received.

GLEW. † *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See **GLUE**.

To GLEW. * *v. u.* [from the noun.] To join; to unite. See **To GLUE**.

The nobleness of your heart will *glew* the hearts of your people to you.

Abp. Laud, *Serm.* p. 225.

GLEWER. * *n. s.* [from *glew*.] One who *gleweth* papers, parchments, or other thing. See **GLUER**.

Huloet.

GLE'WINNESS. * *n. s.* [from *glewy*.] Adhesive quality; viscousness.

Sherwood.

GLE'WISH. * *adj.* [from *glew*.] Partaking of the nature of *glew*; viscous; adhesive; as, "*glewish* matter."

Huloet.

GLE'WY. * *adj.* [from *glew*.] Adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

They being no natural stones hewen out of the rock, but artificially made of pure sand by some *glewy* and unctuous matter knit and incorporated together.

Hakevall on *Providence*, p. 207.

A kind of pitch, which is described by authors as a very *glewy* thing.

Patrick on *Gen.* xi. 3.

GLIB. † *adj.* [from γλῆς, Gr. Skinner. By others, from the Lat. *lavis*, smooth, slippery. But is it not more probably from the Latin *glaber*, smooth?] 1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them.

Burnet, *Theory*.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin.

Arbutnot.

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,

I'll do't before I speak.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English.

Locke.

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;

Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:

And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,

Revis'd by Tibbald, More and Cibber.

Swift.

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;

Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran.

Swift.

GLIB. † *n. s.* ["In Terconnell the haire of their [the Irish] head grows so long and curled, that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*; the women, *glibbins*." Gainsford's *Glory of England*, 1618, p. 151.] The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them.

Spenser on *Ireland*.

Whom when she saw in wretched weeds disguis'd,

With hairy *glib* deform'd; and meager face, —

She knew him not.

Spenser, *P. Q.* iv. viii. 12.

To GLIB. † *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To castrate This is the only sense of the word, which Dr. Johnson notices.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,

To bring false generations; they are coheirs,

And I had rather *glib* myself than they

Should not produce fair issue.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

2. To make smooth or *glib*.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 20.

I undertook that office and the tongues

Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies

To his destruction.

Milton, *P. R.*

GLIBLY. † *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Wine so choice, or so delicious, that it went down *glibly*.

Patrick on *Eccles.* vii. 9.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction.

Gov. of the *Tongue*.

GLIBNESS. *n. s.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold

The rock.

Chapman, *Odysseus*.

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.

Gov. of the *Tongue*.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*glidan*, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusty vallies, *glide*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,

In double streams the briny waters *glide*.

Dryden, *Æn.*

Just before the confines of the wood,

The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood.

Dryden, *Æn.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?

In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,

Or else where Cam his winding vales divides.

Pope.

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate

The mystick wonders of your silent state.

Dryden, *Æn.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs

May plod it in a week, why may not I

Glide thither in a day?

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,

Glide under the green wave.

Milton, *P. L.*

He trembled every limb, and felt a smart

As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.

Dryden, *Tab.*

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear.

Dryden.

GLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly

Seeing Orlando it unlink'd itself,

And with indented *glides* did slip away

Into a bush.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

GLI'DER. † *n. s.* [from *glide*.]

1. That which glides.

The glaunce into my heart did *glide*;

Hey, ho, the *glider*;

Therewith my soul was sharply gride,

Such wounds soon waxen wider.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

2. In the north of England, a snare.

GLIFF. * *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *glia*, to shine.

See **GLANCE**.] A transient view; a glimpse: still

used in the north of England.

GLIKE. *n. s.* [*gliz*, Saxon. See **GLEEK**.] A snort; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

To GLIMMER. † *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimra*, Goth. to shine; *glimbra*, Icel. the same,

from *glimbr*, splendour; *glimmen*, Teut. to glow, to flame: from the Goth. *gla*, light. See GLEAM.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakespeare*.

The truth appears so naked on my side,

That any purblind eye may find it out.

— And on my side it is so well apparell'd,

So clear, so shining, and so evident,

That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare*.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray

Glimmers upon the pure and native day.

Off in *glimmering* bowers and glades

He met her.

Milton, Il Pens.

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,

The seat of desolation, void of light,

Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames

Casts pale and dreadful?

Milton, P. L.

The sacred influence

Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n

Shoots far into the bosom of dim night

A *glimmering* dawn.

Milton, P. L.

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,

Some seeds of light at length began to roll;

The rising motion of an infant ray

Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior*.

Off by the winds, extinct the signal lies;

Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies. *Gay, Trivia*.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,

He drove to pasture all the lusty males. *Pope, Odyssey*.

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLIMMER† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,

My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and *glimmering*, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*.

Woodward on Fossils.

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick: talc, cutsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*.

GLIMMERING* *n. s.* [from *glimmer*.] Faint or imperfect view.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.

Wotton.

The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted.

Swift.

I cannot see a *glimmering* of distinction.

Burke on the Popery Laws.

TO GLIMPSE* *v. n.* [from *glimmer*; if it be not an older word than that. Chancer uses it substantively, "Ye have some *glimsing*, and no parfit sight." *March. Tale*. However, it is to be referred, like *glimpe* and *gleam*, to the Goth. *gla*, light; while it also resembles the Gr. *λάμπω*, *λάμψω*, to shine, and Icel. *liome*, light, from the same root.] To appear by glimpses.

Deferred shadows *glimpsing* in his sight.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 45.

GLIMPSE† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast rooms in nature,

Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute

Each orb's *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far

Down to the habitable, which returns

Light back to them.

Milton, P. L.

Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our apprehensions, or which our shortsighted reason having got some faint *glimpse* of, we, in the dark, grope after.

Locke.

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpses* they rest.

Milton, P. L.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;

My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,

Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was gone,

My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden*.

3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face

Strikes through the solid darkness of the place.

Chaucer.

Man he seems

In all his lineaments, though in his face

The *glimpses* of his Father's glory shine.

Milton, P. R.

If I, celestial sire, in aught

Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,

One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;

Grac'd for the little time he has to live.

Dryden, Fab.

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleetly g breath,

Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,

If hap'ly be thy will that I should know

Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;

From now, from instant now, great sire, dispel

The clouds that press my soul.

Prior.

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet

Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern

Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade.

Milton, P. L.

Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we

might have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice. *Hakewill*.

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one

glimpse as would require a long discourse to lay before another,

and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke*.

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,

No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd.

Dryden, Virg.

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpse* of.

Shakespeare.

TO GLISTEN† *v. n.* [not from *glittan*, German, which Dr. Johnson adduces, but perhaps from *gleissen* in that language; though the Sax. *glimman* is to shine; and our own word was formerly *glissen*. I find it in use nearly a century before the time of Thomson, from whom Dr. Johnson's earliest example is cited.] To shine; to sparkle with light.

How unpolished soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too pretious to be cast away.

Hammond, Works, iv. 660.

The bleating kind

Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glistering* earth,

With looks of dumb despair.

Thomson, Winter.

The ladies eyes *glistered* with pleasure. *Richardson, Pamela*.

TO GLISTER† *v. n.* [Teut. *glinsteren*, *glisteren*; Sw. *glistra*.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in Summer, and the helmets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine.

Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis better to be lowly born

And range with humble livers in content,

Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,

And wear a golden sorrow.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The golden sun

Gallops the zodiack in his *glit'ring* coach.

Shakespeare.

All that *glisters* is not gold.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

You were more the eye and talk

Of the court to-day, than all

Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass, the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of fire.

1 Mac. vi. 39.

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were of a pleasant redish colour, and *glistered* prettily.

Boyle.

GLISTER* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; glitter.

Dr. Jamieson notices this word as a Scottish substantive, but says that he had never observed it as an English one. It, however, exists.

As fair Aurora in her morning gray,

Deck'd with the *glister* of her love.

Is fair Pamela. *Greene, Descript. of Pamela, Arcad.* (1630)

G L O

GL'STER. *n. s.* [Properly written *chyster*, from *κλύζω*.] See **CLYSTER**. It is written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Bush with new state airs,

His lordship's premier minister;

And who, in all profound affairs,

Is held as needful as his *glister*.

Swift.

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which descending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto expulsion.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

GL'STERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To glister*.] Brightly; splendidly.

Sherwood.

GLIT.* See **GLEET**.

To GLIT'TER.† *v. n.* [Goth. *glitmunjan*; Icel. *glitta*; Sw. *glitra*.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Before the battle joins, from afar,

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden, Virg.*

Scarce had'st thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;

It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptations to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glit'ring* scenes, o'er her own heart, severe;

In crowds, collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLIT'TER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

Clad

With what permissive glory since his fall

Was left him, or false *glitter*.

Milton, P. L.

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it. *Collier on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLIT'TERAND.† Shining; sparkling. A participle used by Chaucer and the old English poets. This participial termination is still retained in Scotland.

Belts of *glitterand* gold.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

GLIT'TERING.* *n. s.* [from *glitter*.] Lustre; gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

GLIT'TERINGLY.† *adv.* [from *glitter*.] Radiantly; with shining lustre.

Sherwood.

To GLOAM.* *v. n.* [perhaps from the Germ. *glum*, turbid.] To be sullen; to be melancholy. See **To GLOOM**.

Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloming*.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

To GLOAR.† *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch; *glora*, Cimbr.]

1. To squint; to look askew.

Skinner.

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, "what a *gloarand* quean." Dr. Johnson. — It is also used, in the north of England, in the same sense; and it occurs in our old lexicography: "To gaze and *glor*." *Barret in V. GAZE.*

To GLOAT.† *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*. Dr. Johnson. — It is not so; but may be from the Sw. *gluta*, "leviter vel fortim inspicere," Serenius; having indeed the same origin as *gloar*, viz. *gloa*, Goth. to look attentively. To *gloat*, or *glote*, is in our old lexicography. See *Sherwood's and Coles's Dict.*] To cast side glances as a timorous lover, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,

And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Beaumont, Juno Shore.*

Some praise his sleight; and others *gloat*

Upon his rich embroidered coat. *Gay, Fables.*

GLO'BARD. *n. s.* [from *glow*.] A glow-worm.

G L O

GLO'BATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. *n. s.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body: a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,

Finding his royal enemy betray'd,

Wept at his fall.

Stepney.

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial *globe*.

Locke.

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,

Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye

Interprets heaven's physiognomy.

Cleveland.

These are the stars,

But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find

Such figures there as are in *globes* design'd.

Cresch.

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round

A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclos'd,

With bright emblazonry, and horrent arms.

Milton, P. L.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or everlasting flower. *n. s.* [*amaranthoides*.] A flower.

Miller.

GLOBE *Daisy.* *n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish.* *n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus.* *n. s.* [*helleboro-ranunculus*.] A plant.

Miller.

GLOBE *Thistle.* *n. s.* [*carduus orbiculatus*.] A plant.

Miller.

To GLOBE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *globo*.] To gather round together.

Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *globe* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbecoming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. li. 3.

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more

Than what this garden is to all the earth,

And all the sea, from one entire *globose*

Stretch'd into longitude.

Milton, P. L.

Then form'd the moon.

Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars.

Milton, P. L.

GLOBO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericallness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth.

Ray on the Creation.

GLO'BOUS.† *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin; *globous*, French.

When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*. I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.

Dr. Johnson. — The word in the following passage of *Milton* is not *globose*, as Dr. Johnson observes, and as he has cited it; but it is, in the poet's own edition of his immortal poem, *globose*; i. e. spherical; round.

GLO

Having reduced [it] into a *globous* form.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 282.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God!

Milton, P. L.

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singing the air.

Philips.

GLOBULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular* there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew, Cosm. Sacra.

GLOBULARIA. *n. s.* [Latin; *globulaire*, French.]

A floscule flower.

Miller.

GLOBULE. *n. s.* [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.

Quincy.

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.

Newton, Opticks.

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

GLOBULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.

Boyle.

GLOBY.* *adj.* [from *globe*.] Orbicular; round.

Sherwood.

Your hair, whose *globy* rings

He flying curls, and crispeth with his wings. *B. Jonson, Elegy.*

One of the highest arcs, that human contemplation circling upwards can make from the *globy* sea whereon she stands.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

GLODE.* The old preterite of *To glide*.

Forth upon his way he *glode*,

As sparkle out of blondé. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

She *glode* forth as an adder doth. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

Like sparke of fire that from the anvil *glode*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. 23.

TO GLOMERATE. *† v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated*.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 68.

GLOMERATION. *n. s.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body fumged into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM. *† n. s.* [*glomung*, Saxon, twilight.

Dr. Johnson: — Rather perhaps from the German *glum*, turbid. Yet Mr. H. Tooke deduces *gloom* from the Sax. *gleoman*, to shine, the very reverse of its meaning. See his *Div. of Purley*, ii. 373.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,

Teach light to counteract a *gloom*.

Milton, Il Pens.

Is this the seat,

That we must change for heaven? This mournful *gloom*,

For that celestial light?

Milton, P. L.

GLO

The still night; not now, as ere man fell,

Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air,

Accompanied: with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton, P. L.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,

Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*.

Pope.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

TO GLOOM. *† v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glist'ring armour made

A little *glooming* light much like a shade.

Spenser, F. Q.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* East

Yet harnessed his fiery-footed team.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

Through dreadful shades of ever *glooming* night.

Span Tragedy, (1603.)

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen. See **TO GLOAM.**

4. To look darkly or dismally.

Here while the proud their long-drawn pomps display,

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.

Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

TO GLOOM.* *v. a.* To fill with gloom, with darkness, or dismalness.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray,

And wraps our thoughts at banquets in the shroud.

Young, Night Th. 1.

GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks!

Dryden.

Gloomily retir'd

The villain spider lives.

Thomson, Summer.

GLOOMINESS. *† n. s.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

A day of darkness and *gloominess*, a day of clouds and thick darkness.

Zeph. i. 15.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and unconvertible.

Collier of the Spleen.

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.

Addison.

GLOOMY.* *† adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,

To sorrow abandon'd.

Milton, P. L.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.

Dryden, Fab.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast.

Pope, Letters.

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,

Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis

Was gather'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

And you, ye hopeless *gloomy* minded tribe,

You who, unconscious of those nobler fights

That reach impatient at immortal life,

Against the prime endearing privilege

Of being dare contend,

Thomson on Sir Isaac Newton.

GLORE.* *adj.* [*Icei. hlyre*, a very fat fish; whence *hlyre-fettr*, extremely fat. *Serenius*. But see also **GOLORE.**] Fat; as, "*glorc* fat, very fat." *Yorksh.* **Gloss.** to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale. "*Glore*, fat. *North. Ghar*, soft fat. *Lancashire. Pegge*.

GLORIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*old Fr. gloriation*, *Lat. gloriatio*, from *glorior*, to glory, to boast.] Boast; triumph.

Mutual praises, *gloriation*s, and congratulations.

Lp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 338.

Suspicion, peremptoriness; despondency, triumph or gloriation. *More, Conf. Cabb. p. 211.*

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain gloriation, that they were the sons of Abraham. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 241.*

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [*from glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not now in use.

Old respect,

As I suppose, toward your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after.

Milton, S. A.

GLORIFICATION. *n. s.* [*glorification*, *French*, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the glorification of God for the works of the creation. *Bp. Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, *French*; *glorifico*, *Latin*.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and glorifies the throne. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

All nations shall glorify thy name. *Ps. lxxxvi. 9.*

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to glorify God, as well as with our souls. *Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and glorify. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exult to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him. *St. John, xiii. 32.*

Whom he justified then he also glorified. *Rom. viii. 30.*

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally glorified; then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Bearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will at some time or other, resume its body again in a glorified manner. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

GLORIOUS.† *adj.* [*gloriosus*, *Latin*; *glorieux*, *French*.]

1. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

He is glorious in respect of the brightness and splendour of his celestial body, still name more glorious and majestic by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal judge. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,

He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,

And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison, Cato.*

She must stand amongst the first servants of God, and be glorious amongst those that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so glorious as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so glorious in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

We have not

Receiv'd into our bosom and our grace
A glorious lazy drone, grown fat with feeding,
On others' toil, but an industrious bee.

Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

GLO'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [*from glorious*.]

1. Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

He hath triumphed gloriously. *Erod. xv. 1.*

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

2. Ostentatiously; boastingly.

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not gloriously, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

GLO'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [*from glorious*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

GLO'RY.† *n. s.* [*old French, glorie*, and *glôre*; afterwards, *gloire*; from *gloria*, *Latin*. Among the old poets, both English and Scottish, it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glôre*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *St. Luke, ii. 14.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy glory. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*

Then enter into glory, and resume

His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his glory to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

And with that word and warning soon was light,

Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax.*

Israel's bright sceptre far less glory brings,

There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cumley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Barnet.*

Your sex's glory 'tis to shine unknown,

Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not array'd like one of these.

St. Matt. vi. 29.

G L O

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do show
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*
Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse
with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open
day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he
would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

New sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope, Winter.*
From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace, such an one as
irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him
upon whom it descends. *South, Sermon.*

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye,
breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory*
upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspect.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and
therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd. xiv. 14.*

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to
your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto.

Sidney.

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to
be proud of.

With like judgement *glorifying* when he had happened to do
a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief.

Sidney.

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to
glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and
Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last
and hardest work of all remained, which was to raise up the
very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakespeare.*
Your *glorifying* is not good. *1 Cor. v. 6.*

Thou hast seen mighty Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addison, Cato.*

This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what
most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that govern-
ment under which I live. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose
parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar!

Atterbury.

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore
should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To GLOSE. *† v. n.* [*Sax. gleran*, to flatter.] To
flatter; to colloque. See **To GLOZE.**

GLO'SER. ** n.* [from *glosce*.]

1. A communicator.

Sophisters, and doctors, and legends, and *glosers*.

Bp. of Chichester, Sermon. (1576,) sign. C. v.

2. A flatterer; a deceiver. See GLOZER.

GLOSS. *† n. s.*

1. A scholium; a comment. [Gr. γλῶσσα; Ital. glosa; Fr. glosce.]

They never hear sentence which mentioneth the word or
scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word
preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in ser-
mons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad do teach,
With general voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses*
upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with
the right. *Howell.*

G L O

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places, he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*,
and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which
they were not guilty. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses*, was Accursius's method.
Baker on Learning.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles, they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense, it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to glow. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Goth. glosa, to shine; whence glassa, and thence our glaze, and gloss.

His iron coat all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glistening *gloss* darken'd with filthy dust. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss* discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakespeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest *gloss*. *Shakespeare.*

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel
glosses are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*
Weeds that the wind did toss

The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint
dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman, Iliad.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence,
and a *gloss* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to
look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring,
when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon
them. *Addison, Spect.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit:
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into
hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss*
than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Pref.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The common *gloss*
Of theologians. *Milton, P. L.*

To GLOSS. *† v. n.* [*glosce*, French, from the noun.
Dr. Johnson. — *Gloser*, in the sense of comment, is
of no great age in the French language. V. La-
combe. "*Glosée, notée*. 1450." The *Sax. gleran*,
is both to comment and to flatter.]

1. To comment.

Of a beautiful countenance; or, had beautiful eyes; — as
Conradus Pellicanus here *glosses*. *Patrick on 1 Sam. xvi. 12.*

Thou detain'st Briseis in thy hands,
By priestly *glossing* on the gods' commands. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. To make sly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as his fields he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne, Poems, p. 124.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing*
and deceiving eloquence hath been spent. *Hooker, Sermon.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips, Briton.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden, Pers.*

GLOSSARIAL.* *adj.* [from *glossary*.] Relating to a glossary; as, a *glossarial* index, i. e. an index referring to words explained in a work, as in the late editions of Shakspeare.

GLOSSARIST.* *n. s.* [from *glossary*.]

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary. This seems not to be proper.

The *glossarist* I take to be Philip de Bergamo, a prior at Padua, who wrote a most elaborate moralisation on Cato.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 169.

2. One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

Mr. J. Kersey — with laudable industry has collected almost all the old words, I believe, which are to be found either in Speght or Skinner, and has generally with much fidelity copied the interpretations assigned to them by those two *glossarists*.

Tyrrhit, Fœdæ. Rœdæ. Contror. p. 162.

GLOSSARY. *n. s.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words,

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in *quo dei simulachrum dedicatum est*, and also in the old *glossaries*.

Stillingfleet.

I could add another word to the *glossary*.

Baker.

GLOSSATOR.† *n. s.* [*glossateur*, French; from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Seneca his *glossator*.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 298.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgement, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect the *glossator's* opinion must be false.

Aylife.

All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon *glossator*, at the end of St. John's Gospel.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. Diss. i.

GLOSSER.† *n. s.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

Neither the *glossers* upon the Alcoran, nor the most authentic legend of his life, take any notice thereof.

L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, (1679,) p. 62.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *n. s.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt.

Boyle.

GLOSSIST.* *n. s.* [from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses.

It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

GLOSSOGRAPHER.† *n. s.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

The like whereto is found also in the canon law, and noted by the *glossographer*. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, ch. 1.*

Some [words] I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living.

Blount, Anc. Ten. Preface.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY.† *adj.* [from *gloss*.]

1. Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours.

Bacon.

The rest entire

Shone with a *glossy* scurf.

Milton, P. L.

His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;

His hair hung long behind, a *glossy* raven black.

Dryden.

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,

For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum.

Dryden, Virg.

2. Specious.

That Lord Chesterfield must have been mortified by the lofty contempt, and polite yet keen satire, with which Johnson exhibited him to himself in this letter, it is impossible to doubt. He, however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

GLOTTIS.* *n. s.* [*Gr. γλωττις*.] In anatomy, a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice: it is in the form of a little tongue.

The *glottis*, — reckoned among the cartilages before mentioned — is the principal instrument of modulation.

Smith, on Old Age, p. 142.

Letting it pass promptly from the upper part of the *glottis*, along the roof of the mouth.

Pownall on the Elem. of Speech, Antiq. p. 154.

GLOVE.† *n. s.* [*glofe*, Saxon, from *kloffue*, Danish, to divide; *klyfta*, Su. Goth. the same. This brings it near to our own word *cleave*. Junius says that the *glove*, in Danish, is called *haand-kloffuer*, because it splits and divides the hand. Others think it to be from the *Gr. καλύπτω*, to hide or cover; or *κέλυφος*, the rind or shell of any thing. The word is old in our language: "I wote thee gyfte both goolde and *gloves*," Romance of The Sowdon of Babyloyne, written, according to Mr. Steevens, before the year 1375.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;

For haste some left their masks behind,

Some could not stay their *gloves* to find.

Drayton.

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head

A wreath of laurel.

Dryden.

TO GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,

Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,

Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,

Must *glove* this hand.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The next he preys on is her palm,

That alm'ner of transpiring balm;

So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd,

Tender as 'twere a jelly *glow'd*.

Cleaveland.

GLOVER. *n. s.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife?

Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

TO GLOUR.* See **TO GLOAR**: which is in some places pronounced *glour* or *glover*.

TO GLOUT.† *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It is by no means a low word. Better writers than Chapman and Garth, whom Dr. Johnson cites, use it, both as a neuter and active verb. And it is, like *glour*, and *gloat*, descended from the Goth. *gloa*, to behold.] To pout; to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks

From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,

Where, *gloating* round her rock, to fish she falls.

Chapman.

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the seat of filial grace, became the subject of horror and *gloating* admiration, pageanted about like a dreadful idol.

Milton, Of Reform. B. 1.

Gloating with sullen spight, the fury shook

Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.

Garth.

TO GLOUT.* *v. a.* To gaze; to view attentively.

His majesty — knew full well — that whosoever attempteth any thing for the publick, (especially if it pertain to religion, and to the opening and clearing of the Word of God,) the same setteth himself upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.*

Translators of the Bible to the Reader, 1611.

To GLOW.† *v. n.* [glopan, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch; *gloa*, Icel. to shine; Gucl. and Welsh, *glo*, a live coal.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye so much desire.

Spenser, F. Q.

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to shew her innocence, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.⁴ *Addison, Ovid.*

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*. *Smith.*

Fires that *glow*,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison, Cato.*
The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With a smile that *glow'd*
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton, P. L.*
Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage
A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
New creation rises to my sight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse.
Fair ideas flow, *Savage.*

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addison, Cato.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows*,

Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded.

He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long.

Shadwell.

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd funs, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great stile might happily be blended
with the ornamental, that the simple, grave, and majestic dig-
nity of Raffaele could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a
Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*

To GLOWER.* See **To GLOUR.**

GLO'WINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *glowing*.]

1. In a shining manner; brightly.

A little stoop there may be to allay him; he would grow too
rank else: a small eclipse to shadow him; but out he must
break *glowingly* again, and with a greater lustre.

Beaumont and Fl. Wit without Money.

2. With passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLO'WWORM. *n. s.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creep-
ing grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bugs steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The *glowworm* shews the matten to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

A great light drowneth smaller that it cannot be seen; as
the sun that of the *glowworm*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The man, who first upon the ground
A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:
He held it dear, till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE.† *v. n.* [glejan, Saxon. One of our
oldest words. Wicliffe and Chaucer use it in the
sense of *flatter*; by whom it is written *glose*.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

For he could well his *glozing* speeches frame.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 14.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton, P. L.*

So *glaz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton, P. L.*

A false *glozing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour,
and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mis-
taking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a *glozing* speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship. *Philips.*

2. To comment. This should be *gloss*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

To GLOZE over.* *v. a.* To palliate by specious ex-
position. See **To GLOSS**. But it is often pro-
nounced and written, in this sense, *gloze*.

GLOZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss. Not used.

Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire?

Sidney.

G L U

GLO'ZER.† *n. s.* [from *glose*.] A flatterer; "a liar."

Huloet.

Yet must I talke so sage and smooth, as though I were a *gloser*.

Gamm. Gurlon's Needle, (1551.)

I may not use the *gloser's* trade;

I cannot say the crow is white,

But needs must call a spade a spade.

Gifford, Poise of Gilloflowers, (1580.)

GLO'ZING.* *n. s.* [from *gloze*.] Specious representation.

Your goodly *glozings* and time-serving colludings with the state are but like watermen on the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way.

Mountain, App. to Cæs. p. 43.

GLUE. *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.]

A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best.

Moxon.

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,

And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse.

Blackmore.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow

More than my body's parting with my soul:

My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together.

Ecclus. xxii. 7.

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvass over the head of the figure.

Addison on Italy.

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm.

Derham.

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing.

Newton, Opticks.

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out.

L'Estrange.

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase men's minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things.

Tillotson.

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:

Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*

Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.

Dryden.

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,

And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms.

Pope.

GLU'EBOILER. *n. s.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER.† *n. s.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue. See also **GLEWER.**

Barret.

GLU'EV.* *adj.* See **GLEWY**, and **GLUY**.

GLU'EYNES.* See **GLEWINES.**

GLU'ISH.* *adj.* Partaking of the nature of glue. See also **GLEWISH.**

Sherwood.

To GLUM.* *v. n.* [from *gloom*; formerly written *glomb*.] Dr. Johnson notices only the adjective

G L U

glum, which he calls a low cant word; and for the usage of which he cites the comparatively modern authority of the Guardian. For *glum* is both a verb, and a substantive, in our ancient writers.] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

Huloet.

It is of Love, as of Fortune,—

Which whilom will on folke smile,

And *glombe* on hem an othir while. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 4356.*

GLUM.* *n. s.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown.

Shelooked hauntely, and gawe on me a *glum*;

There was among them no word then but muna.

Skelton, Poems, p. 44.

GLUM.† *adj.* Sullen; stubbornly grave. It is used, in some places, for melancholy, dull; and, like the old adjective *glummy*, is adopted from *gloom*.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then?

Guardian.

GLUMMY.* *adj.* [from *glum*, i. e. *gloom*.] Dark; dismal for want of light.

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580) fol. 27.

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to swallow; *γλῦζω*, Gr.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst

With suck'd and *glutted* offal.

Milton, P. L.

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers.

Bacon.

Love breaks friendship, whose delights

Feed, but not *glut* our appetites.

Denham

What way remove

His settled hate, and reconcile his love,

That he may look propitious on our toils,

And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils.

Dryden.

No more, my friend;

Here let our *glutted* execution end.

Dryden, Æn.

I found

The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,

Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,

Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new.

Prior.

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass *glut* the grave.

Milton, P. L.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,

Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.

Dryden.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,

Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight

With one full prospect; but invites by many,

To view at last the whole.

Dryden.

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.

Arbutnot, Art of Polite Lying.

5. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it.

Boyle.

GLUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging foul

Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail

Of iron globes.

Milton, P. L.

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death

Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two

Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw.

Milton, P. L.

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights.

L'Estrange.

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

To GLUTINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat *glutino.*] To join with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *glutinate.*] The act of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

GLU'TINATIVE.* *adj.* [from *glutinate.*] Tenacious. See AGGLUTINATIVE and CONGLUTINATIVE.

GLUTINO'SITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glutinosité.*] Glutinousness; clamminess. *Cotgrave.*

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [glutineux, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Glay; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton, Comus.*
Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *glutinous.*] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON.*† *n. s.* [glutton, French; *gluto*, Lat. from *glutitō*, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catflesh baked. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibb's endless draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiable to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

3. A species of bear. *Pennant.*

To GLUTTON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to glut; to overfill.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 81.*

To GLUTTON'SER.*† *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious. *Sherwood.*

And again, *οι επι της θαρ δαιμον* — the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the niddous and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell, Melampus. (1681, p. 102.)*

GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debt,
And take down th' interest in their *glutinous* maws. *Shakespeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *glutinous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *glutinous* delight. *Milton, P. L.*

GLUTTONOUSLY.*† *adv.* [from *glutinous.*] With the voracity of a glutton. *Sherwood.*

GLUTTONY. *n. s.* [gluttonic, French; from *glutton.*] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holyday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stong. *Milton, P. R.*
Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden, Juv.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

GLUY. *adj.* [from *gluc.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYCONIAN.* } *adj.* [Fr. *glyconien*, *glyconique*; from
GLYCONICK. } the Lat. *glyconium.*] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.

He [Watts] was a maker of verses from fifteen to fifty, and in his youth appears to have paid attention to Latin poetry. His verses to his brother, in the *glyconick* measure, written when he was seventeen, are remarkably easy and elegant. *Johnson, Life of Watts.*

GLYN.*† *n. s.* [Irish; *glyn*, Norm. Fr. a valley; *glyn*, Cornish, a woody valley; *gleann*, *glyn*, pl. Erse; *glen*, Scottish.] See GLEN.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

GLYPH.*† *n. s.* [Fr. *glyphe*; Gr. *γλυφή*, from *γλύφω*, to engrave.] In sculpture or architecture, any kind of ornamental cavity. *Chambers.*

GLYPHICK.* *n. s.* [from *γλύφω.*] A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick*. See HIEROGLYPHICK. But *glyphicks* is in the Hist. of Peru, p. 43.

GLYPTRICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *glyptique*; Gr. *γλυπτός*, from *γλύφω*, to engrave.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHICK.* *adj.* [γλυπτός, and γράφω, Gr.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographic lithology*. *Brit. Crit. vol. to. 1797. Oct.*

GLYPTOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* [γλυπτός, and γράφω; Fr. *glyptographie*.] A description of the art of engraving upon gems.

The general prolegomena are followed by the author's introduction to *glyptography*, (*l'étude des pierres gravées*), in which he shows himself to be a person who has not derived

his information merely from the descriptions given by others, and from books or prints, but from the actual contemplation of the originals themselves. *Brit. Crit.* vol. 10. 1797. Oct.

To GNAR.† } v. n. gnýppan, Sax. knorren, Dutch;
To GNARL. } knorra, Goth. to murmur; knurra,
Icel. the same.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

He gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly gnar, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare.*

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

The gnarring porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNARLED.† adj. [gnar, nar, or nurr, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks. Dr. Johnson:—Gnar, as a hard knot of wood, is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it. It is also in our old lexicography. See Bullokar and Cockeram. It is from the Teut. knorre. See likewise KNAKE.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedg cable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To GNASH.† v. a. [knaschen, Dutch; gnista, Icelandic; and our own word at first was gnast. Wicliffe uses gnastide for gnashed; and nearly two centuries after him, bishop Fisher, in his Psalms: "They gnaste with theyr teeth."] To strike together; to clash.

Laugh not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou gnash thy teeth in the end. *Eccles. xxx. 10.*

The seer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
Roll'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,
And gnash'd his teeth. *Dryden, Virg.*

To GNASH. v. n.
1. To grind or collide the teeth.
He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms cxii. 10.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser, F. Q.*
They gnashed upon me with their teeth. *Psalms xxxv. 16.*
They him laid

Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton, P. L.*

With boiling rage Atreide burn'd,
And foam betwixt his gnashing grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNASHING.* n. s. [from gnash.] Collision of the teeth in rage, or pain.

Let her taste of most terrible punishments, sorrowful plagues, waylings, and gnashings of teeth.

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. *Bale on the Revel. (1550.) P. iii.*

St. Matt. viii. 12.

GNAT. n. s. [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.
Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.
Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. *St. Matt. xxiii. 24.*

GNATFLOWER. n. s. [gnat and flower.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATHONICAL.* adj. [Lat. gnathonicus.] Deceitful in words; flattering; like a smellfeast or parasite. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

GNATHONICALLY.* adv. [from gnathonical.] Flatteringly; deceitfully. *Cockeram.*

GNATSNAPPER. n. s. [gnat and snap.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the gnatsnapper. *Hakewill on Providence.*

GNATWORM.* n. s. [gnat and worm.] A small water insect produced of a gnat.

To GNAW.† v. a. [gnagan, Saxon; knaghen, Dutch; gnaga, Su. Goth. nagen, German; naga, Icel. gnaw, Gr.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow that would gnaw a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain. *Chapman.*

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why gnaw you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

They gnaw'd their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*
He comely fell, and dying gnaw'd the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse gnaw'd the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. v. n. To exercise the teeth. It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel gnaw upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnaw'd at. *Shakespeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

GNAWER. n. s. [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.

To GNI'BBLE.* See To NIBBLE. Gnibble, however, is the old orthography.

GNOFF.* n. s. [perhaps of the same origin with chuff. See CHUFF. Bullokar and Cockeram define a gnof to be a churl.] A miser.

A rich gnofe, i. e. a rich grub, or miserable caitiff, as I render it; which interpretation, to be proper and significant, I gather by the sense of that ancient metre,

The caitiff gnof sed to his crue,
My meney is many, my incomes but few. *Comment. upon Chaucer's Mill. Tale, &c. (1665.) p. 8.*

GNOME.* n. s. [Gr. γνῶμη.]

1. A brief reflection, worthy to be remembered.

Gnome [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apt brevity, what in this our life ought to be done or not done. *Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577.) sign. V. iii.*

2. One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the centre. [Fr. gnome. Vigenere calls them also gnomons; and some derive the word from the Gr. γνῶμων, one that takes cognizance of a thing.]

The graver prude sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief still on earth to roam. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

The laughers gave out, that the *gnomes* and sylphs, disguised like ruffians had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the cabala; a crime not to be pardoned by these jealous spirits!

Dr. Warton, *Ess. on Pope*.

GNO'MICAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *gnomique*, from *γνώμη*, a sentence.] Sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

Adding this excellent, *gnomical*, and canon-like conclusion.
Conference at Hampton Court, (1603,) p. 44.

GNOMOLOGICAL.* } *adj.* [from *gnomology*.] Per-
GNOMOLOGICK. } taining to *gnomology*. *Ash.*

GNOMOLOGY.* *n. s.* [*γνώμη* and *λογία*.] A collection of maxims and reflections.

Which art of powerful reclaiming wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

GNO'MON. *n. s.* [*γνώμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole.

Harris.

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day.

Brown.

GNO'MONICK.* } *adj.* [from *gnomon*.] Pertaining to
GNO'MONICAL. } the art of dialling.

The *gnomonick* projection is also called the horologiographick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Chambers.

GNO'MONICKS. *n. s.* [*γνωμονικῆ*.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose.

Trevoux.

GNO'STICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Gnostick*.] The heresy of the Gnosticks.

Though it be indeed but a spice of the old abhorred *Gnosticism*.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.

GNO'STICK.* *n. s.* [old French, *gnostique*, Greek *γνῶσις*, from *γινώσκω*, to know.] One of the earliest hereticks.

I think that no man that reads it [the first Epistle of St. John] with attention, can doubt but that it is particularly designed against the impious sect of the *Gnosticks*; who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination; from whence they had the name of *Gnosticks*; but notwithstanding this glittering pretence, they did allow themselves in all manner of impious and vicious practices; "turning the grace of God into lasciviousness," as St. Jude speaks of them.

Tillotson, Serm. vol. i. S. 15.

GNO'STICK.* *adj.* Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks.

The Nicolaitans, of whom mention is made in the Apocalypse of St. John, seem to have been of the *Gnostick* sect.

Perry, Key to the N. Test.

TO GO. *v. n. pret.* *I went; I have gone.* [Jan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gonc*, or *gang*, then contracted to *ge*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*. Dr. Johnson. — *Go, goen*, and *gon* are the ancient past participles of this verb. The Icelandick, Su. Gothick, and Dan. *gaa*, to go, must be likewise observed in the etymology. Some refer to the Greek verb also, *ἔλω*, to go.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot go.

Shakespeare.

After some months those muscles become callous; and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely.

Wicman, Surgery.

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be going.

St. Mark, xxv. 46.

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared.

Hooker.

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I go to him?

— Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn.

Shakespeare.

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only go through on my feet.

Nam. xx. 19.

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole.

Milton, P. I.

7. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.

Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of *to come*.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord

That I kiss aught but him.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

At once, good-night:

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

And when she had so said, she went her way.

St. John, xi. 28.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not go very far away.

Ex. viii. 28.

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea goeth and cometh.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A young tall squire

Did from the camp at first before him go.

Cowley.

Then I concur to let him go for Greece,

And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him.

Dryden.

Go first the master of thy herds to find,

True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.

Pope, Odyssey.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,

Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil.

Tusser.

She may go to bed when she list; all is as she will.

Shakespeare.

You did wish that I would make her turn;

Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on.

Shakespeare, Othello.

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The mourners go about the streets.

Ecc. xii. 5.

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them.

Mac. iii. 6.

Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.

Ex. xxxii. 27.

The sun, which once did shine alone,

Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,

When he beheld twelve suns for one

Going about the world, and giving light.

Herbert.

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,

As if they had been there as servants set,

To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,

And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.

Dryden, Ann. Mir.

Turn not children going, till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of.

Locke.

History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river.

Arbuthnot.

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot.

Swift, Direct. to the Postman.

Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty.

Swift.

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*

Away, and with thee go, the worst of woes,
That seek'st my friendship, and the gods thy foes. *Chapman.*
He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job, xxiv. 8.*

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xlv. 10.*

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedic.*

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we go over the laws of Christianity; we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. *Locke.*

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deut. ii. 27.*

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou dost? *Jer. xv. 5.*

His horses go about

Almost a mile. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say go forth. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

We be not able to go up against the people for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic. v. 8.*

16. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion. *1 Mac. ii. 22.*

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knollys.*

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryden, Virg.*

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all go into your opinion. *Addison.*

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself controuled by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? *1 Cor.*

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*

20. To shift; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without. *Locke.*

Clothes they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it. *Locke.*

21. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

This sense is only in the participles going and gone.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,

I suffer'd much extremity for love;

Very near this.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

22. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go,

And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

23. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Demetrius and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life. *2 Mac. xii. 24.*

24. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have gone near

To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

25. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

26. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison on Italy.*

27. To pass; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Sam. xvii. 12.*

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value. *Locke.*

28. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him. *Bacon.*

Clocks will go as they are set; but man,

Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Otway.*

'Tis with our judgements as our watches, none

Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weird sisters, hand in hand,

Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Cleft and washed money goes about, when the entire and

weighty lies hoarded up. *Wallcr.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? *2 Kings, xx. 9.*

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows

Around these fields, and fattens as it goes,

Tyler my name.

Dryden, En.

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know

Against right reason all your counsels go;

This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden, Pers.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth away, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to go by another measure. *Spratt.*

The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to go. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The fruit she goes with,
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Of living creatures some are of longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*

Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she goes,
And calls Lucina to her throes. *Milton, Ep. M. of W.*

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judges, xvi. 19.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me go,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Let go the hand of that arch heretick. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Fellon on the Classics.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it. *Watts, Logic.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden, Ovid, Pref.*

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it further go. *Tate, Juv.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is,

that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault
I' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee. *Tob. x. 8.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would go on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts, Logic.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job, xx.*
He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chron. vii. 23.*

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How goes the night, boy?
— The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then gone well. *Milton, P. L.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I go about. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but went about
His father's business. *Milton, P. R.*

Which answer exceedingly unkind the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To Go aside.* To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb. v. 12.*

53. *To Go between.* To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

54. *To Go by.* To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by
Th' important acting of your dread command?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her
As she liv'd now. *Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.*

What's that to us? The time goes by; away. *Shakespeare.*

55. *To Go by.* To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton, S. A.*
He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary
that is too mighty for him. *L' Estrange.*

56. *To Go by.* To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively
judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency
of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to
go by. *Sharp, Surgery.*

57. *To Go down.* To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down
whole with him for truth and earnest. *L' Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with
discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. *To Go in and out.* To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Ps.*

59. *To Go in and out.* To be at liberty.

He shall go in and out, and find pasture. *St. John, x. 9.*

60. *To Go off.* To die; to go out of life; to de-
cease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd:
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To Go off.* To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

62. *To Go off.* To fire.

As a goose

In death contracts her talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The trickier of his pistol draw:
The gun went off.

Hudibras, i. iii.

63. *To Go on.* To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,

Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

64. *To Go on.* To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to go on in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument.

Bp. Taylor.

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if they go on, the only poltice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectation goes on successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall go on with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have gone on in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expetives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to go on with that noble work.

Bp. Berkeley.

65. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they go over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now gone over to money. *Swift.*

66. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to go out than I. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

67. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Spirit of wine burned till it go out of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather go out than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addison, Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope, Dunciad.*

68. *To Go out.* To proceed formally; still an academical phrase; as, to go out grand compounder.

Now heaven be praised, Silvio;

Thy all-destroying arrows and thy bow
Thou hast plied so well about these woods, that now
Thou art gone out thy arts-master.

Fanshawe, Past. Fido, p. 146.

69. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well go through with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not stoutness of mind enough to go through with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to go through with it. *South, Sermon.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to go through their part of the expence. Addison on the War.

70. To Go through. To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst go through this operation. Arbuthnot.

71. To Go upon. To take as a principal.

This supposition I have gone upon through those papers. Addison.

72. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to come. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that go before and that come after: to-day goes away and to-morrow comes.

Go to.† *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the three poetical examples. It is sometimes also a phrase of exhortation or encouragement, as in the example from Genesis; and of preparation required, as in that from the book of Kings.

They said to one another, Go to, let us make brick, &c. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and tower, whose top may reach unto heaven. Gen. xi. 3, 4.

One went in, and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the king of Syria said, Go to, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel. 2 Kings, v. 4, 5.

Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. St. James, iv. 13, 14.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might In medicine. Spenser.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow; Let me be clear of thee. Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

My favour is not bought with words like these: Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. Rowe.

GO-BY. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the go-by upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. Collier on Pride.

GO-CART. *n. s.* [go and cart.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are tried in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding, When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer. Prior.

GOAD.† *n. s.* [Sax. gode, gade, gab; Icel. gadda, to prick.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? Eccles. xxxviii. 25. Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. Pope.

To GOAD.† *v. a.* [Icel. gadda.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous

Is that temptation, that doth goad us on To sin in loving virtue. Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

Goaded with most sharp occasions, Which lay nice manners by, I put you to The use of your own virtues. Shakespeare, All's well.

Of all that breathes the various progeny, Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. Dryden.

GOAL. *n. s.* [gaole, Fr. a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels. Milton, P. L.

And the slope sun his upward beam

Shoots against the dusky pole,

Pacing toward the other goal. Milton, Comus.

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,

The youthful charioteers with heaving heart

Rush to the race? Dryden, Virg.

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. Dryden.

Each individual seeks a several goal;

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. Pope.

So man, who here seems principal alone,

Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;

Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;

'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. Pope.

4. It is sometimes improperly written for gaol, or jail.

To GOAM.* See To GAUM.

GOAR.† *n. s.* [goror, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Geir, Icel. a shred. "Goar of a cloth, lacinia." Prompt. Parv.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it, according to Skinner; but rather a slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. A goar-coat was, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a gown or petticoat so cut, as to be very broad at the bottom, and narrow at the upper end; as may be observed in the pictures of that period. See Suppl. to Grose's Gloss.

A scint she wered, barred all of silk,

A harme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk

Upon her lendes, ful of many a gore. Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

GO'ARISH.* *adj.* [from goar.] Patched; mean; doggerel.

May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the goarish Latin they write in their bonds; and may they write that false, and lose their debts. Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.

GOAT.† *n. s.* [gat, Sax. and Scottish; geit, Icel. gaitin, Goth. See the 5th sense of GATE.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goat, and slips of yew.

We Cyclops care not for your goat-fed Jove, Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Nor other blest ones; we are better farre. Chapman.

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper mills upon goats, eagles, or dolphins. Peucham.

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,

The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,

Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid

With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. Creech.

GOATBEARD. *n. s.* [goat and beard; barba capri.] A plant.

GOAT'CHAFER. *n. s.* A insect; a kind of beetle.

Bailey.

GOATFISH.* *n. s.* [goat and fish.] The name of a fish, caught in the Mediterranean; called also by some caper.

G O B

GOATHERD. *n. s.* [*gao* and *hynb*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themself doth shrowd
Among the bushes rank?

Spenser, Shep. Cal.
They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the
marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack.

Watton.

GOAT'ISH. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality: as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his
goatish disposition on the change of a star.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.
The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not
unlike the beard of that lecherous animal.

More against Atheism.

GOATMARJORAM. *n. s.* The same with GOATS-
BEARD.

GOATSMILK. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more
properly two words.

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses
and *goatmilk* may be necessary.

Wiseman, Surgery.

GOATMILKER. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of
owl so called from sucking goats.

Bailey.

GOAT'S RUE. *n. s.* [*galega*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great
alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it
raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem.

Hill.

GOATSKIN. *n. s.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with sable wine.

Pope, Odyssey.

GOAT'SUCKER.* *n. s.* [*goat* and *sucker*.] A name
by which the bird *caprimulgus* is called in some
parts of England.

GOAT'S-THORN. *n. s.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] An herb.

GOB.† *n. s.* [*gob*, old Fr.]

1. A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of
money?

L'Estrange.

2. A mouthful, in some parts of England; whence a
gob-string also for a *bridle*, and *gob-stick* for a *spoon*.
[Irish, *gob*. See GAB.]

GOBBET.† *n. s.* [from *gob*, the mouth. See GAB.
Old Fr. *gob*, a gulp; *gobber*, to swallow.] A mouthful;
as much as can be swallowed at once; originally a
morsel, a small quantity of any thing.

A litil *sour-dow* apeireth all the *gobet*.

Wicliffe, Galat. v. 9.

He saide, he hadde a *gobet* of the sayl

That seinte Peter hadde.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw

A flood of poison, horrible and black,

Full of great lumps of flesh and *goblets* raw.

Spenser, F. Q.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,

And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd

With *goblets* of thy mother's bleeding heart.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The cooks, slicing it into little *goblets*, prick it on a prong
of iron, and hang it in a furnace.

Sandys, Travels.

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,

Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd

With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd.

Addison.

To GOBBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at
a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up
both together.

L'Estrange.

G O B

GOBBETLY.* *adv.* [from *gobbet*.] In pieces. Ob-
solete. *Huloet.*

To GOBBLE.† *v. a.* [from *gob*; whence *gobber*, to
swallow, old Fr. See GAB and GOB.] To swallow
hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled*
up now and then a piece of the coat along with them.

L'Estrange.

The time too precious now to waste,

And supper *gobbled* up in haste,

Again afresh to cards they run.

Swift.

To GOBBLE.* *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat,
as the turkey does. Dr. Johnson confounds this
word with the verb active.

Of last year's corn in barn great store;

Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door.

Prior.

As a male turkey straggling on the green—

Urg'd by enkindling wrath he *gobbling* goes.

Crabbe.

GOBBLEGUT.* *n. s.* [*gobble* and *gut*.] A greedy
feeder. A low expression.

Sherwood.

GOBBLER. *n. s.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in
haste; a *gormand*; a greedy eater.

GO'BETWEEN.† *n. s.* [*go* and *between*.] One that
transacts business by running between two parties.
Commonly in an ill sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*,
parted from me: I say, I shall be with her between ten and
eleven.

Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

They only are the internuncios, or the *gobetweens*, of this
trim devised mummery.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

The broker has his countenance ready to laugh with the
merchant, though the abuse is to fall on himself, because he
knows that, as a *gobetweeen*, he shall find his account in being
in the good graces of a man of wealth.

Tatler, No. 225.

GO'BLET.† *n. s.* [*gobelet*, French; from the Gr.
κύπελλον, a sort of cup; Lat. *cupellum*; hence *cupe-
let*, as it were; and so *gobelet*, *goblet*.] A bowl, or
cup, that holds a large draught.

Like a round *goblet*, which wanteth not liquor.

Cantic. vii. 2.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;

But free from surfeits our repose is found.

Denham.

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;

Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.

Dryden.

GO'BLIN.† *n. s.* [French, *gobelin*, which Spenser
has once retained; writing it in three syllables.

This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a
faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph*
and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party
were terrified by their nurses with the name of
the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and
much older than those factions.

Eliff wilhon

are *phantoms of the night*; and the Germans like-
wise have long had spirits among them named

Goboldi, from which *gobelin* might be derived.

Dr. Johnson. — The word is probably from the
Gr. *κόβαλος*, a kind of demon, according to the

scholiast on the *Plutus* of Aristophanes; whence also
the low Latin *gobelinus*.

“*Dæmon enim, quem de
Dianæ phano expulit, adhuc in eadem urbe degit,
et in variis frequenter formis apparens neminem
lædit. Hunc vulgus gobelinum appellat.*”

Orderic. Vitalis, lib. 5. p. 556. Du Cange represents the
goblin as delighting more in mockery than mischief.

V. GOBELINUS.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phan-
tom.

G O D

Angels and ministers of grace defend us !
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell ?
Shakspeare.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel ? *Milton, P. L.*
Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender
mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or
any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy : an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field ;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions ; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson.*

GOD. *n. s.* [*god*, Saxon, which likewise signifies
good. The same word passes in both senses with
only accidental variations through all the Teuto-
nick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him
in spirit and in truth. *St. John, iv. 24.*

God above
Deal between thee and me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of
discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ
ruleth in them all. *Pearson.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-
existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best
being ; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be
esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. A false god ; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only,
he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 20.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person of thing deified or too much hon- noured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Phil. iii.*
I am not Licio,

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a collier. *Shakspeare.*

TO GOD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify ; to exalt
to divine honours.

This last old man,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father ;
Nay, *god*d me, indeed. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

GOD'S PENNY.* An old expression for an earnest-
penny ; and used in the north of England.

Young *Lo.* Come, strike me luck with earnest, and draw
the writings.
More. There's a *God's penny* for thee.

GODCHILD. *n. s.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual
relation ; one for whom one became sponsor at
baptism, and promised to see educated as a
Christian.

GODDAUGHTER. *v. n. s.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl
for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term
of spiritual relation.

How doth my cousin, your badfellow ? and your fairest
daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen ?
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

GODDESS. *n. s.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear ; dear *goddess*, hear a father ! *Shakspeare.*

G O D

A woman I forswore ; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee :
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakspeare.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency ;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden, Fab.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden, Fab.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a
crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-
ture and superior beauty. *Addison.*

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GODDESS-LIKE. *v. adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resem-
bling a goddess. Mr. Malone thinks this epithet
not common, and Dr. Johnson has cited only an
example from Pope. The following examples will
prove the frequency and the propriety of its use.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing ; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most *goddess-like* prank'd up. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

More *goddess-like* than wife-like. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As *goddess-like* to her admired lays. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

In comelie garments, like some virgin maid
Of Dian's troupe, she triplie was arraid ;
Save, *goddess-like*, her globe-like head around
With verdant wreath of sacred bay was crown'd.

With *goddess-like* demeanour forth she went. *Milton, P. L.*

She — Delia's self
In gait surpass'd and *goddess-like* deport. *Milton, P. L.*
Then female voices from the shore I heard ;
A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GODFATHER. *v. n. s.* [*god* and *father*. Sax. *gofreder*.
See also **GODMOTHER.**] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to
stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed
from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his
own name the baptismal vow ; and, that he may more solemnly
enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not
now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GODHEAD. *v. n. s.* [from *god*.]

1. Godship ; deity ; divinity ; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

The *Godhead* of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy
Ghost, is all one ; the glory equal, the majesty coeternal.
Athanas. Creed.

Be content ;
Your low-iaid son our *godhead* will uplift.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

At the holy mount
Of heaven's high-seated top, the imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

So may thy *godhead* be confest,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person ; a god or goddess.

Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of *God*, we ought
not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or
stone, graven by art and man's device. *Acts, xvii. 29.*

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake
the gods. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden, Zen.*

GODLESS. *v. adj.* [Sax. *gobleas*.] Without sense of
duty to *God* ; atheistical ; wicked ; irreligious ; im-
pious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly
no knowledge of *God*, and the other studies how to persuade
themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

My lords, he bad me say, that you may know
How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought)
Defies base, indirect, and *godless* treacheries.

Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

That *godless* crew
Rebellious.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment.

Milton, P. L.

Dryden.

GO'DLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *godless*.] The state of being wicked.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness; to a lawless course of *godlessness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 87.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild.
Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. R.

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLILY.* *adv.* [from *godly*.] This is the true word, though the repetition of the syllable is certainly harsh. See the adverb *GODLY*.] Righteously; piously.

Enjoining them upon the severest penalties to live *godlily*, holily, and righteously in this present world.

Hen. Wharton, Sermon. (1697.) i. 114.

GO'DLING.† *n. s.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass. *Dryden, Juv.*
He preserved a young plump *godling* called Bacchus, after the death of his mother Semele. *Gayton on D. Quix. p. 241.*

GO'DLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience *godliness*, and to *godliness* brotherly kindness.

2 Pet. i. 5, 6, 7.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY.† *adj.* [*Sax. goðlic*.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Pt. xii. 1.*

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Pearson.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word. Dr. Johnson says, citing an example from Spenser, in which, however, the true word is *goodlyhead*. See *GOODLY-HEAD*.

GO'DMOTHER.† *n. s.* [*god* and *mother*. *Sax. goðmōðer*.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two god-fathers and one *godmother*; and for every female, two *godmothers*, and one *godfather*. *Rudrick, Comm. Prayer.*

The duchess of Norfolk, *godmother*, bearing the child [the

princess Elizabeth] richly habited in a mantle; the marchioness of Dorset, the other *godmother*, and ladies.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.

GO'DSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. Perhaps not used in a serious sense.

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.

Prior.

Venus —

Trudg'd it away to Jove's high court,
And there his *godship* did entreat

To look out for his best receipt.

Swift, ed. Barret, p. 95.

GO'DSB.* See *GOSSIP*.

GO'DSMITH.* *n. s.* [*god* and *smith*.] A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests devise.

Dryden, Abs. and Achil.

GO'DSON.† *n. s.* [*god* and *son*. *Sax. goðsunu*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?

He whom my father named? your Edgar?

Shakespeare.

GO'DWARD.† *adv.* To *Godward* is toward *God*. So we read, *Har. Arethusa tenuis*, for *tactenus* *Arethusa*.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. *2 Cor.*

What the eye of a bat is to the sun, the same is all human understanding to *Godwards*. *Howell, Lett. ii. 11.*

GO'DWIT.† *n. s.* [*god*, *good*, and *wit*, an animal. *Dr. Johnson*. — From the *Icel. god*, *good*, and *veide*, prey taken in hunting, or *vist*, food. *Serenius*.] A bird of particular delicacy.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon,

Knots, lampreys, *godwits*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown'd his board.

Cowley.

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God shield* or
GO'DYIELD. } protect.] A term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,

How you should bid *godyield* us for your pains,

And thank us for your trouble.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

GOEL.† *adj.* [*Sax. geolepe*, yellow; *Su. Goth. gul*.]

This word must be pronounced *gool*; and is of the same family as *gold*. *Goel* of *gole* is used in Suffolk and Essex for yellow.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,

Hop-roots so well chosen let skillful go set;

The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;

Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.

Tusser.

GO'EN.* *part. preter.* of *go*; formerly so written, and indeed rightly.

GO'ER.† *n. s.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,

Myself by with a needle, that I might prick

The *goer* back.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Such a man

Might be a copy to these younger times;

Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them

But *goers* backward.

Shakespeare, All's well.

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Watton.*

3. One that transacts business between two parties. In an ill sense. See *GOBETWEEN*.

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name, call them all Pandars.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

4. A term often applied to a horse; as, he is a good goer, a safe goer.

Is the rough French horse brought to the door? They say he is a high goer. I shall soon try his mettle.

Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

5. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast

Athwart his shoulders, his faise goers grac't
With fitted shoes.

Chapman.

GO'ERY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *goetie*; Gr. *γοητεια*, enchantment.] A kind of magick; an invocation of evil spirits.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety.

Hallywell, Melamp. (1681), p. 51.

GOFF.* *n. s.* [old French, *goffe*, rude, blockish, clownish.]

1. A foolish clown. North. Grose. Sometimes pronounced *gaff*.

2. A game. See GOLF.

GO'FFISH.* *adj.* [from *goff*.] Foolish; indiscreet.

Beware of *goffishe* peplis speche,
That dremen things, which that never were.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 585.

GOG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Goth. *gagg*, the way. See AGOG.] Haste; desire to go.

You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

To GOGGLE.* *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; Junius derives it from the Lat. *coeles*, having one eye only; and Wicliffe uses *gogil yghed* for *having one eye*, St. Mark, ix. 47. Serenius offers the Icel. *gagr*, prominent, which is not improbable, the meaning of *goggle* being not to look askint, which is the definition given of the word by Dr. Johnson; but rather to have full eyes, a kind of prominent look. See both the substantive and adjective.] To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes.

A hugye gjaunt stiffe and starke,
All foule of limbe and lere,
Two goggling eyen like fire.

Sir Cuthbert, Percy's Rel. of Anc. Poetry.

Such sight have they that see with goggling eyes.

Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and goggle like an owl.

Hudibras.

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want.

Dryden.

GO'GGLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stare; a bold or strained look.

Do ye stare *goggles*? I hope to make winter boots of thy hide yet.

Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.

Lord Halifax.

2. In the plural only, both blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, and glasses worn by persons to defend the eyes from dust or the heat of the sun. Both these senses are modern, and rather vulgar.

GO'GGLE.* *adj.* Staring; having full eyes.

Frowning he enters

And loursing on me with the *goggle* eye. *Mir. for Mag. p. 427.*
Give him admonition to forsake his sawcy glowering grace,
and his *goggle* eye.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

That rolls one *goggle* eye in its vast brow,

Like a grim Cyclop.

Fenham, Past. Fid. p. 113.

GO'GGLE-EYED.* *adj.* [from *goggle* and *eye*. See the etym. of *To GOGGLE*.] Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves.

Aecham, Schoolmaster.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed, — bald, *goggle-eyed*, beak-eyed, or with staring eyes, heavy, dull, hollow-eyed, black or yellow about the eyes, or squint-eyed.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 544.

GO'GGLED.* *adj.* [from *goggle*.] Prominent; staring. Ugly-faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed.

Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 50.

GO'ING.* *n. s.* [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylor's tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches' suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*.

Grew, Cosmol. Sacr.

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes

Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound.

Milton, P. L.

4. Proceeding; series of conduct. In colloquial language we say, *goings-on*.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*.

Job, xxxiv. 21.

To GOKE.* To stupify. See To GOWK.

GO'LA.* *n. s.* The same with CYNAMATHUM.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show.

Addison, Spect. No. 415.

GOLD.* *n. s.* [gold, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh.

It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as Scaliger says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. Peacham on Drawing. Dr. Johnson. — Others, noticing the Icel. *guld*, gold, consider *gul*, yellow, as the origin. See GOEL. Serenius and Wachter deduce it from the Icel. *gilde*, value, price.]

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain.

Hill on Fossils.

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,

To try if thou be current *gold* indeed.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil.

Locke.

The *gold* fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,

He sees now vainly make to his retreat.

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to effect what I intended.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Thou that so stoutly hast resisted me,

Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;

For I have bought it with an hundred blows.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The old man's god, his gold, has won upon her.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσός, *appoditry*; and "animam-que moresque aureos educit in astra." *Horace.*

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of life, an inn of fame. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. A flower.

Jalousie,

That wored of yelwe golde a gerlond. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

The crimson darnell flower, the bluebottle, and gold,
Which, though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hews
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose use.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. s.* [*myagrum.*] A plant.

GOLDBEATEN.* *adj.* [*gold and beat.*] Gilded; covered with gold.

In many gay garments that wesen goldbeaten.

Pierce, Ploughman's Crede.

GOLDBEATER. *n. s.* [*gold and beat.*] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our goldbeaters, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

GOLDBEATER'S Skin. *n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a parrow slip of goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GOLDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold and bound.*] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,

Thou other goldbound brow, is like the first.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

GOLDEN.† *adj.* [*Sax. golden.*]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

The golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Dan. iii. 5.*

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain!

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.

Dryden.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep.

Shakspeare.

'Tis better to be lowly born

Than wear a golden sorrow.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. I.

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent.

Crashaw.

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er she shines all golden to you now.

Dryden.

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud.

Rowe.

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden running hair, a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sort of people,

VOL. II.

Which would be worn now in their newest gown,

Not cast aside so soon.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

That verse which they commonly call golden, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts, Logic.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world. *Shakspeare.*

GOLDEN Number.* *n. s.* The number, which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

This was invented, long before our Saviour's nativity, by Meton the Athenian, from whence it was styled the Metonic cycle; till afterwards it changed its name, being either from its great usefulness in ascertaining the moon's age, or else from its being written in letters of gold, called the golden number; though sometimes, for the first of these reasons, it is called the cycle of the moon. *Wheatly on the Common Prayer.*

GOLDEN Rod.* *n. s.* [*virga aurea.*] A plant.

GOLDEN Rule.* *n. s.* In arithmetick, the Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

GOLDEN Saxifrage. *n. s.* [*chrysoplenium.*] An herb.

GOLDENLY. *adv.* [*from golden.*] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

GOLDFINCH. *n. s.* [*goldfinc, Saxon.*] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a proud taylor.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride

Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GOLDFINDER. *n. s.* [*gold and find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vitals through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinders.

Swift.

GOLDHAMMER. *n. s.* A kind of bird.

Dict.

GOLDING. *n. s.* A sort of apple.

Dict.

GOLDHILTED.* *adj.* [*Sax. goldhilted.*] Having a golden hilt; a phrase applied to a sword.

GOLDBEAF.* *n. s.* [*Saxon, goldbeaf.*] Beaten gold.

GOLDNEY. *n. s.* A sort of fish, otherwise called, gillhead. *Dict.*

GOLDPLEASURE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

GOLDPROOF.* *adj.* [*gold and proof.*] Able to resist the temptation of gold.

This is most strange: Art thou goldproof?

There's for thee.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

GOLDSIZE. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

GOLDSMITH.† *n. s.* [*Sax. goldsmið.*]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me.

Shakspeare.

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

They [bankers] were a tribe that had risen and grown up in Cromwell's time, and never were heard of before the late troubles; till when the whole trade of money had passed through the hands of the scriveners: they were for the most part goldsmiths, men known to be so rich, and of so good reputation, that all the money of the kingdom would be trusted or deposited in their hands. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 597.*

The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

G O M

Borrowed fool. of a goldsmith upon my ticket.

Spectator, vol. ix. (1715.) No. 14.

GO'LDYLOCKS.† *n. s.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant.
Fair ox-eye, goldyllocks, and columbine.

B. Jonson, Masques.

GOLF.* *n. s.* [Dutch and Sw. *kolf*, a club; *kolf* is also a Dutch game played in an enclosed area with clubs and balls.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat; formerly called *bandy-ball*. It consists in driving the ball from one hole to another; and he who drives his ball into the hole with the fewest strokes, is the winner. It is a common game in Scotland: See Dr. Jamieson's *Etym. Scot. Dict.* in V. GOLF. Strutt says, that it is also used in the north of England.

Golf was a fashionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it was one of the exercises with which prince Henry, eldest son to James the first, occasionally amused himself.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of the People of Eng.

Golf and foot-ball appear to have been prohibited in Scotland by king James the second in 1457.

Brand, Popular Antiquities.

GOLL.† *n. s.* [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from *pal* or *pol*, whence *peulban*, to handle or manage. Dr. Johnson. — May it not be a more easy corruption of the Greek γυαλον, (*gualon*,) the palm of the hand?] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden golls among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre eminence.

Sidney.

Make 'em hold up their spread golls. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Wish her

To wash her hands in bran or flour;
And do you, in like manner, scour
Your dirty golls.

Cotton, Virg. B. 4.

GOLO'RE.* *n. s.* [Irish, *gleire*, plenty, a great deal; Gael. *leor*; go *leoir*, enough; Shaw; *gelore*, Scottish; Jamieson in V. GELORE.] Abundance. Still used in many parts of England.

GOM.* *n. s.* [Goth. *guma*, Sax. *guma*; Germ. *gomo*, a man.] A man. Obsolete.

I Gloton, quod the *gome*, gylty me yelde,
That I have trespassed with tong. *P. Ploughman's Vision.*

This term remained on the English stage till the time of Charles the first. It occurs in *The Widow*, which was acted in that reign with much applause.

Rich. Say you, sir?

I'll try your ladyship, faith. — Lady, well met.

Fran. I do not think so, sir.

Rich. A scornful *gom*.

On which passage the commentator observes, (*Old Pl.* vol. xii. p. 245.) that Junius in his *Etymologicon* says, that *gom* or *gone* signifies a man. Richardo therefore means, that Francisco, in his assumed character of a woman, acts not with the softness and delicacy of a female, but with the scorn and haughtiness of a male. *Whiter, Etymolog. Mag.* p. 355.

GO'MAN.* *n. s.* [from *gom*.] A man, simply; not a goodman, an householder, a master of a family, as Verstegan, Bailey, and others have asserted. Obsolete.

From this name for man under the form of *gr*, *gom*, *gone*, &c. the etymologists have rightly derived *gumman*, which some have idly conceived to be quasi *goodman*. *Whiter.*

GOME.† *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel. Dr. Johnson thus gives this word, without any etymology, from Bailey. It is probably a corruption of *oom*. See COOM.

GOMPHOSIS.† *n. s.* [Gr. γόμφωσις, from γόμφοις, a nail; old French, *gomphose*. Cotgrave.] A particular form of articulation.

G O N

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

GONDOLA.† *n. s.* [*gondole*, French; *gondola*, Ital. and low Lat. *κοντελάς*, Græcobarb., a kind of little vessel, "ex idiomate Italico, *gondola*." Meursius. Some derive it from the Gr. *κόνδον*, a sort of vase.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim

Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,

A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim

With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakespeare.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his

Good excellence the duke of Venice

Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *gondolier*, Cotgrave; *gondoliere*, Ital.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,

Transported with no worse nor better guard,

But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,

To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See *To Go*.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observer is much the brisker of the two, and, I think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister we are gone else. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,

And the particular accidents gone by,

Since I came to this isle. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts, xvi. 19.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Atonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone. *Addison on Italy.*

GONFALON.† } *n. s.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfina*, Icelandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. Lye. Dr. Johnson. — Our old word is *gonfanon*, which Chaucer uses. Milton introduced *gonfalon* into our language immediately from the Italian *gonfalone*, which is a chief standard, the name of the pope's standard, and often occurs in Ariosto. The *gonfanon* is described by the French as a little square flag, or penon, at the end of a lance.] An ensign; a standard.

He that bare the ensigne

Of worship, and the *gonfanon*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1201.*

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,

Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,

Stream in the air. *Milton, P. L.*

GONFALONI'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gonfalonier*, and *gonfanonnier*; Ital. *gonfalaniere*.] A chief standard-bearer.

Had she not [Florence] her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation too provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*? *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, (1659,) ch. 10.*

GONG.* *n. s.*

1. A draught, or privy; a jakes. [Sax. *ganz, zonz, a passage.*] *Obsolete.*
Huloet.

A *commune gong*, whereas men purge their ordure.

Chaucer, Pars. Tale.

2. An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiatics strike with a large wooden mallet; the sound of which is heard at a great distance. It has been introduced into this country in some of the entertainments of the stage and of country fairs.

GONIOMETER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *goniomètre*, from the Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles.

GONIOMETRICAL.* *adj.* See **GONIOMETER**. *Goniometrical* lines are lines used for measuring or determining the quantity of angles. Such are sines, tangents, secants, &c. *Chambers.*

GONORRHOEA. *n. s.* [*γόνος* and *ῥέω*.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rarely mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD.† *adj.* comp. *better*, superl. *best*. [*gōd*, Saxon; *good*, Dutch; *gods, goda, gotha*, Gothick; *ἀγαθός*, Greek. The Saxon is also written *good* or *goode*.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad: not ill.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good. *Gen. i. 31.*

A universe of death! which God by curse

Created evil; for evil only good.

Milton, P. L.

Resolv'd

From an ill cause to draw a good effect.

Dryden, Fab.

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good.

Spectator.

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

The very foundation of poetry is good sense, if we may allow Horace to be a judge of the art.

Addison, Tatler, No. 240.

Al! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,

Nor in the critick let the man be lost!

Good nature and good sense must ever join;

To err is human, to forgive, divine.

Pope.

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think good, give Martius leave.

Bacon.

It was a good time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Sussex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us without his direction. *Bp Smalridge, Sermon.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not good to eat.

Prior.

6. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Kat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Prov. xxiv. 13*

Of herbs and plants some are good to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!

Slave, make it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi.*

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The master will be *as good as* his word, for his own business. *L'Esrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good as* a prince, and had *as good as* a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where e'er I see my foe;

But you, my lord, are good at a retreat.

Dryden.

17. Happy; prosperous.

[He] on the other side did so farre

From malicing or grudging his good hour,

That, all he could, he graced him with her.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 39.

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Ps. cxxxiii. 1.*

Many good morrows to my noble lord!

— Good morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;

Good e'en to you all, good e'en to yop all. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

At my window bid good morrow. *Milton, L'Al.*

Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace.

Addison.

18. Honourable.

They cast to build

A city and tower, whose top may reach to heaven;

And get themselves a name; —

Regardless whether good or evil fame. *Milton, P. L.*

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good name,

The only honour of the wishing dame.

Pope.

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*

There was but one who kept up his good humour to the Land's-end. *Addison, Tatler, No. 192.*

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so good humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts, xv. 7.*

The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a good way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mistle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, will meet. *Peucham on Drawing.*

The king had provided a *good fleet*, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good while*, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet, Theory.*

They held a *good share* of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. *Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding.*

If the critick has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his gallery. *Addison, Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good breeding*. *Addison, Spect.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good breeding*. *Swift.*

22. *Real; serious; not feigned.*

Love not in *good earnest*, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

23. *Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.*

Antonio is a *good man*: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good man*, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I'm call'd for now in haste by master Meer-craft,
To trust master Fitz-dottrel, a *good man*;
I have enquir'd him, eighteen hundred a year, &c.
B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

24. *Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.*

For a *good man* some would even dare to die. *Rom. v. 7.*

The woman hath wrought a *good work* upon me. *St. Matt.*

All man's works on me,

Good or not *good*, ingraft my merit, these
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay. *Milton, P. L.*

What reward

Awaits the *good*, the rest what punishment. *Milton, P. L.*

The only Son of light

In a dark age, against example *good*,
Against allurements. *Milton, P. L.*

Such follow him, as shall be registred

Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger scroll. *Milton, P. L.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would,

One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope.*

Why drew Marseilles *good* bishop purer breath,

When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than *good*,

With manners gen'rous to his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourse with heav'n had he,

But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. *Kind; soft; benevolent.*

Matters being turn'd in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good will*, now *good will* became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, *good will* towards men. *St. Luke, ii. 14.*

Without *good nature* man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;

Good nature now and passion strive

Which of the two should be above,

And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God,

hath no more *good will* for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,

'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,

'Twould make the people think you were *good natur'd*. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good natured* to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

Good sense and *good nature* are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean *good nature*, are of daily use. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good will* towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good will* to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Sprat.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good will* to mankind. *Calamy, Serm.*

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit *good natured*.

Addison, Teller, No. 192.

How could you chide the young *good natur'd* prince,
And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addison, Cato.*

26. *Favourable; loving.*

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Sam. xxv. 15.*

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalms lxxiii. 1.*

You have *good remembrance* of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thess. iii. 6.*

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the *good liking* and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

27. *Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.*

If he be not fellow with the best king, thou shalt find [him] the best king of *good fellows*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

Tell me true,

Even in the soul of sound *good fellowship*.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Excellent sir, I know you use to sip
Much of the Muses' fair *good fellowship*. *Jordan's Poems.*

Though he did not draw the *good fellows* to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good fellowship*. *Locke.*

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good fellow*, in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill, Dr. Johnson says. Yet both the examples imply merely an *husband*. See GOODMAN.

My *good man*, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

She had left the *good man* at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison, Spect.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good women* that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

30. *Hearty; earnest; not dubious.*

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good will*, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good will* of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies;
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden, Fab.*

31. In *Good sooth*. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shames?

They in themselves, *good sooth*, are too too light. *Shakspeare.*

32. In *Good time*. Not too fast.

In *good time*, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier, on Human Reason.*

33. In *Good time*. Opportunely.

Pr. Fye, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not To tell us whether they will come or no.

Buck, And in *good time* here comes the sweating lord.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

34. *In Good time.* A colloquial expression for time enough; as, we are *in good time* for the occasion.

35. *Goop [To make.]* To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this household. *Sprat.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger chuse,
So still he *makes it good* on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

36. *Good [To make.]* To confirm; to establish.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to receive a constant and perpetual accession. *Pearson.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalbridge.*

37. *Good. [To make.]* To perform.

While she so far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promise of her face. *Wallen.*

38. *Good. [To make.]* To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to *make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD.† *n. s.*

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Tit. Andronicus.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shakspeare, Mids. Night Dr.*
He way'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton, P. L.*

God is also in sleep, and dreams' advice,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great *good*
Presaging. *Milton, P. L.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*: the lessening or loss of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us: or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd

Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin, of the state. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Psalms xxxiv. 14.*

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify; but no good, no not a purposed good, can make evil good. *Holyday.*

O sons, like one of us is man become,
To know both *good* and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of *good* lost, and evil got,
Happier had it suffic'd him to have known
• *Good* by itself, and evil not at all. *Milton, P. L.*

Empty of all *good*, wherewith consists
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milton, P. L.*

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called, *bonum honestum* ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden.*

5. *Property.* See GOODS. Not now in use.

Farewel my *good*, for it is all ago. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*
Moreover, because I have set any affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper *good*, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house, even three thousand talents of gold. *1 Chron. xxix. 3.*

6. That which is right and fit. See the second sense of the adjective.

In word and deede that shew'd great modestec,
And knew his *good* to all of each degree. *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 7.*

7. *Good* placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See GOOD, *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD.† *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. Reasonably; as, *good cheap*. See CHEAP.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. *2 Esdr. xvi. 21.*

3. *As Good.* No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As *good* have grown there still a life's rib. *Milton, P. L.*
Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*

GOOD, *interj.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

TO GOOD.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *goeda*.] To manure.

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desert; but where he hath *gooded*, and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for an harvest? *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 121.*

GOOD-BRE'EDING.* *n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education. See the nineteenth sense of the adjective GOOD.

GOOD-BY.* *adv.* [a contraction of *God*, or *good be with you*.] A familiar way of bidding farewell. It should be written, properly, *good-b'ye*.

GOOD-COND'IONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

GOOD-DEN.* *adv.* A form of wishing, a compliment, which has been generally considered a corruption of *good even*; but Mr. Pegge says that it is a contraction of *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of

day. *Good-den* or *good-ē'en*, however, is, in the provincial Glossary of Yorkshire words, the *wish of a good evening*. The phrase *good den* is frequent in our old language.

GOOD-E'VEN.* See the seventeenth sense of the adjective **GOOD**, and **GOOD-DEN**.

GOOD-FELLOW.† *n. s.* A jolly companion. See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.† *n. s.* Merry or jolly society. See the twenty-seventh sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

To GOOD-FELLOW.* *v. a.* To make a jolly companion; to besot.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one: Some laugh at me for being sober; and I laugh at them for being drunk.

Feltham, Res. i. 84.

GOOD-HU'MOUR.† *n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See the nineteenth sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOOD-HU'MOURED.† *adj.* Cheerful. See the nineteenth sense of **GOOD**.

GOOD-HU'MOUREDLY.* *adv.* [from *goodhumoured*.] In a cheerful way.

Johnson *good-humouredly* and sarcastically replied.

Wakefield, Mem. p. 27.

GOOD-MA'NNERS.* *n. s.* [good and manners.] Habitual propriety of manners; polite and correct behaviour, derived from a good education.

Good-manners is such a part of good sense, that they cannot be divided; but that which a fool calleth good-breeding is the most unmannerly thing in the world.

Lord Halifax.

GOOD-MO'RROW.† See the seventeenth sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOOD-NATURE.† *n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence: the most pleasing quality that man or woman can possess. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOOD-NATURED.† *adj.* Habitually benevolent. See the twenty-fifth sense of **GOOD**.

GOOD-NATUREDLY.* *adv.* [from *good-natured*.] In a kind, benevolent manner.

She very *good-naturedly* answered, she had received that paltry fellow we just parted from, merely because he had a superior share of ease and freedom!

The Student, i. 114.

They *good-naturedly* invited me to their party.

Graves, Recoll. of Sheenstone, p. 16.

GOOD-NOW. *interj.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows,

Why this same watch?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine!

Dryden, Span. Prior.

GOOD-SENSE.† *n. s.* See the first definition of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOOD-SPEED.* *n. s.* [from *good* and *speed*. "And so *good-speed* me!" Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.] An old form of wishing success; success itself.

I know, downe I must;

And *good-speed* send me.

Middleton's Witch.

GOOD-WILL.† *n. s.*

1. Benevolence; kindness. See the twenty-fifth sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

2. Earnestness; heartiness. See the thirtieth sense of the adjective **GOOD**.

GOO'DINE.* *adj.* To go a *gooding*, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c. to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of ever-greens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent, the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival.

GOO'DLESS.* *adj.* [good and less.] Without goods or money.

• *Goodles* for to ben it is no game. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

GOO'DLIHOOD.† See **GOODLIEAD**.

GOO'DLINESS. *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*
The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

GOO'DLY. *adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces.

Sidney.

A *goodly* city is this Antium.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Patience and sorrow strove

Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen

Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears

Were like a wetter May.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Here from gracious England have I offer

Of *goodly* thousands.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob.

Gen. xxvii. 15.

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he.

1 Sam. ix. 2.

Both younger then they were; of stature more;

And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before.

Chapman.

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars.

Knolles.

The *goodliest* man of men since born

His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

Milton, P. L.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;

Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young.

Waller.

Not long since walking in the field,

My nurse and I, we there beheld

A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,

I would have pluck'd.

*Waller.**

How full of ornament is all I view

In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:

O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!

Of thee I am, and what I am is thine!

Dryden

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,

Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,

But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind.

Dryden, Fab.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,

Goodly and great he sails behind his link.

Dryden.

3. Happy; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor.

Spenser.

We have many *goodly* days to see.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

GOO'DLY.* *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alina, like a virgin queen most bright,

Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;

And to her guests doth bounteous banquet light,

Antempered *goodly* well for health and for delight.

Spenser, F. Q.

GOO'DLYHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

For this, and many more such outrage,
Craving your goodlyhead to assuage
The ranckorous rigour of his might. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*
So be your goodlyhead do not disdain
The base kindred of so simple swaine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

GOODMAN. † *n. s.* [good and man.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.
How now, what's the matter? part.
— With you, goodman boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.
Nay, dear you, goodman deliver. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of goodman Hodge's barn. *Gay, Pastorals.*
Old goodman Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*

3. A familiar term for husband. See the twenty-eighth sense of the adjective GOOD.
Let us solace ourselves with loves: for the goodman is not at home. *Prov. vii. 19.*
The vow she made unto her goodman.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 612.

4. The master of a family. *Hudocet.*
The goodman of this house was Dolon Hight.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 32.

If the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. *St. Matt. xxiv. 43.*
The goodman himself must draw the liquor.
Purchas, Pilgrim, (1617,) p. 222.

GOODNESS. † *n. s.* [Sax. *gobner*, *gobner*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his goodness. *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of goodness. *Hooker.*

All goodness

Is poison to thy stomach.

— Yes, that goodness

Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:

The goodness of your intercepted packets

You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,

Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

There's no goodness in thy face. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There is a general, or natural goodness in creatures, and a more special or moral goodness. *Perkins.*

The goodness of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose. *Tillotson.*

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the goodness of the men. *Clarendon.*

No body can say that tobacco of the same goodness is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same goodness will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same goodness. *Locke.*

GOODS. † *n. s.* [from good.]

1. Movable in a house.

That giv'st to such a guest

As my poore selfe, of all thy goods the best. *Chapman.*

2. Personal or movable estate; formerly used in the singular number. See the fifth sense of the substantive GOOD. Cattle are called goods in some parts. See CATTLE.

That a writ be su'd against you,

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,

Castles, and whatsoever.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and goods. *Lettie.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the goods of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the goods of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh, Essays.*

Saltee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOODSHIP. † *n. s.* [from good.] Favour; kindness. Obsolete.

For the goodship of this dede

They granten him a lustie mede. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

GOODNY. † *n. s.* [corrupted from goodwife. This is obvious from a passage in B. Jonson's *Magnetick Lady*: "Her mother goodwy' Polish has confess'd it."] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, goody sheep, then said the fox, not so;

Unto the king so rash you may not go. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,

Which erst I saw when goody Dobson dy'd. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Plain goody would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her program gown. *Swift.*

GOODYSHIP. *n. s.* [from goody.] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her goodyship,

To give so near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

GOODWIFE. † *n. s.* [good and wife.] The mistress of a family. *Hudocet.*

Which is an ordinary passion amongst our goodwives; if their husband tarry out a day longer than his appointed time, or break his hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 161.*

By this had chancicleer the village cocke

Bidden the good-wife for her maids to knocke. *W. Browne.*

There is many a goodwife that understands very well all the intrigues of pepper, salt, and vinegar, who knows not any thing of the all-powerfulness of aqua-fortis!

Echard, Gr. Cont. of the Clergy, p. 66.

It serves the maiden female crew,

The ladies and the good-wives too. *Sir J. Suckling.*

GOODWOMAN. † *n. s.* [good and woman.] The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still the goodwoman's province) was never reputed a tolerable huswife.

Evelyn, Acetaria.

Goody, good-woman, gossip, n'aunt, forsooth,

Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.

Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

GOOSE. † *n. s.* plural *geese*. [*go*, Sax. *goes*, Dutch; *gaas*, Dan. and Iceland. *gaa*, Russian. See also GANZA.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,

Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the goose and swan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful geese,

Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden, Fob.*

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your goose.

Shakespeare.

GOOSEBERRY. † *n. s.* [goose and berry, because eaten with young geese as sauce. Dr. Johnson. — This may surely be termed a ludicrous etymology. Yet Mr. Pegge, noticing the Latin word for a gooseberry, viz. *grossula*, (and he might have added our northern word *groser*,) says, it is certainly *big*, or *great*, in comparison with the currant or currant-berry, as they call it in Kent; wherefore it may be a corruption of *grossberry*, which would be more easily received on account of its use as the sauce

already named! Anonym. Cent. viii. 79.—I think the goose-sauce may be easily given up, if it be only observed that *goss* is another word in our language for *gorse*, or *furze*, which has prickles like the gooseberry-tree; *zoppe*, Sax. the blackberry bush; and thus *gooseberry* may be *goss berry* or *thorn berry*. See Goss.] A berry and tree. The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. Miller.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. Peacham.

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. Gay.

GOOSEBERRY Fool.* See Fool.

GOOSECAP.† n. s. [from *goose* and *cap*.] A silly person.

Why what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me.
Braun. and Pl. Beggar's Bush.

GOOSEFOOT. n. s. [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach. Miller.

GOOSEGRASS. n. s. Clivers; an herb.
Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. Mortimer.

GOOSEQUILL.* n. s. [*goose* and *quill*.] A pen made of the quill of a goose.

Yet think these Jesuits, with a *goosequill*, within four distinctions to remove the crown from the head of any king christened. *Proceedings against Garnet, &c.* (1606.) sign. F. i. b.
Many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of *goosequills*. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

GO'PPISH.* adj. [of uncertain etymology.] Proud; testy; peevish; apt to take exceptions. North.

Ray, and Grose.

GO'RBELLY.† n. s. [from *zop*, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man. Sherwood.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me.
Breuer, Com. of Lingua. v. 2.

GO'RBELLIED.† adj. [from *gorbelly*. It is sometimes written *gorrel-bellied*, and in Derbyshire *gorrel-bellied* is spoken for *fat-bellied*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
Gorrel-bellied Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell. Old Song of Tom of Bedlam.

GORCE.* n. s. [Norm. Fr. *gors*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. Obsolete. It occurs in the Statutes, 25 Edw. III. ch. 4.

GO'RCOCK.* n. s. [perhaps from *gorse*, *furze* or *heath*.] The moor-cock, or red game; grouse.

GO'RCROW.* n. s. [*gore* and *crow*.] The carrion crow.

Vulture, kite,
Raven, and *gorcrow*, all my birds of prey,
That think me turning carcass, now they come. B. Jonson, For.

GORD. n. s. An instrument of gaming, as appears from Beaumont and Fletcher. Warburton.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and *ninespins*.
Braun. and Pl. Scornful Lady.
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gourd* and Fulham holds. Shakespeare.

GO'RDIAN.* adj. [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot, should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. The Latin *nodus gordianus*, or *gordian knot*, was hence adopted to express any difficult matter; and has passed into our language.] Intricate; difficult.

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter. Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.
As slippery, as the Gordian knot was hard.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
The binding knot of the late Gordian conspiracie.

Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign. S. s. 3.
Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms,
And Gordian-twined knot, dost thou enchain me!

P. Fletcher, Poetics.
What power, what force, what mighty spell, if not
Your learned hands can loose this Gordian knot?

Milton, Vac. Ex.
Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train. Milton, P. L.

GORE.† n. s. [*zop*, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, sanious matter; *gorr*, Swed. the same; *gar*, Goth. blood.]

1. Blood effused from the body.
A griesly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore-blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguinod'd the grassy ground. Spenser, F. Q.
Another's crime the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. Dryden, Æn.
Their veins, after forty days' burial, extended with blood,
being opened with a lancet, have yielded a gore as plentiful,
fresh, and thick, as that which issues from the vessels of young
and sanguine persons.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 278.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.
The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. Milton, P. L.
His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood. Denham.

3. Dirt; mud. The Saxon and Swedish words have also the same meaning. *Gor* is used in the north of England for miry or dirty.
As a sowe waloweth in the stynkyng *gore* pytte, or in the puddell. Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 18.

To GORE. v. a. [*zebopian*, Sax.]
1. To stab; to pierce.
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commission takes his brother swine to *gore*. Tate, Juv.
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. Dryden.

2. To pierce with a horn.
Some toss'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd. Dryden.

He idly butteth, fights
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. Thomson, Spring.

GORGE.† n. s. [*gorge*, Fr.]
1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their gorge deliver.

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my gorge rises at it.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor the Moor.

This mighty sail-winged monster, that menaces to swallow up the land, unless her bottomless gorge may be satisfied with the blood of the king's daughter of the church.

Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. Not in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast, He spewed up his gorge, that all did him detest.

3. A meal or gorgeful given unto birds, especially hawks.

No lure will cause her stoop, she bears full gorge.

Watson, *Sonnets*.

Because the vultures had but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full gorge?

Milton, *Apol. for Smeectymn*.

4. In architecture, a kind of concave moulding.

5. In fortification, the entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or other outwork.

To GORGE. *v. a.* [*gorgier*, Fr.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glinted, gorg'd, and full.

He that makes his generation messes,

To gorge his appetite.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.

Dryden.

I desire that they will not gorge the lion either with nonsense or obscenity.

Addison.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain

On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,

To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.

Addison, *Cato*.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den.

Addison.

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook.

To GORGE. * *v. n.* To feed.

The very garbage that draws together all the fowls of prey and ravin in the land, to come and gorge upon the church.

Milton, *Animadv. Rem. Def.*

GORGED. † *adj.* [from *gorge*.]

1. Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shrill gorg'd lark so far Cannot be seen or heard.

Shakespeare.

2. In heraldry, denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

GORGEFUL. * *n. s.* [*gorge* and *full*.] A meal for birds. See the third sense of GORGE. Not now in use.

GORGEOUS. † *adj.* [*gorgias*, old Fr. Skinner.—Our own word at first was *gorgiose*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

The houses be curioslye builded after a gorgiose and gallant sorte.

Robinson, *Tr. of More's Utopia*, ii. 2. (1551).

They make themselves believe that they are faire and gorgeous.

Outred, *Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, xi. 22. (1580.)

O, that deceit should dwell

In such a gorgeous palace!

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,

And gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies,

themselves dreadful, their enemies gorgeous and brave.

Hayward.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,

Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.

Milton, *P. L.*

With gorgeous wings, the marks of sov'reign way,

The two contending princes make their way.

Dryden, *Virg.*

GORGEOUSLY. † *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

They which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.

St. Luke, vii. 25. *Transl. of 1578.*

Most precious stones, gorgeously and cunningly set in divers manners.

Sidney, *Armad.* b. i.

Crown'd with embroider'd banks, and gorgeously array'd Will all th' enamell'd flowers of many a goodly mend.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 3.

The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value.

Wotton, *Life of D. of Buckingham.*

GORGEOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

Hulot.

They ought to be diligently admonished to flye gorgeousness and sumptuousness.

Outred, *Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, xi. 22. (1580.)

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel.

Knight, *Trial of Truth*, (1580.) fol. 7.

What gorgeousness of shews with the vulgar and simple, what multitude of ceremonies with the superstitious!

Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion.*

GORGET. † *n. s.* [from *gorge*.]

1. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a pulsy fumbling on his gorget,

Shakes in and out the rivet.

Shakespeare, *Troil. and Cress.*

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying,

his headpiece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him.

Knolles.

See how his gorget peers above his gown,

To tell the people in what danger he was.

B. Jonson.

About his neck a threefold gorget,

As rough as trebled leathern target.

Hudibras.

2. It is now a small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty.

3. Formerly it was used for that part of the female dress called a ruff. It is in our old lexicography, and is so used by Cleaveland in his poems; but is now obsolete; though Dr. Johnson explains *neckerchief* by *gorget*. See NECKERCHIEF.

GORGON. *n. s.* [*γεργών*, Gr.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.

Milton, *P. L.*

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,

And try the virtue of that gorgon face

To stare me into statue.

Dryden.

GORGONIAN. * *adj.* Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horror.

Gorgonian scolds, and harpies.

B. Jonson, *Epigr.* 134.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards

The ford.

Milton, *P. L.*

GORHEN. * *n. s.* The female of the goroock.

GORMAND. † *n. s.* [*gourmand*, Fr. See GOURMAND.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

The gourmand's paunch is fed.

Marston, *Scourge of Vill.* (1599.) i. 4.

That great gormond, sat Apicius.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*.

Many are made gormonds and gluttons by custom, that were not so by nature.

Locke.

GORMANDER. * *n. s.* [*gourmand*, French.] A great eater.

Hulot.

GORMANDIZE. * *n. s.* [from *gormand*.] Voraciousness. See GOURMANDIZE.

To GORMANDIZE. † *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace;

Leave gormandizing.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.* P. II.

He that censures the good fellow, commonly makes no conscience of gluttony, and gormandizing at home.

Houell, *Let.* iii. 3.

No scene of it must pass without an eating and gormandizing parasite.

Hales, *Serm. at the end of his Rem.* p. 29.

GORMANDIZER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

Not fit that you should be the sheriff's tasters;
It were enough, you being such gormandisers,
To make the sheriffs, henceforth, turn arrant misers!
Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 113.

GORREL-BELLIED.* See GORBELLIED.

GORSE.† *n. s.* [γορτ, Sax.] Furze; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

And for fair corn-ground are our fields surchoy'd
With worthless gorse. *Kyd, Trag. of Cornelia, (1594.)*
I see thee breathing on the barren moor,
That seems to bloom although so bleak before;
There if beneath the gorse the primrose spring,
Or the pied daisy smile below the ling,
They shall new charms, at thy command, disclose.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from gory.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*
Why do'st thou shake thy gory locks at me?
Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

GO'SHAWK.† *n. s.* [го, goose, and hawc, a hawk. It is said to prey on wild geese.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at goshawks sight aghast. *Fairfax.*
Here are also ayeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as,
goshawks, lamars, hobbies, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.*

GO'SLING. *n. s.* [from goose.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if
you were hipshot? Says the goose to her gosling. *L'Estrange.*
Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick to-
gether, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL.† *n. s.* [godeþ rpel, Sax. God's or good tidings; ευαγγέλιον, Greek; goskel, skcal suach, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Mes-
siah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ.

What the word ευαγγέλιον in Greek, which we render *gospel*, signifies among authors, is ordinarily known, viz. from εὖ and ἀγγέλλω, good news, or good tidings. Thus the angel speaks of the birth of Christ, ΕΓΑΓΓΕΛΙΖΟΜΑΙ ὑμῖν χαρὰν μεγάλην, I bring you good tidings of great joy, i. e. very joyful good tidings. Only in this sacred use of it, there seems to be a metonymy, or figure very ordinary, whereby the word which signifies good news, is set to denote the history of that good news, the birth, and life, and resurrection of Christ, which all put together is that joyful news or good tidings. — And so this word godeþpel, or by euphony *gospel*, in Wicliffe's translation, and ever since, notes these good tidings delivered; as first by an angel; and after that, by the apostles by word of mouth; so here in writing, by way of history also; and in brief signifies that blessed story of the birth, life, actions, precepts, and promises, death, and resurrection of Christ; which, of all other stories in the world, we Christians ought to look on with most joy, as an ευαγγέλιον or good word, i. e. a *gospel*. *Hammond on the Gospels, Annot. 1.*

2. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus say the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation. *Hammond.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*! *Bentley.*

3. Divinity; theology.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw.

Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.

4. Any general doctrine.

The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes, their abstract principle would be overlooked. *Burke.*

To GO'SPEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in Shakspeare, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you so *gospel'd*

To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakspeare.*

GO'SPELLARY.* *adj.* [from *gospel*.] Theological.

Let any man judge, how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles. *The Cloak in its Colours, (1679,) p. 8.*

GO'SPELLER.† *n. s.* [Sax. godeþpellepe, evangelista. Sax. Chron.]

1. An evangelist. This is the primary sense, of which Dr. Johnson takes no notice, but assigns the use of this word merely to the name of the followers of Wicliffe. Wicliffe himself uses it for an evangelist. Mathew that was of Judee, as he is sett first in order of *gospellers*, so he wroote first the *gospel* in Judee.

Wicliffe, N. Test. Prologue on St. Matthe w.

Men made in the *gospel* rede
Of saint Mathewe the *gospellere*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 6887.*

2. A name of the followers of Wicliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the *gospel*.

Our new *gospellers* do spurne and kicke against it.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.) sign. Q. iii. b.

What, is Juvenius become so tame,
To be a new *gospeller*? *Old Morality of Lusty Juvenius.*

The blynde papiste, the weake papiste, and simple *gospeller*, as you terme them. *Bp. Hooper on the Ministers' Apparel.*

That as well the catholicks with the *gospellers*, as they againe with the catholicks, be and remain in true and unfeigned peace.

Accord of Ulm, (1620.) Wotton's Rem. p. 533.

How much have we declined from that zeal and love, which our fathers bore to the Reformation! There were two things that were visible in the practice of those who first embraced it among us: the one was the great pleasure they took in reading the Scriptures, from whence they were in derision called *gospellers*.

Bp. Burnet, Fast Sermon, 1680.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have traddled down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. He who reads the Gospel at the altar. See **EPISTLER.**

These be my *gospellers*,

These be my pistillers,

These be my queristers.

Skelton, Poems, p. 113.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler. *Conat. and Can. Eco. 24.*

To GO'SPELLIZE.* *v. a.* [from *gospel*.] To form according to the *gospel*.

This command, thus *gospellized* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

GOSS.* *n. s.* A kind of low furze or gorse. See **GORSE.** *Gorse* is called *goss* in Kent.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

GO'SSAMER.† *n. s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of Autumna. *Hammer.*

The substance called *gossamer* is formed of the collected webs of flying spiders, and during calm weather in Autumn sometimes falls in amazing quantities. *Holt White.*

A lover may bestride the *gossamer*
That idle in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
Nor bales on bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryden, Virg.*
GOSSAMERY.* *adj.* [from *gossamer*.] Light; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Filmy, gawzy, *gossamer* lines,
With lucid language, and most dark designs.

GOSSIP.* *n. s.* [god and yrb, relation, affinity, Saxon; i. e. relation by a religious obligation. Our own word was accordingly at first *godsib*, as in Chaucer; then *godsip*, as in *Campion's Hist.* of Ireland; and lastly, *gossip*. It is now commonly understood of the *godmother*. Chaucer uses it for *godfather*.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Our christian ancestors, understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents and such as undertook for the child at baptism, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, which is as much as to say, that they were *sib* together, that is of *kin* together through *God*. And the child, in like manner, called such his God-fathers, or God-mothers.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and go with me;
After so long grief, such nativity, *Shakspeare.*
At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion. From the familiarity of conversation, or merry making, at some christenings, this sense of *gossip* perhaps arose.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* howl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakspeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

4. In a good sense, as a friend or neighbour.

One mother, whenas her foolhardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talous play,
Half dead through feare, her little babe revild,
And to her *gossips* gan in counsell say;
How can I tell, &c. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A woman said to her neighbour, alas, *gossip*, what should we now do at church, since all our saints are taken away?

Homil. of Place and Time of Prayer, P. ii.

5. In modern conversation, mere tattle; trifling talk.

TO GOSSIP.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and go with me.—
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakspeare.*
His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossip'd* by my side. *Shakspeare.*

Such swarms of men that had renounced their virility, and led an idle life, &c. went gadding and *gossiping* up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children. *More on the Soc. Churches, Pref.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune other than at feasts,
Fullwarm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

GOSSIPING.* *n. s.* [from *gossip*.] A going about to collect or report mere tattle; a meeting of gossips.

Let not customary sluggishness make us unwieldy for any thing but *gossipings*. *Bp. Rainbow, Serms. (1635), p. 40.*

'Tis possible to go into a masculine company, where 'twill be as hard to edge in a word as at a female *gossiping*.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 73.

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking, and *gossipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke*

GOSSIPRED. *n. s.* [from *gossip*, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent.

Davies on Ireland.

GOSSEON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *garçon*.] A lad, a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families in the Irish. The Scotch use *garson* as an attendant.

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers. *Castle Rackrent, p. 93.*

GO'STING. *n. s.* [rubia.]* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. *pret. of get.*

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius got off. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Thersites got thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteen'd. *Dryden, Jun.*

These regions and this realm my wars have got;
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryden, State of Inn.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

GOT. *part. pass. of get.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil hays, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.

Knolles, Hist.

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is got, will most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is got above the world? *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GOTH.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Gothus*; old French, *Goth*; Sax. *Lota*; from *Gothia*, or *Gothland*.]

1. One of the people in the northern parts of Europe, first called *Getes*, afterwards *Goths*.

There are considerable reasons to persuade us, that the *Getes* and *Goths*, who were of Aramaean original, made their incursions out of the northern parts of Asia, through Sarmatia, into Scandia and other regions of Europe, where they settled themselves. *Hibbott, Dict. i. 307.*

Not very solicitous whether originally a *Goth* or a *Celt*. *Campbell, Lit. Hist. of Ireland, p. 72.*

The *Goths* [spoken of by Hickee, in his remarks on the *Mæso-Gothick* language] were those who inhabited *Mæsia*, not far from the northern borders of Greece, a vast tract of country now comprehended in Turkey; whose language, with different dialects, probably extended over all the north of Europe, nearly in the same latitude, from the coast of Norway to the Black Sea. *Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.*

2. One not civilized; one deficient in general knowledge; a barbarian.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry. *Addison, Spect. No. 62.*

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits? *Lord Chesterfield.*

GO'THAMIST.* *n. s.* [from the old saying, "As wise as a man of *Gotham*," a place in Nottinghamshire formerly, it is feigned, noted for some pleasant blunders; whence a man of *Gotham* denoted a simple person. See *Grose's Local Proverbs*.] One who is not wise.

As those scholars in their tales, even so the Romish writers have been so defective in uttering of their meaning concerning the same speech of Christ, that they have merited, like to the former *Gothamists*, to be dismissed with laughter for speaking so foolishly.

Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. (1633), p. 123.

GO'THICAL.* } *adj.* [old Fr. *gothique*, from *Goth*]
GO'THICK. }

1. Respecting the country or language of the Goths.

In which box were certain scrolls of parchment written with *Gothical* characters, but containing Castilian verses, which comprehended many of his acts. *Shelton, Don Quix. iv. 24.*

Francis Junius published those precious fragments of the ancient Teutonic language, [the fragments of the *Mæso-Gothick* gospels,] under the name of Uphil, a *Gothick* bishop in Mesia. *M. Shelton, Tr. of Wotton's View of Hickee, p. 200.*

Dr. Hickee points out a very striking feature of resemblance in the similar pronunciation of *gg* when in contact, by observing that, in this situation, the first *g* had, in the *Mæso-Gothick*, the sound of *z*, as it has in the Greek. This he exemplifies in the *Gothick* verb *gaggan*, to go, which, he tells us, from such pronunciation produced the Saxon verb *gagan*.

Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

2. Denoting a particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light; the former being that which the Goths brought with them from the north in the fifth century, which is very coarse and massive; the latter being introduced about the tenth century, which runs into the other extreme of delicacy and lightness, and is sometimes called *arabesque*. See **ARABESQUE**.

There is nothing in this city [Sienna] so extraordinary as the cathedral, which — can only be looked upon as one of the master-pieces of *Gothick* architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

York-minster I look upon to be the criterion, according to which the beauties or defects of every *Gothic* church are to be estimated. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.*

3. Rude; uncivilized.

Ah! rustic ruder than *Gothic*.

Congreve.

GO'THICK.* *n. s.* The *Gothick* language.

Besides Wormius, Verelius, and Gudmundus Andreæ, there are very few that have professedly treated the ancient *Gothick*.

Pref. to Serenius's Sued. and Eng. Dict. 2d edit. 1757.

GO'THICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Gothick*.]

1. A *Gothick* idiom.

This peculiarity Mr. Sibbald, the chronicler of the Scottish poetry, in his zeal for *Gothicism*, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (s) in the *Gothic* Gospels of Uphilas, which were written in the fourth century.

Chalmers on the Language of Sir D. Lindsay.

2. Conformity to *Gothick* architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it. *Gray, Letters.*

3. The state of barbarians.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

To GO'THICIZE.* *v. a.* [from *Gothicks*] To bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized*. *Strutt, Queen-Hoo Hall.*

GO'TTEN. *part. pass.* of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be gotten for gold. *Job, xxviii. 15.*

Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GO'VE. *n. s.* Wood: a plant.

Dict.

GOVE. *n. s.* A mow.

Tusser.

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, guff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair.

Tusser.

To GOVERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern men.

Waller.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, govern all things in times of peace. *Davenant.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions.

Atterbury.

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; govern her.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, and governs the accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,

And let this your lesson be,

In our language evermore

Words that govern go before.

Mauger, French Gram.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked atoms may be working now

To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.

Dryden.

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe.

Locke.

GO'VERNANCE. *n. s.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac. ix. 31.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not whether his own ill,

Till through wise handling, and fair governance,

I him recured to a better will.

Spenser, F. Q.

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,

Under the surly Gloster's governance? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He liketh is to fall into mischance

That is regardless of his governance.

Spenser, Muirpottmas.

GO'VERNANT.* *n. s.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *gouvernante* of one of your noblemen's houses.

L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo's Vis. p. 38.

GO'VERNESS. *n. s.* [*gouvernesse*, old French, from *gove*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,

Pale in her anger, washes all the air,

That rheumatick diseases do abound.

Shakespeare.

2. A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower.

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutoress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More against Atheism.*

GOVERNMENT. *n. s.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary com-

mands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.

Temple.

No government can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute. *Lockey.*

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall sound

Their government, and their great senate choose
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.

Milton, P. L.

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the government.

Dryden.

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.

Addison.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.

Swift.

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things

Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

Waller.

Those governments which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.

Young.

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

'Tis government that makes them seem divine;

The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple government,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

Shakspeare.

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I then ward'd all with wary government.

Spenser, F. Q.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR. n. s. [gouverneur, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a governour of the world by providence, all are partakers.

Hooker.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governour of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.

Bentley.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governour among the nations.

Ps. xxii. 28.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as for instance, if my governour should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.

South.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain.

Shakspeare, Othello.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eham will I, where the young king is,

Being ordain'd his special governour;

And for his safety there, I'll best devise.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The great work of a governour is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.

Locke.

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their governors and courtiers.

Lockey.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governour listeth.

Ja. iii. 1.

GOUGE. n. s. [French.] A chissel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

Moxon.

To GOUGE.* v. a. [from the noun.] To scoop out as with a gouge or chissel.

I will save in cork,

In my meer stop'ling, 'bove three thousand pound,

Within that term; by gouging of 'em out

Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

GO'UJEERS.† n. s. [from gouge, French, a camp trull.]

The French disease.

Hammer.

The goujeers shall devour them, flesh and fell.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

GO'ULAND.* n. s. A flower.

Pinks, goulands, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.

B. Jonson, Masques.

GOUL'RD.* n. s. An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, used as a remedy for inflammations, bruises, sprains, and the like.

GOURD.† n. s. [gourhorde, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped.

Miller.

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,

Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel-guest.

Milton, P. L.

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions.

Hill.

2. A bottle [from gourd, old French. Skinner.] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by Chaucer.

Hammer.

3. An instrument of gaming. See GORD.

GO'RDINESS. n. s. [from gourd.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey.

Farrier's Dict.

GO'URMAND.* n. s. [French. See GORMAND.]

Written also *gurmand*, as are also the derivatives, *gurmandize*. A glutton; a greedy eater.

This *gurmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

With difficulty I return to what remains of this ignoble task, for the disdain I have to change a period more with the filth and venom of this *gourmand*, swelled into a confuter.

Milton, Colasterion.

To GO'URMANDIZE.* v. n. [from gourmand.] To play the glutton. See **To GORMANDIZE.**

Cockeram.

GO'URMANDIZE.* n. s. [from gourmand.] Gluttony; voraciousness.

A tiger forth out of the wood did rise,

That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandize*,

And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,

Did run at Pastorell, her to surprize.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 34.

Lacedemon, whence *gourmandize*, drunkenness, luxury, dissolutiion, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished.

Summary of Du Bartas, (1621.) P. ii. p. 54.

GOURNET. n. s. [cuculus.] A fish.

GOUT. n. s. [goutte, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motions of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done
And swings his own vices in his son. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for
drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still;
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. s.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout*
for the like studies. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOUT-SWOLLEN.* *adj.* [*gout* and *swollen*.] Inflamed
with the *gout*.

The best lies low —
Quoth old Endemon, when his *gout-swolne* list
Gropes for his double ducats in his chist. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. s.* [*gout* and *wort*, *podagraria*.] An
herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY.* *adj.* [from *gout*.]
1. Afflicted or diseased with the *gout*. *Huloet.*

The sickly ladie, and the *goutie* peere,
Still would I haunt, that love their life so deare.
Bp. Hall, Sat. li. 4.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*,
although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*
Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden, Pers.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great
acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and
the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the *gout*.
There are likewise other causes of blood-spitting; one is
the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs.
Blackmore.

3. Boggy; as, *gouty* land.

4. Swelled.
This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient
history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous. *Spenser on Prod. p. 105.*

GO'UTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *gout*.] The pain of the
gout. *Sherwood.*

GOWD.* *n. s.* A gaud; a toy; whence *gowdies*,
play-things. Used in the north of England. See
GAUD.

GOWK.* *n. s.* [Teut. *gauch*.] A foolish fellow; and
also, a cuckoo. See **GAWK.**

To GOWK.* *v. a.* [Teut. *gauch*, a fool; whence a *goke*,
or *gawky*. See **GAWK.**] To stupify.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gok'd*!
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To GOWL.* *v. n.* [Icel. *goela*.] To howl. Used by
Wicliffe. Obsolete. See **To HOWL**, and **To YELL**.

GOWN. *n. s.* [*gorra*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.
They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*,
long to the ground. *Abbot, Descrip. of the World.*

If ever I said a loose-bodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts
of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread;
I said a *gown*. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*
3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace,
as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that
they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest
minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden, Æn.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she loads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace.
He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED.* *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a *gown*.

A noble crew about them waited round

Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Well might the *gowned* Romans fear, when Pompey fled.
Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651,) p. 215.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. s.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted
to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a
gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed
of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a
morsel of bread. *Swift.*

GO'WNSMAN.* *n. s.* An academical phrase of modern
times for a member of the university, at least of
Oxford; formerly *gownman*.

Those were all the *gownmen* that I knew above 80 years old
in Oxford.

Bp. Lloyd to Dr. Charlett, (1770,) Aubrey's Lett. i. 208.
If townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must
we *gownmen* be ourselves. *The Student, (1750,) i. 56.*

GO'ZZARD.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *goosherd*.] One
who tends *geese* used in the north of England,
and perhaps elsewhere, Mr. Malouin says: In
Lincolnshire, Mr. Pegge says, but in the meaning
of a fool.

GRAB.* *n. s.* A vessel peculiar to the Malabar
coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes
three.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.]

1. To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these
rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and
pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

2. To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

3. To grapple, in the west of England. *Grose.*

GRACE.* *n. s.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin;
gracc, Erse.]

1. Favour: kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*,
then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God. *Shakespeare.*

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many
acts of *grace* I have lately passed? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton, P. L.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and
the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden, Fab.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryden.*

- Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.
In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom,
but by the *grace* of God, we have had our conversation in the
world. *2 Cor. i. 12.*
The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most
earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his
grace, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*
Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.
Within the church, in the publick profession and external
communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and
sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other
persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned.
Pearson.
How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope?*
4. Pardon; mercy.
Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*
Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee, *Milton, P. L.*
5. Favour conferred.
I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*
6. Privilege.
But to return and view the chearful skies,
To see great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*
7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow
beauty.
This forehead, where your verse has said
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*
8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.
The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman
to another, so as there were no other body by, might have
had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt.
Sulney.
Have I reason of good *grace* in what I do. *Temple.*
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.
One lilac only, with a statelier *grace*,
Presum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*
Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden, Æn.*
To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a
favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*
10. Natural excellence.
It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency
should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with
graces, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*
To some kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies.
Shakespeare, As you like it.
In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden, Æn.*
11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.
Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser.*
Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*
The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*
12. Single beauty.
I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*
13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.
By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *grace*,
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful
discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that he
In plants, herbs, stones and their true qualities. *Shakespeare*

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your grief; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles
here present, may be pleas'd to bow your ears.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

According to the usual proceedings of your *grace*, and of
the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error
in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient,
and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his
main objections. *White.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat. [from the first word of the Latin prayer, "Gratias Tibi agimus." Wicliffe uses *graces* for thanks, St. Mark, xiv.]

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Our excess of modesty makes us shamed in all the
exercises of piety and devotion. This humour prevails upon
us daily; insomuch, that at many well-bred tables the master
of the house is so very modest a man that he has not the
confidence to say *grace* at his own table; a custom which is
not only practised by all the nations about us, but was never
omitted by the heathens themselves. *Addison, Spect. No. 458.*

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren
take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

GRACE-CUP. n. s. [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drunk after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

TO GRACE.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practice, this they *grace* with a
wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

There is dye from the judge to the advocate; some commen-
dation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would
in court. *Knolles.*

Dispose all honours to the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden, Jus.*

3. To favour.

Please it your highness
 'To grace us with your royal company. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 When the guests withdrew,
 Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
 Regardless puss'd her o'er, nor grac'd with kind adieu.
Dryden.

4. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 50.*

GRA'CED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best graced men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature.
** Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.

Epicurism and lust
 Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
 Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL.† *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Full of grace and virtue. Not now in use.

You have a holy father,
 A graceful gentleman, against whose person,
 So sacred as it is, I have done sin. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the leading god;
 High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus rode. *Dryden.*
 Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
 Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance. *Pope.*
 Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
 Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*
 Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,
 The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught. *Young.*

GRA'CEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly;
 with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
 And gracefully her subject chang'd. *Swift.*
 Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but
 walking gracefully implies a manner or mode super-added to
 that action. *Watts, Logic.*

GRA'CEFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance
 of manner; dignity with beauty.

Petrarch's Tuscan gracefulness,
 Or Theban Pindar's lofty strain.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 256.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
 Did next in gracefulness, and beauty, stand
 To breathing figures. *Dryden, Ovid.*

He executed with so much gracefulness and beauty that he
 alone got money and reputation. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

There is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies
 his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be want-
 ing. *Dryden, Ovid, Pref.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
 Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
 Which, though her modesty would shroud,
 Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
 While gracefulness its art conceals,
 And yet through every motion steals.
Swift.

GRA'CELESS.† *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void of grace;
 wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This graceless man, for furtherance of his guile,
 Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
 Will not so graceless be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of graceless and hopeless characters, some are
 lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
 Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRA'CELESSLY.† *adv.* [from *graceless*.] Without
 elegance.

The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that
 hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two, called ante-
 penultima; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very
 gracelessly may they use dactyls. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

GRA'CES.† *n. s.* Good graces for favour is seldom
 used in the singular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
 Her goods, and chattels, and good graces,
 And person, up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*
 He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account
 in being in the good graces of a man of wealth.

Taylor, No. 225.

GRA'CILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small.
Dict.

GRA'CILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRA'CILITY.† *n. s.* [*gracilité*, old French, *gracilitas*,
 Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; leanness.

Cockeram.

GRA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the
 good and gracious God could not be pleased, nor consequently
 worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are
 two of the most amiable things. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion
 on them. *2 Kings xlii. 23.*

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
 In which I finde receipt so gracious. *Chapman.*

From now revive
 A gracious beam of light; from now inspire
 My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and gracious by example
 than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us gracious before the kings of Persia, so that they
 gave us food. *1 Esdr. viii. 80.*

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more
 gracious to prince Rupert than Wilnot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being gracious,
 than they are in losing them when they have approved their
 virtues. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Excellent. Obsolete.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils, should
 rather cause men to study how so gracious a thing may again
 be reduced to that first perfection. *Houker.*

6. Graceful; becoming; pleasing. Obsolete, *Dict.*

Johnson says, citing only the example from Cam-
 den. There is no usage of this word more ancient
 than in the present sense; and it has been em-
 ployed, in our own time, by one of our ablest
 writers.

A knave child the bare by this Walter
 Ful gracious, and fair for to behold. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*
 There was not such a gracious creature born.

Being season'd with a gracious voice.
Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Rutilia,
 that is, red head. *Camden.*

Sallust's expression would be shorter and more compact;
 Cicero's more gracious and flowing. *Bp. Hurd.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he graciously confirmed, that it was the best
 of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and graciously decreed
 My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but graciously be pleased to think a
 hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Mercifulness.

Their enemies shall laugh, when themselves shall have cause
 to weep, unless the graciousness of God stir up some worthy
 princes of renown, and reputation, with both sides to interpose
 their wisdom. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

2. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

3. Possession of graces or good qualities.

The acts derive their *graciousness* from the habits. *Ep. Barlow, Rem. p. 437.*

4. Pleasing manner.

He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.*

GRADATION. *n. s.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *T. Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Promerment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. Regular process of arguments

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principal of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADATORY.* *adj.* [from *gradation*.] Proceeding step by step.

Could we have seen his [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress, till they attain the direst excess of human depravity; could this *gradatory* apostacy have been shown us; could the noble and useful moral, which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities [of time and place]? *Seward, Lett. iii. 243.*

GRADE.* *n. s.* [French.] Rank; degree. This word has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted.

GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton, P. L.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest. *South.*

GRADUAL.† *n. s.* [*gradus*, Lat.]

1. An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

2. A gail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. [Fr. *graduel*.] See **GRAIL**.

GRADUALITY. *n. s.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton, Opticks.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Greiv.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. g.* [*graduere*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Walton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO GRADUATE.* *v. n.*

1. To take an academical degree; to become a graduate: as, he *graduated* at Oxford.

2. To proceed regularly, or by degrees.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

GRADUATE.† *n. s.* [*gradué*, Fr. *graduytus*, low Lat. from *gradus*, Lat.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

I know the mts
And sciences do not directlier make
A *graduate* in our universities,
Than an habitual gravity prefers
A man in court. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

An oath taken by Oxford *graduates* [was] that they should not profess at Stamford. *Selden on Drayton's Polyglot, S. 8.*

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And choose a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

GRADUATESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *graduate*.] The state of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*. *Milton, Arcopagistica.*

GRADUATION.† *n. s.* [*graduation*, French; from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Greiv.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

The ministers are now reconciled to distinction; and as it must always happen, that some will excel others, have thought *graduation* a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

GRAFF. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. See **GRAVE**.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF.† } *n. s.* [*graffe*, French. Dr. Johnson. —
GRAFT. } Rather from the Sax. *græfan*, as Lye
 long since observed, which signifies to dig, to ex-
 cavate. So also Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley,
 ii. 376. And see *To GRAFF.*] A small branch
 inserted into the stock of another tree, and nou-
 rished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a
 young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *grafts* of life; as
 the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational
 of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater
 fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater
 leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graft* to see
 With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden, Virg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same
 manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the sooner.

Mortimer.

Now the cleft rind inserted *graft* receives,
 And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF.† } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French. Dr. John-
To GRAFT. } son. — It is the Sax. verb *græfan*,
 to dig; Goth. *grabar*, the same; and Iceland.
grafa.]

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the
 stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
 I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
 And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
 Unbearing branches from their head,
 And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not
 originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in; for God is able to *graft* them in again.

Romans, xi. 23.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
 With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
 Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
 Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from
 another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new inci-
 dent *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a
 faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
 And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. v. n. To practise insinuation.

In March is good *grafting* the skilful do know,
 So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
 From moon being changed, till past be the prime,
 For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not
 only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old
 tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if
 you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few.

Bacon.

GRAFFER.† } *n. s.* [from *graft* or *graft*.] One who
GRAFTER. } propagates fruit by grafting. *Hulot.*

Or that the *grafter* and waterer be nothing — without
 whose work there should be no increase.

Ahp. Cranner, Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 378.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *graffiers* of
 these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries
 borne by his *graft* the same year in which the insinuation is made.

Evelyn.

GRAIL.† } *n. s.* [*grêle*, Fr. from *gracilis*, Lat. Menage.]
 Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
 And, lying down upon the sandy *grail*,
 Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Spenser, F. Q.*
 The bottom yellow, like the golden *grail*,
 That bright Pactolus washeth with his streams.

Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

GRAIL.* } *n. s.* [low Lat. *graduale*, *gradale*; old
 French, *greel*.] A book containing some of the
 offices of the Roman church.

The *greyle* is not said. *Lib. Fest. fol. 33.*

Among the books they found there, were one hundred psal-
 ters, as many *grayles*, and forty missals, which undoubtedly be-
 longed to the choir of the church.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. vol. 1. Diss. 2.

GRAIN.† } *n. s.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin;
grano, Italian; have all the following significations.
 Dr. Johnson. — Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits
 of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germi-
 nate, to grow.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
 And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not.

Shakspeare.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of
 chaff. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
 Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
 But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
 Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in
 them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
 And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
 Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden, Pastorals.*
 'Tis a rich soil, 't grant you; but oftener covered with weeds
 than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

As to the other *grains*, it is to be observed, as the wheat
 ripened very late, the barley got the start of it, and was ripe
 first. *Burke on the Scarcity.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
 That issue out of dust. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
 We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty
 make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four
 make a pennyweight; and so named because it is
 supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double,
 twice double in their value. *Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight
 whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being mul-
 tiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing
 severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water
 weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth
 of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*:
 the balance kept the same depth in the water.

Bacon.

His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*.

Hudibras.

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the
 balance. *Wisd. xi. 22.*

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not
 to make use of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond.*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the
 good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least
grain. *South.*

7. **GRAIN of Allowance.** Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight. He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be two mild, moderate, and forgiving.

Addison.
I would always give some *grains of allowance* to the sacred science of theology.

Watts on the Mind.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer grain. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts,
contains a curled grain not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*
Stones of a constitution so compact, and a grain so fine,
that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibeean, or the grain
Of sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton, P. L.*

Come pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton, Il. Pens.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd grain! *Milton, P. L.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres. This and the next sense are adopted from the eighth.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul. *Shakspeare.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue against the grain. *Hudibras.*

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden, Jun.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in grain. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but he they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton, Opticks.*

15. A tine; a spike.

A grain-staff is a quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end, which they call grains.

Ray, E. and South Country Words.

The boatswain struck with a pair of grains out of the cabin window a most beautiful fish, about ten pounds' weight.

White's Journal, p. 36.

- To GRAIN.* v. n. [from the noun. Fr. *grainer*.] To yield fruit.

The londs began to greyne,
Which whilom had ben bare ne. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

- To GRAIN, or GRANE.* v. n. [Sax. *granian*.] To groan. Yorkshire dialect, and more conformable to the original word than *groan*.

GRAINED.* adj. [from *grain*.]

1. Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this grained face of mind be hid
In sap, consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakspeare.*

2. Dyed in grain.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and grained spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Persons lightly dipt, not grained in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 9.*

GRAINING.* n. s. [from *grain*.] Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no grain-ing upon the rim. *Leake.*

GRAINS. n. s. [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them grains their fill,
Husks, draft, to drink and swill. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

GRAINS of Paradisc. n. s. [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian spice.

GRAINSTAFF.* n. s. A quarter staff. See the fifteenth sense of *grain*.

GRAINY. adj. [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

To GRAITH.* v. a. Sax. *geþærian*.] To prepare; to make ready; to furnish with things suitable, in the north of England.

These clerkes bete him well, and let him lie,
And greithen hem, and take hir horse anon,
And eke hir mele, and on hir way they gon. *Chaucer, Ree's Tale.*

GRAITH.* n. s. [Sax. *geþæbe*; Germ. *gerath*.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches. North.

GRAM.* adj. [Sax. *gram*; old Fr. *grams*, "fâché, * en colere." Lacombe.] Angry. In our old lexicography, *grame*. See GRIM and GRUM.

GRAME'RCY.* interj. [contracted from *grant me mercy*. Dr. Johnson.—This is a mistake: It is the Fr. *grand merci*, great thanks. Our old lexicography thus explains it: "Gramercy to thee; which is a manner of thanksgiving among the vulgares." Huloet. Chaucer writes it after the original, "Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you, quoth she." Clerk's Tale.] An obsolete expression of obligation.

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight,
For so great grace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weet
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Spenser.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakspeare.*

We have our several psalms for several occasions, without
gramercy to your liturgy. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Madam, quoth he, gramercy for your care. *Dryden, Cock and the Fox.*

GRAMINEOUS. adj. [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy.

Gramineous plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. adj. [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the graminivorous kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp, Surgery.*

GRAMMAR.* n. s. [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματική*.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the grammar and idioms of the tongue, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

- Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to *grammar*.

Varium & mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

To speak and write without absurdity the language of one's country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary; and to this purpose, I would recommend above all things the having a *grammar* of our mother tongue first taught in our schools, which would facilitate our youths learning their Latin and Greek *grammars*.

Tatler, No. 234.

GRAMMAR School. *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traiterously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

To GRAMMAR.* *v. n.* To discourse according to the rules of *grammar*.

I'll *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.

Beaumont and Fl. Laws of Candy.

GRAMMARIAN. *n. s.* [*grammairien*, French; from *grammar*.] One who teaches *grammar*; a philosopher.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to *grammar*.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder.*

2. Taught by *grammar*.

They seldom know more than the *grammatical* construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of *grammar*.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As *grammar* teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker on Learning.*

GRAMMATICASTER.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does! *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

There would not then be so many fustian and unworthy preachers in divinity, so many petty loggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many *grammaticasters* in country schools. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Harlib, (1648,) p. 23.*

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*. *Rymer.*

To GRAMMATICISE.* *v. a.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] To render *grammatical*.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English. *Johnson, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

GRAMMATICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *grammaticus*.] Rule of *grammar*.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*. *Dalgarno, Didascaloph. (Ox. 1686,) p. 52.*

GRAMMATICK.* *adj.* [Lat. *grammaticus*.] Pertaining to *grammar*.

They having but newly left those *grammatick* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction. *Milton on Education.*

We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that *grammatick* congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace.*

GRAMMATIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *grammatista*. & Græci *grammaticum à grammatista distinguunt; et illum quidem absolutè, hunc mediocriter doctum existimant.* V. Sueton. de Gramm. Illustr. cap. 4.] A *grammaticaster*.

The *grammatist* has misled the grammarian, and both of them the philosopher. *H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 328.*

GRAMPLE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *grampelle*.] A crab-fish.

Cotgrave.

GRAMPUS.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Fr. *grand* and *poisson*, a large fish.] A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

Give me leave to name what fish we took; dolphins, porpoise, *grampasse*, which Mr. Sands thinks is the right dolphin, none else being of that opinion. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 384.*

GRANA'DO.* *n. s.* [Span. *granada de fuego*.] A grenade. See **GRENADÉ**.

GRANADIER.* See **GRENADIER**.

GRANAM.* See **GRANNAM**.

GRANARY. *n. s.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our *granaries*. *Addison.*

The naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhaustless *granary* of a world. *Thomson, Spring.*

GRANATE.† *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.]

1. A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise **GRANITE**.

2. The gem called a garnet. See **GARNET**.

GRAND.† *adj.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-entame a *grand* design. *Young.*

There is generally in nature something more *grand*, and august, than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison, Spect. No. 414.*

3. Principal; chief. Hence, in composition, *grand-juror*, *grand-master*, *grand-signior*, and the like.

What cause

Mov'd our *grand* parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Eminent; superiour: very frequently in an ill sense.
Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton, P. L.*

So climb this first *grand* thief in to God's fold. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

Among colours, such as are soft or cheerful (except perhaps a strong red which is cheerful) are unfit to produce *grand* images. *Burke of the Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.*

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam* and as chaste
As may be in the world. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us,
as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*

Thy tygres heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy *grandam's* was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD. † *n. s.* [*grand* and *child*.] There is something very absurd in this. *Grandfather* is properly the *great* or *greater father*; but the case seems to be just the contrary with *grand-child*, who is the *little* or *less child*. The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by *petit fils*. *Pegge.*] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great *grandchildren* of thy praises grow. *Donne.*
He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and *grandchild* both!
Milton, P. L.

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rs the shore his little *grandchild* led. *Denham.*

GRANDDAUGHTER. † *n. s.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

This *grandaughter* of a man, who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence. *Bp. Newton, Life of Milton.*

GRANDEUR. † *n. s.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] At first our word was *grandy*.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

In a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable
.. *grandy*, 'tis not a venial sin; no, not a peccadillo!
Burton, Anal. of Mel. To the Reader.

In this mercy-seat, it is observable, three *grandies* are met together; blessing, joy, and hope; and yet there is no strife for precedence. *Abp. Laud, Serm. p. 83.*

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroalties for the *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDESHIP. * *n. s.* [from *grandee*.] The rank, or estate, of a *grandee*; a lordship.

I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeships* centered in his person. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 42.*

GRANDEVITY. *n. s.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDEVIOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRANDEUR. † *n. s.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South.*

2. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness.

Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another, which is a hundred times less than a mite; or to compare, in his thoughts, a length of a

thousand diameters of the earth with that of a million; and he will quickly find that he has no different measures in his mind adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of *grandeur* or minuteness. *Addison, Spect. No. 420.*

3. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

To want little is true *grandeur*; and very few things are great to a great mind. *Taller, No. 170.*

GRANDFATHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDIFICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRANDILOQUENCE. * *n. s.* [Lat. *grandis*, great, and *loquor*, to speak. In our old lexicography, the word is *grandiloquy*.] High, lofty, big speaking. *Cockeram, and Scott.*

GRANDILOQUOUS. * *adj.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*.] Using lofty words. *Cockeram.*

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRANDITY. *n. s.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; *grandeur*; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Candem, Rem.*

GRANDLY. * *adv.* [from *grand*.] Sublimely; loftily. I now saw what I never saw before, a prodigious sea, with immense billows, coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible to escape. There was something *grandly* horrible in the sight. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 348.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 1 Tim. i. 5.

GRANDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *grand*.] Greatness.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabrick of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun. *Wallaston, Rel. of Nat. § v. 14.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Whercin my *grandsire* and my father sat? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster? *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

To GRANE. * To groan. See **To GRAIN.**

GRANGE.† *n. s.* [*grange*, French; low Lat. *grangia*; probably from *grana gerenda*, the *grange* being in former times the place where the rents of monasteries were paid in *grain*, which was there stored up; the custody of which was assigned to one of the monks, who was called *grangiarus*; and hence *grange* means simply a *granary* also, though Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the distinction. The *grange*, in Lincolnshire, and other northern counties, signifies any lone house; and, in some places, bears with it the name of the village or town to which it is near.]

1. A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, said he;—the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

It is only the poor *grange*,

The patrimony which my father left me,

I would be tenant to.

Beaumont and Fl. The Prophetess.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their *granges* and priories.

Ayliffe.

2. A granary. [*Fr. grange*, a barn. *Cotgrave.*]

Methought it was the sound

Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,
Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds;
When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

Milton, Comus.

GRA'NITE. *n. s.* [*granit*, *Fr.* from *granum*, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcifiable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish.

Hill on Fossils.

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*.

Woodward.

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple.

Addison on Italy.

GRANITICAL.* *adj.* [from *granite*.] Consisting of granite.

Viewed at a distance, this enormous mass of stone has the appearance of a human figure; and its gigantic form has given rise to a variety of fables. On approaching it, we find that it consists of several ledges of granite, piled one upon another in the rudest manner. If, however, we bow down to this *granitic* god, we shall meet deities at every step.

Polakoff, Hist. of Devonsh. vol. i. P. i.

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication.

Brown.

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

GRAN'NAM.† *n. s.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother.

Only used in ludicrous or low language.

Her mother goodwy' Polish has confess'd it

To *granum* Keep, the nurse, how they did change

The children in their cradles. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *granmam*.

Beaumont and Fl. Lover's Progress.

I stripped again, as well to find what ailed me, as to satisfy my *granam's* further curiosity.

Tatler, No. 15.

Oh my kind *granmam* told me, Tim, take warning.

Gay.

To **GRANT.**† *v. a.* [from *garantin*, French, Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as Minshew thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.

Dr. Johnson.—It is directly from the old French verb, *granter*, or *grauunter*, to promise, to satisfy. V. Roquesfort, Gloss. in V. **GRANTER**. Probably from the Latin *gratum*, what is agreeable. Our word at first, like the French, was *graunt*, and so continued to be late in the seventeenth century.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church.

Hooker.

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones.

Pearson.

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,

The Trojan race to reign in Italy.

Dryden, Æn.

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire

A moment elder than my rival fire,

Can chance of seeing first thy title prove?

Dryden.

If he be one indifferant as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.

Addison, Frecholder.

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him.

1 Sam. xvii.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life.

Acts, xiii. 18.

Did'st thou not kill this king?

— I *grant* ye.

— Do'st *grant* me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,

Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispers'd.

Pope.

GRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juggle for a *grant*,

And when they break their friendship plead their want.

Dryden.

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the *grantor*, and he to whom it is made the *grantee*. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed.

Cowell.

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty.

Spenser on Ireland.

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*.

Davenant.

4. **CONCESSION**; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage.

Hooker.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before.

Dryden.

GRANTABLE.† *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

I will inquire therefore in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.

Bp. of London's (Sherlock) Charge, 1759, p. 6.

GRANTE'E. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands.

Swift.

GRANTOR. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office.

Ayliffe.

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To **GRANULATE**. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar.

Sprat.

To **GRANULATE**.† *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

Most of the Scheemnitz silver ore holds some gold, which they separate by melting the silver, then *granulating* it.

Brown's Travels, p. 59.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel.

Ray.

GRANULATION. *n. s.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed.

Quincy.

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula.

Sharp, Surgery.

GRANULE. *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow.

Bayle on Colours.

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. s.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger.

Lev. xix. 10.

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;

Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well.

Cowley.

Here are the vines in early flow'r descri'd,
Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side.

Pope, Odys.

GRAPE Hyacinth, or **GRAPE Flower**. *n. s.* A flower.

GRAPE Shot.* *n. s.* In artillery, a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, the diameter of which is equal to that of the ball which is adapted to the cannon.

Chambers.

GRAPELESS.* *adj.* [*grape* and *less*.] Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

The entertainment consisted of cold fish, lean chickens, rusty hams, raw venison, and *grapeless* wines.

Jennys.

GRAPESTONE. *n. s.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,

A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill.

Prior.

GRAPHICAL.† *adj.* [*γράφω*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In this so *graphical* a description of the Son of God, clothed in all the pomp and majesty of his Father, the attitude is most observable: "His right foot" was on the sea, and his left on the earth.

Warburton, Serm. xx.

GRAPHICALLY.† *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

After it, succeeded their third dance; than which a more numerous composition could not be seen; *graphically* disposed into letters, and honouring the name of the most sweet and ingenious prince, Charles duke of York.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Very rhetorical delineations follow their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, *graphically* as in a map described.

Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. p. 419.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

GRAPHICK.* *adj.*

1. Graphical.

He can

Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;
Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace
Each line, as it were *graphick*, in the face.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Relating to engraving.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 157.

GRAPHO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *graphomètre*, from the Gr. *γράφω*, to write, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A surveying instrument.

As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with a *graphometer*.

Drummond, Trav. (1749,) p. 244.

GRAPNEL.† *n. s.* [*grappil*, and *grappin*, Fr. the grapple of a ship. Cotgrave.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

With grisly soune out goeth the grete gunne —
In goth the *grapnel* so ful of crokes.

Chaucer, Leg. of Cleopatra.

To **GRAPPLE**.† *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *kruppeln*, German. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the M. Goth. *greipan*, to seize, to lay hold of any thing; Su. Goth. *gripan*; Sax. *gripan*.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I

Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.

Bacon, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

G R A

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or *grapple*, and to close.

Milton on Education.

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last.

Waller.

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance,
and endure the everlasting burnings?

South.

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statures seem to live.

Addison.

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend.

Dryden.

To *GRA'PPLE*. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Apacharis.

Heylyn.

GRA'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus, strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell.

Milton, P. R.

Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate.

To skulk behind my sword.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd.

Dryden.

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight;
hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisly *grapplement*.

Spenser, F. Q.

GRA'PY. ** adj.* [Fr. *grappu*.]

1. Full of clusters of grapes.

Cotgrave.

The *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.

Addison, Ovid.

2. Made of the grape.

And on the marble altar's polish'd frame
Pours forth the *grapy* stream.

Gay, Ovid.

GRASHOPPER. *† n. s.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small
insect that hops in the summer grass. The *cicada*
of the Latins is often by the poets translated
grashopper, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*
While *cicada* is rendered a *grashopper*, we commonly think
that which is so called among us to be the true *cicada*;
wherein, as we have elsewhere declared, there is a great
mistake; for we have not the *cicada* in England, and indeed
no proper word for that animal, which the French nameth
égale: That which we commonly call a *grashopper*, and the

G R A

French *sautterelle*, being one kind of locust, so rendered in
the plague of Egypt, and in old Saxon named *gerithop*.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 109.

Where *grass* lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,

Disperse a grateful chillness all around;

The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air,

Nor in the midst of summer ventures there.

Addison.

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we ap-
peared as *grashoppers* before them.

Addison, Spect.

GRA'SIER. *† n. s.* One who feeds cattle. See *GRAZIER*.

He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a *grasier* and a poet,
with equal success.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 299.

To *GRASP*. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind
the wind.

Sidney.

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues.

Milton, P. L.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, hold.

Denham.

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand.

Dryden, Ind. Emperor.

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own
hands, was desired the summer before.

Clarendon.

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time?

Young.

To *GRASP*. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they
will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness
with less.

Swift.

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *graspt*
And tugg'd for life.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.

Dryden.

GRASP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*.

What seem'd both spear and shield.

Milton.

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;

It should have come before into my *grasp*,

To kill the ravisher.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held
something in its *grasp* formerly.

Addison on Italy.

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,

And the rich East to boot.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*

Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.

Milton, Comus.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within
their *grasp*.

Clarendon.

GRA'SPER. *† n. s.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps,
seizes, or catches at.

Sherwood.

GRASS. *† n. s.* [*græp*, Sax. *gras*, Goth. *græs*, Icel.
from *gro*, to germinate, to sprout.] The common
herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb
with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bellow as
bulls.

Ser. l. ii.

The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was thin, light,
and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt.

Temple.

You'll be no more your former you;

But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *grass*.

Swift.

GRASS of Parnassus. *n. s.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia* from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With cats ye may sow it, the sooner to grass,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-GREEN.* *adj.* [*grass* and *green*.] Green with grass.

He is dead and gone, lady,
He is dead and gone;
At his head a grass-green turf,
At his heels a stone. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

He lyes him to the fatal place,
Where Margaret's body lay;
And stretch'd him on the grass-green turf,
That wapt her breathless clay. *Mallet, William and Margaret.*

GRASS-GROWN.* *adj.* [*grass* and *grown*.] Grown over with grass.

Desolating Famine, who delights
In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields. *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

Desolation o'er the grass-grown street
Expands his raven wings. *Akenide, Pleas. of Imog. B. 2.*
If a friend my grass-grown threshold find,
O, how my lovely cot resounds with gloe! *Shenstone, Eleg. 7.*

GRASS-LOT. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass.

Here on this grass-plot, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
The part of your garden next your house should be a
parterre for flowers, or grass-plots bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn
their walks and grass-plots. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. *n. s.* A species of Willow-wort.

GRASSATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *grassatio*.] A ranging about to do wrong.

If in vice there be a perpetual grassation, there must be in
virtue a perpetual vigilance. *Feltham, Res. ii. 8.*

GRASSLESS.* *adj.* [*grass* and *less*.] Wanting grass.

The wintrie snow had covered all their greene,
Nought else upon the grassless ground but winter's waste was
scene. *Mir. for Mag. p. 556.*

GRASSINESS. *n. s.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

No did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank grassy fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of grassy turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milton, P. L.*
The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dew obnoxious, on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. s.* [*exates*, Lat.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

Out at a little grate his eyes he cast
Upon those bounding hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*
A fan has on it a number of lively black-eyed vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the grates. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned grate consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

VOL. II.

To GRATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up with bars. *Sherwood.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*grater*, Fr.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Threat the fiend his gnashing teeth did grate. *Spenser.*
Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Threat enraged, soon he got upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart. *Spenser.*
They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which should less grate and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, grating as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

The grating shock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton, T. L.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been importuned to grate on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or else you had looked through the grate. *Shakespeare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to grate upon the truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men.
I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have grated sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because the edge of it may sometimes grate. *Hooker.*

GRATE.* *adj.* [Fr. *grate*, "grateful," Cotgrave; Lat. *gratus*.] Agreeable. Not now in use; but if *ingrate*, as Dr. Johnson asserts, be proper for what is unpleasing to the sense, *grate* for what is the contrary seems also to be proper.

It becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 311.*

GRATEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Lat.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton, P. L.*
When some degree of health was given, he exerted all his strength in a return of grateful recognition to the author of it. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Years of service past,
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden, Fob.*

2. Plesing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are most *grateful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more *grateful* to strangers in respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood here. *Brown, Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine, And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* replied. *Milton, P. L.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,

His wife and tender children to sustain,

And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryden, Virg.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,

The lover's toil she *gratefully* repaid. *Grayville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind, by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *† n. s.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing Sidney and Herbert. The authority of others, especially of Pope, might have been added to defend the usage of the word. Nor is it yet, perhaps, disused.

A Laconian knight having sometime served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,

The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

I am pitch'd so high,

To such a growth of full prosperities,

That, to conceal my fortunes, were an injury

To *gratefulness*, and those more liberal favours

By whom my glories prosper. *Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

He [Ferdinand] died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies, except of a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, *gratefulness*, and mutual esteem. *Pope, Lett. to Broome.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *n. s.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,

And it stings you for your pains,

Grasp it like a man of nettle,

And it soft as silk remains.

So it is with common natures,

Treat them gently, they rebel,

But be rough as nutmeg-graters,

And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICATION. *† n. s.* [*gratification*, Fr. *gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has been long used to place his happiness? *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, comeliness; rage, valour; bribery, *gratification*.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633) p. 233.

TO GRA'TIFY. *† v. a.* [*gratifier*, old Fr. *gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,

Nor *gratify* what'er the great desire,

Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to soothe.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;

For who would die to *gratify* a foe! *Dryden, Fab.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;

The joyful citizens tumultuous tide

Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,

While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompence: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TING. ** n. s.* [from *grate*.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; as, the iron *gratings* of a prison.

2. In a ship, *gratings* are small ledges of sawed plank on the upper deck.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and of late,

When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakespeare.*

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare.*

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still *gratis* both to friends and strangers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*

Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd,

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ,

A sullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton, P. L.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. *South, Sermon.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

GRATU'ITY. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuit* we gave him. *Swift.*

TO GRATULATE. *† v. z.* [*gratulator*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *M. Andronicus.*
Whither away so fast?

— No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Envy itself cannot but *gratulate* the church of England that
is so furnished with learned bishops.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 10.
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from pestil; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *B. Jonson.*

3. To reward. Not now in use.

A thanks to ev'ry one; and to *gratulate*
So great a service done at my desire,
Ye shall have many floods fuller and higher
Than you have wish'd for. *Ben Jonson, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*
I could not chuse but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with
this remembrance. *Heywood, Apol. for Actors.*

GRATULATIO'N. *n. s.* [from *gratulation*, Latin.] Sa-
lutations made by expressing joy; expression of
joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Sa-
viour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by
such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton, P. L.*
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian
desire, require no addition; I shall turn my wishes into *gra-
tulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their
continuance. *South, Sermon.*

GRA'TULATORY.† *adj.* [from *gratulate*.]

1. Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

After a short preamble *gratulatory*, and signifying his ma-
jesty's summons. *Conference at Hampton Court, (1602), p. 23.*
There is a *gratulatory* gift, when one sendeth to another to
testify their love and joy. *Willet, Treat. of Salomon's Marriage, p. 31.*

2. Expressing thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has
been pleased to assist and accept their services.

L. Addison, on the State of the Jews, p. 125.
Formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, con-
tent with *gratulatory*, after the Protestant way.

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 54.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is
from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave.

Gibson's Camden.

GRAVE.† *n. s.*

1. The place in the ground in which the dead are
reposed. [*græf*, *græf*, Sax. from *græpan*, to dig;
græfa, Icel. *graban*, Goth. and thus the Germ.
grab, a grave; and perhaps all may be referred to
the Heb. *kaber*, a grave. *Graves* were formerly
called by the English *pits*.]

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave. *Milton, P. L.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham, Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments
which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave*
all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the
martyrs: there solemnly, to recite their sufferings and tri-
umphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious
examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

2. In the plural only, *graves* is a word used to sig-
nify the sediment of tallow melted for the making
of candles.

3. [*graf*, Germ. A count; low. Lat. *gravius*, and *gra-
phio*.] A ruler; usually in composition, as *land-
grave*, *margrave*.

GRAVE-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [*grave* and *clothes*.] The dress
of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-clothes* were un-
bound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot
with *grave-clothes*. *St. John, xi. 44.*

GRAVE-DIGGER.* *n. s.* [*grave* and *digger*.] One
who digs graves.

Shakspeare, who was a great copier of nature, whenever
he introduces any artisans, or low characters, into his plays,
never fails to dash them strongly with some distinguishing stain
of humour; as may be seen more remarkably in the scene of
the *grave-diggers* in *Hamlet*. *Guardian, No. 144.*

GRAVE-MAKER.* *n. s.* [*grave* and *maker*.] A grave-
digger.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-maker*;
the houses that he makes last till doomsday. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If you would hear more of this rare physician, and his feats,
(for I am sick of him,) enquire of sad families, and merry
grave-makers. *Whitlock, Mem. of the Eng. p. 100.*

GRAVE-STONE.† *n. s.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The
stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental
stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
The *grave-stone* of Christ's tomb was sealed. *Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 132.*

To GRAVE.† *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass.
graven.

1. To dig. [Sax. *græpan*. See GRAVE. This is the
primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.
To *grave* is our northern expression for to break
up ground with a spade.

He hath *graven* and digged up a pit.

Ps. vii. 16. Comm. Prayer.

2. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any
hard substance. [*græpan*, Sax. *graven*, Dutch;
graver, Fr. *graver*, Gr.]

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*.

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,

Be humble and be just.

Prior.

3. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof
hath *graven* it? *Heb. ii. 18.*

4. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order
to be impressed on paper.

The *gravers* can and ought to imitate the bodies of the
colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis im-
possible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the
works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the co-
lour of the objects. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

5. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not now in use,
but formerly common in this sense, among our
writers, from Gower to Shakspeare.

There's more gold :

Do you damn others, and let this damn you ;

And ditches *grave* you all !

Shakespeare, Timon.

6. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it.

Ex. xxviii. 36.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French ; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn ; serious ; sober ; not gay ; not light or trifling.

To the more mature,

A glass that featu'd them ; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

We should have *else* desir'd

Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*

And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegance and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty.

More against Atheism.

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

Youth on silent wings is flown ;

Graver years come rolling on.

Prior.

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace ;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face.

Pope.

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,

Calls laughter forth.

Thomson

They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among Christian philosophers.

Law.

2. Of weight ; not futile ; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness.

Grew, Cosmol.

3. Not showy ; not tawdry : as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound ; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice ; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.

Holder.

GRAVEL. *n. s.* [*gravier*, French ; *gravel*, Dutch ; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand ; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles ; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward.*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers.

Sidney.

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of *gravel*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones.

More.

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold

The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold.

Dryden.

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit.

Spectator.

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees.

Mortimer.

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel* ; if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it.

Arbutnot.

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terrasses ; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*.

Bacon.

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled* ; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground.

Camden.

3. To puzzle ; to stop ; to put to a stand ; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

— Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss.

Shakespeare.

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it ; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp.

Howell.

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity ? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas ?

Glanville, Scepis.

Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,

Tost up his nose, and would have cavill'd.

Prior.

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb ; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this pelleted storm,

Lie *graveless*.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French ; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel ; abounding with gravel ; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will inlapse wood ; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it.

Harvey on Consump.

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly ; seriously ; soberly ; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt whether to hold them wise.

Milton, P. L.

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do.

Spectator.

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles ;

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles.

Swift.

A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members.

Swift.

Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,

But must he wisely look, and *gravely* plead ?

Young.

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness ; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes

The light and careless livery that it wears,

Than settled age his sables, and his weeds

Importing health and *graveness*.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

But yet beware of counsels when too full ;

Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull.

Denham.

GRA'VEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented.

Dict.

GRA'VEY. *n. s.* [*graveur*, French ; from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances ; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be *graved*, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do ; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. The stile or tool used in *graving*.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay, Fan.*

GRA'VID.* *adj.* [Lat. *gravidus*.] Pregnant; as, the *gravid* uterus.

GRAVIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *gravidatio*.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

As *ἡ γαστήρ ἔχει* expresseth a proper *gravidation*, so doth *ἡ γαστήρ ἐμμελίζει* a proper conception.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 3.

GRAVIDITY. *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING.† *n. s.* [from *grave*.]

1. Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold;—also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

2. Impression.

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings*, or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hopker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden, Æn.*
The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRA'VY.† *n. s.* [*krav*, Cambro-Brit. *grav*, Germ. *crur*, blood, Sereisius.] The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumption.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRAY.† *adj.* [*græz*, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *grau*, Germ. and Dutch. Mr. H. Tooke thinks that it is from the Sax. *gepegnan*, to dye, to colour.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* hooded even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton, Comus.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton, P. L.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville, Scepia.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden, Juv.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison, Spect.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their *Cæcilia*, that is, *gray* eyed. *Cowden, Rem.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay, Trivia.*

GRAY.† *n. s.* A *gray* colour. The *gray* of the morning is common in many places for the break of day.

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnel.*

GRAY.† *n. s.* [from its colour.] A badger. *Ainsworth.*

This fine
Smooth bawson's cub, the young grice of a *gray*. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

GRAY.* *n. s.* A kind of salmon, having a *gray* back and sides; probably the same as the *gilse*.

G R A

GRAYBEARD.† *n. s.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man : in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.
— *Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.

A dull relation of the acts of grave *graybeards* to a young prince might grow fastidious.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 35.

GRAYFLY.* *n. s.* [*gray* and *fly*.] The trumpet-fly.

We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the *grayfly* winds her sultry horn. *Milton, Lycidas.*

GRAYISH.* *adj.* [from *gray*.] Approaching to a gray colour. *Sherwood.*

On either side did shine a *grayish* eye
Warner, Albion's England.

GRAYLE.* See **GRAIL**.

GRAYLING. *n. s.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner : he is of a fine shape, his flesh white; and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton, Angler.*

GRAYNESS.† *n. s.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

TO GRAZE.† *v. n.* [*Sax. gnazian*.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakspeare.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden, Fab.*

The more ignoble throng
And their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain campaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *raser*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A bullet *grazes* on any place, when it gently turns up the surface of what it strikes upon. *Cowel, in V. Grass-Hearth.*

The shot—

Pierc'd Talgon's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass haburgeon,
Who straight a surgeon cried, a surgeon! *Hudibras, i. iii.*

TO GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakspeare.*
O happy man, saith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton, P. J.*
Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Some *graze* their land till Christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

G R E

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden, Virg.*
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

4. To strike lightly. [*Fr. raser*.]

Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze*, nor pierce. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

We still say, the skin is *grazed*, or slightly hurt. *Cowel, in V. Grass-Hearth.*

GRAZER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient : after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips.*

GRAZIER. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howell.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture, the depolation made in the country by *engrossing graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. s.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat : the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;

Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden, Juv.*
A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

TO GREASE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

A treatise—never to be thumbed or *greased* by students,
nor bound to everlasting chains of darkness in a library. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.*

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden, Pers.*

GREASILY.* *adv.* [from *greasy*.]

1. With an appearance, as if smeared with grease.

His sweaty neck did shine right *greasily*. *More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 77.*

2. Grossly; indelicately.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost*

GREASINESS. *n. s.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GREASY.† *adj.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'ercrent faith. *Shakspeare.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity;
I could have hug'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otway.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

G R E

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let's consult together against this greasy knight.

Shakespeare.

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste cells, when greasy Aretine,
For his rank rido, is surnam'd divine.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. i. 3.

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; groot, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to encrease.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves. *St. Mat. xxvi. 47.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwall'd towns a great many. *Deut. iii. 5.*

Elemental air diffus'd

In circuit to the uttermost convex

Of this great round.

And God created the great whales.

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,

As one great furnace flamm'd.

The tallest pine

Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast

Of some great ammiral.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. L.

2. Having any quality in a higher degree.

There were they in great fear.

Their power was great.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.

Charms such as thine, inimitably great

He only could express.

Psalm xiv. 5.

Milton, R. L.

Milton, P. L.

Broome.

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of greater is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a great while to come. *2 Sam. vii. 19.*

5. Important; weighty.

Make sure

Her favours to thee, and the great oath take

With which the blessed gods assurance make.

Many

Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,

For this great journey.

What is low raise and support,

That to the highth of this great argument

I may assert eternal Providence,

And vindicate the ways of God to men.

On some great charge employ'd

He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep.

By experience of this great event,

In arms not worse.

After silence then,

And summons read, the great consult began.

And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices.

Chapman.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, P. L.

Milton, S. A.

Milton, P. L.

Tillotson.

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the great seal presently. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont God's great authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heaven to bring. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder.

Milton, P. L.

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Then the king made Daniel a great man.

Dan. ii. 48.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a greater than themselves.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Worthiest by being good,
Far more than great or high.

Milton, P. L.

The fantastick complaisance, which is paid to them, may
blind the great from seeing themselves in a just light.

Tailler, No. 296.

Of all the great, how few

Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true!

Pope, Odys.

G R E

Misfortune made the throne her seat,

And none could be unhappy but the great.

Rowe.

Despise the farce of state,

The sober follies of the wise and great.

Pope.

The marble tombs that rise on high,

Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;

These, all the poor remains of state,

Adorn the rich, or praise the great.

Parnel.

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour, softening all her globe,

Fermented the great mother to conceive.

Milton, P. L.

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might.

Jer. x. 6.

The great Creator thus replied.

Milton, P. L.

The great Son return'd

Victorious with his saints.

Milton, P. L.

Fair angel, thy desire which tends to know

The works of God, thereby to glorify

The great Work-master, leads to no excess

That reaches blame.

Milton, P. L.

Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite

Thy power! what thought can measure thee, or tongue

Relate thee! greater now in thy return,

Than from the giant angels: Thee that day

Thy thunders magnified, but to create

Is greater than created to destroy.

Milton, P. L.

The great luminary

Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep distance due,

Dispenses light from far.

Milton, P. L.

Here Cesar grac'd with both Minervas shone,

Cesar, the world's great master, and his own.

Pope.

Scipio,

Great in his triumphs, in retirement great.

Pope.

12. Grand of aspect: of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,

Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely great.

Dryden, Virg.

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it
might seem that great mindedness was but the ancient-bearer
to the humbleness.

Sidney.

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,

Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence

Equal'd in all their glories.

Milton, P. L.

He disdain'd not to appear at great tables and festival entertainments.

Atterbury.

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,

Answering his great idea.

Milton, P. L.

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with
words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with great looks;
wherefore he began to batter the walls.

Knolles.

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word, Dr.

Johnson says. It is used in this sense in Scotland,
and Dr. Jamieson thinks it not the adjective great

improperly used, but as immediately formed from
the Sax *gṛād*, peace, *gṛodian*, to agree, to be in a

state of agreement.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are great with them,

and thereby wound their honour.

Bacon.

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even great with tears.

Sidney.

Because he slew me not from the womb; or that my mother
might have been my grave, and her womb always great with me.

Jerem. xx. 17.

Their bellies great

With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit.

Sandys.

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,

From cattle great with young keep thou away.

May, Virgil.

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, great grandson is the son of

my grandson.

G R E

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-grandfathers tongue came out of Persin.

What we call great-great grandfather they called forthfader.

Your great uncle, Edward the black prince of Wales.

He has crack'd the league
Between us and the emperor, the queen's great nephew.

Their holyday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather.

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons.

GREAT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by great or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By great will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch.

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the great; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect.

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the great.
Carpenters build an house by the great, and are agreed for the sum of money.

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the great for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty.

GREATBELLIED. *adj.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; beeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press.

A greatbellied woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.

TO GREATEN.† *v. a.* [from great.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used, Dr. Johnson says; yet it is found in the writings of some of our best authors.

After they sought to greaten themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries.

Whither doth he bend all his powers but to attain his own ends, to cross another's, to greaten himself, to supplant a rival?

The popes are accustomed to do the like, in consideration of their nephews whom they would greaten.

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to greaten and exalt him.

TO GREATEN.† *v. n.* To encrease; to become large.

Being commuted against an infinite majesty, it [sin] greatens, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.

GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [great and heart.] High spirited; undefeeted.

The earl, as greathearted as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred.

GREATLY. *adv.* [from great.]

1. In a great degree.
Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply.

2. Nobly; illustriously.
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire.

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That greatly turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance?

G R E

GREATNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gæatnesse*.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

By greatness I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view, considered as one entire piece.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the greatness of these sort of quantities.

All absent good does not, according to the greatness it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that greatness, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is.

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the greatness of the reward, and the certainty.

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to greatness, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness.

As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
I beg your greatness not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw.

Approaching greatness met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms.

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their greatness at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth.

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know that it is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships.

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with himself dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.

GREAVE.† *n. s.*

1. A grove. [Sax. *græf*. This is a very ancient form of our word grove.]

Phebus — with his strelnes drieth in the greves
The silver droppes, hanging on the leves.
She fled into that covert greave.
Some hid among the leaves,
Some in the taller trees, some in the lower greaves.

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the sirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that their's is gall
To that upon the greaves.

2. A groove. [Icel. *groof*, from *grafa*, to dig.]

Either fast closed in some hollow greave,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

GREAVES. *n. s.* [from *greves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had greaves of brass upon his legs.
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair greaves, and curets
such

As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much.

GRE'CIAN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Græcus*, from *Græcia*.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

The children also of Judah, and the children of Jerusalem,
have ye sold unto the Grecians.
For every false drop in her lawdy veils
A Grecian's life hath sunk.

2. A Jew who understood or spoke Greek.

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews.

He — disputed against the *Grecians*.

3. One skilled in the Greek language; as, he is a good *Grecian*. A colloquial expression.

GRE'CIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the country of Greece.

The royal towers
Of great Selucia, built by *Grecian* kings. *Milton, P. L.*

Look upon Greece under its free states, and you would think its inhabitants lived in different climates, and under different heavens from those at present; so different are the geniuses which are formed under Turkish slavery, and *Grecian* liberty.

Addison, Spect. No. 287.

GRECIAN Fire.* [*Fr. feu Gregeois.*] Wildfire; such as will burn within water.

To GRE'CIANIZE.* *v. n.* [from *Grecian*; *Fr. grecianizer.*] To play the *Grecian*; to speak Greek; to use phrases borrowed from the Greek.

Cotgrave, in V. Grecizer.

To GRE'CISE.* *v. a.* [*Fr. grecizer.*] To translate into Greek.

The name — is *grecised*, with many other German words.

Warton, Hist. E. P.

GRE'CISM.† *n. s.* [*græcismus*, *Lat.*] An idiom of the Greek language. This word was in use early in the seventeenth century. It is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's *Expositor*, 1656.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as *græcisms*, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem. *Addison, Spect.*

That the present Latin Dictys had a Greek original, now lost, appears from the numerous *græcisms* with which it abounds.

Warton, Hist. E. P.

Literal renderings of hebraisms and *græcisms* should be given in the margin.

Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bible, p. 378.

GRE'DALIN.* See **GRIDELIN**.

GREE.† *n. s.*

1. Good will; favour; good graces. [*gré*, French; probably from the *Lat. gratia*, or *gratus*. *Ital.* "Prendi in grado;" and so our old phrase, "to take in gree," i. e. in good part, favourably; frequent in Spenser.]

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly gree. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Rank; degree. [*Lat. gradus.*]

He is a shepherd great in gree. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

3. A step. [*Lat. gradus*; *Fr. grez*. Dr. Johnson gives *greece*, which he says is also written *greeze* or *grice*, and is corrupted from *degrees*; and he defines it "a flight of steps." But the word, thus varied, seems to be nothing more than the plural of *gree*, a step; whence, in the north of England, *grees* are stairs, steps. *Grees* has been also used in the singular number, and *greeces* in the plural. See **GREES**.]

And when he suffr'd, Paul stood in the grees, [on the stairs, present translation.] *Wicliffe, Acts, xxi. 40.*

By many a gree ymade of marbyll graye.

Lydgate, cited by Warton, H. F. P. li. 89.

To GREE.* *v. n.* [old *Fr. greer*.] To agree. It is common in our old poetry, but in modern editions is printed with an elision *'gree*, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *agree*.

Ludgate — for free-men debtors, free
From hurt, till with their creditors they gree.

Mir. for Mag. p. 116.

We have *'greed* so well together,
That upon Sunday is the wedding day.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

The meane that grees with country musicke best.

Greene, Farewell to Folly, (1617.)

GREECE.† *n. s.* [a corruption of *grees*. See **GREE**.]

A flight of steps.

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

GREED.* *n. s.* [*Sax. græbiz*; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger; *Icel. gred*, voracity; probably from the *Gr. γράω*, to devour.] Greediness. I find it so used by Scottish writers; and Chaucer once mentions a "rich *grede*," meaning a greedy person, *Rom. R. 6p02*.

Whose avarice and *greed* of geare is such, that they care not whom with they joine.

Graham, Anat. of Humours, (Edinh. 1609.)

His insatiable *greed* of money and power. *Bruce, Trav. iv. 61.*

GRE'EDILY.† *adv.* [*Sax. græbelice*.]

1. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

He coveteth *greedily* all the day long.

Prov. xxi. 26.

Greedily she ingorg'd without restraint.

Milton, P. L.

He swallow'd it as *greedily*

As parched earth drinks rain.

Denham.

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,

Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,

We *greedily* devour our certain death.

Dryden.

2. With vehemence; with desire.

In the primitive church was the gospel *greedly* receiv'd of the universall worlde.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543), fol. 96. b.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedly* after the error of Balaam for reward.

St. Jude, ver. 11.

GRE'EDINESS.† *n. s.* [*Sax. græbiznere*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Let not the *greediness* of the belly, nor lust of the flesh, take hold of me.

Eccles. xxiii. 6.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone.

there they intend to sup.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee.

Shakespeare, Timon.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,

As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.

Denham.

GREEDY.† *adj.* [*græbiz*, *Sax. graadig*, *Dan. gretig*, *Dutch.* See also **GREED**.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.

Psaln xvii. 12.

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats.

Eccles. xxxvii. 29.

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food.

King Charles.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,

Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.

Fairfax.

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.

Prov.

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,

Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill.

Dryden.

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle hands.

Dryden, Virg.

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune?

Laure.

GRE'EDY-GUT.* *n. s.* A glutton; a devourer: a belly-god. *Cotgrave* and *Sherwood* both give this word; and it is yet retained in low conversation.

GREEK.* *n. s.* [*Lat. Græcus*.]

1. A native of Greece. [*Sax. Ipeca*; *Fr. Grec*.]

Titus, who was with me, being a *Greek*.

Gul. ii. 3.

Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long

Perplex'd the *Greek*, and *Cytherea's* son.

Milton, P. L.

He [Homer] makes his countrymen and favourites, the *Greeks*, move forward in a regular determined march, and in the depth of silence.

Addison, Spect. No. 133.

2. The Greek language.

Paul said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee?
who said, Canst thou speak Greek? *Acts, xxi. 37.*
When thou taught'st Cambridge, and king Edward Greek.
Milton, Sonnet.

3. A term applied to a merry person. [supposed to be from the Lat. *græcor*, to play the Greek, to use their exercises; or, as some take it, to drink and revel, as they used to do. Sherwood has the phrase, "a merry Greek," which he renders into the French *gale-bon-temps*; and Cotgrave renders that by "a merrie grig." However, see CRICK and GRIG.]

She's a merry Greek indeed. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

GREEK.* *adj.* Belonging to Greece; relating to that country.

In the Greek tongue he hath his name Apollyon.

I shall publish, very speedily, the translation of a little Greek manuscript. *Revel. ix. 17.*
Addison, Spect. No. 227.

GREEKISH.* *adj.* [Sax. *Græcisc*.] Peculiar to Greece; pertaining to Greece.

He forthwith brought his own nation to the Greekish fashion.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night.

They allege their numbers, and the promised help of Assaracus, a noble Greekish youth. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 1.

GREEKLING.* *n. s.* [from Greek.] An inferior Greek writer. A contemptuous word.

Which of the Greeklings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

GREEKROSE.* *n. s.* [lychnis.] The flower campion.

Thy beauty, Champion, very much may claim;
But of Greek-rose how didst thou gain thy name?

Tale, Tr. of Cowley.

GREEN.† *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch. Dr.

Johnson.—Our word is the Saxon adjective *græne*. Junius derives *green* from the verb *grōpan*, *frondere*, *virere*; Mr. H. Tooke represents it as the past participle of *grænian*, *virescere*.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compound-ing blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with *green*, rather than with any other colour, as being such a mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a *green* cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon, after too great an application to their colouring.

Addison, Spect. No. 387.

Groves fix ever *green*.

Pope.

2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is Sappho's *χλωροτέρα ποίας*.

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale

At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd

To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sæcunda deo viridisque senectus.*

Dryden.

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, air; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*

Griefs are *green*;

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*,
which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts,
and interest of the contrary party, but those are invidious
topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevail'd falling even where
the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto
furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men,
whose minds are of themselves as dry *twel*, apt beforehand
unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree

Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be
Made lighter for his manage.

Chapman.

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and
therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is
more fragil than *green*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a
chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it,
the four elements.

Boyle.

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated,
give fire to the *green*.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify
different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far fetched ana-
logy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between
one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when
it is half roasted.

Watts, Logick.

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

My sallad days,

When I was *green* in judgement, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;

So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference

Between the promise of his *greener* days,

And these he masters now. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are
about a month old.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen

Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King, Cookery.*

GREEN.† *n. s.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

His mother hath intended,

That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn!

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red
colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green*
making and blue making rays, its redness will become more
full and lively.

Newton, Opticks.

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if
they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they
make a *green*.

Watts, Logick.

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread

In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,

Where no print of step hath been,

Follow me as I sing.

Milton, Arcades.

The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen

Than the fair lilly on the flow'ry *green*,

Dryden, Fab.

3. Leaves; branches; wents; herbs; plants.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Dryden, Virg.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.

Dryden.

The vineyard seems to have been a plantation distinct from
the garden; as also the beds of *greens* mentioned afterwards

at the extremity of the inclosure, in the nature and usual place of our kitchen-gardens. *Addison, Guard. No. 173.*

To GREEN.† v. a. [Sax. *gneman.*] To make green. A low word.

• Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson, Spring.*

GRE'ENBROOM. n. s. [*cytiso genista*, Latin.] A shrub. *Milkr.*

GRE'ENCLOTH. n. s. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

GRE'ENCOLOURED* adj. [green and colour.] Pale; sickly.

At your foul name
Greencolour'd maids would have turn'd red with shame.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

GRE'ENEYED. adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. n. s. [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.
The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFISH. n. s. [*asellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GREENGA'GE. n. s. A species of plum.

GREENGROCER.* n. s. [green and grocer.] A retailer of greens, i. e. fruit and the productions of the kitchen garden. It is a word common in the metropolis, and perhaps in other large towns.

GRE'ENHOOD.* n. s. [green and hood.] A state of immaturity; childishness.

In her is beauty withouten pride,
Youthful, withouten *greenhood* or folie
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

GRE'ENHORN.* n. s. [from green.] A raw youth, easily imposed upon, unacquainted with the world. A low expression.

GRE'ENHOUSE. n. s. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Endym, Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Spectator.*

GRE'ENISH. adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intensesness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton, Opticks.*

GRE'ENLY.* adj. [from green.] Of a green colour.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup.
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up. *Gascogne, Jocasta, (1577.)*

GRE'ENLY.† adv. [from green.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.

We have done but *greenly*,
In hugger-mugger to inter him. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence;
nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

GRE'ENNESS.† n. s. [Sax. *gnennyre*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights,
yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Jonson.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasies, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South, Sermon.*

4. Newness.

GREENSICKNESS. n. s. [green and sickness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbutnot.*

GRE'ENSICKNESSED.* adj. [from greensickness.] Having a sickly taste.

Thy works, [Sir R. Steele's.] will be a medicine of the mind, and cure all the *greensicknesses*, appetites that will seize on the gay and young, without so friendly a cordial.

Bp. Kettle, in Hildesley's Life by Butler, p. 165.

GRE'ENSTALL.* n. s. [green and stall.] A stall in which fruit and greens are exposed to sale.

GRE'ENSWARD.† } n. s. [green and sword: of the same
GRE'ENSWORD. } original with sword.] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
Dance them down on their own *greensward*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

The very *greensward*, as we call it. *Hammond, Works, iv. 471.*

After break their fast
On *greensward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden.*

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greensward*, and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. n. s. [green and weed.] Dyers' weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. n. s. [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the spring, or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax.*

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

GREEN.* n. s. [Fr. *grez*; Lat. *gradus*.] A stair. See GREE. *Sherrwood.*

Ascending from this picture by two or three *greeces* or steps, until you come to the rails that compass in the high altar, you there behold that noble and most glorious inland floor.

Keepe, Monument. Westminster, (1683.) p. 32.

To GREET.† v. a. [*grator*, Latin; *gnetan*, Saxon; *grit*, Su. Goth. *gnud*, Sax. peace; "Gnd groete ju," God bless you, Pomer. Germ. Serenius. So *greet* is explained in the margin of our present version of

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the Bible, "Ask him in my name of peace." 1 Sam. xxv. 5.]

1. To address at meeting.

Go to Nabal, and greet him in my name. 1 Sam. xxv. 5.
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go.
To greet my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You greet with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Now, Thomas Mowbray, dost turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

All the brethren greet you. Greet ye one another with an
holy kiss. 1 Cor. xvi. 20.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.
— God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakespeare.*

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.

Milton, P. R.

Once had the early mariners run
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton, Epit. M. P.*
The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None greets: for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe protest, as brother of the war. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,
Approacht in haste to greet his victorie. *Spenner, F. Q.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
Sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
— We will greet the time. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To GREET. v. n. To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakespeare.*
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To GREET.* v. n. To weep; to lament. See To GREIT.

GREETER. n. s. [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREETING.† n. s. [Sax. gneting. St. Luke, xi. 43.
gnetinga on tættum.] Salutation at meeting, or
compliments at a distance.

I from him

Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare, Wint. Fol.*

GREEZE.† n. s. [Otherwise written grece.] See
GREE, GREES, GREECE, GRIEZE, or GRICE.] A
flight of steps; a step.

GREFFIER.* n. s. [Fr. greffier; Lat. graphiarius;
from the Gr. γράφω, to write.] A recorder; a
registrar.

A short but memorable story the grephier of that town,
though of different religion, reported to more ears than ours.
Bp. Hall, Epist. Dec. 1. Ep. 5.

GRE'GAL. adj. [grex, gregis, Lat.] Belonging to a
flock. *Dict.*

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GREGA'RIAN.* adj. [Lat. gregarius.] Of the common
sort; ordinary.

The gregarian soldiers, and gross of the army is well affected
to him. *Howell, Lett. (1646.) iii. 1.*

GREGA'RIOUS.† adj. [gregarius, Latin.] Going
in flocks or herds, like sheep or partidges.

No birds of prey are gregarious. *Ray on the Creation.*
Without intelligence, man is not social, he is only gregarious.
Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

GREGA'RIOUSLY.* adv. [from gregarious.] In a
flock, or company.

GREGA'RIOUSNESS.* n. s. [from gregarious.] The
state of being in herds or companies.

GREGO'RIAN.* adj. [from a pope named Gregory.]
Belonging to the style or method of computation,
instituted by pope Gregory in 1582; as, the
Gregorian calendar.

To GREIT.* v. n. [Goth. gretan, to weep.] To cry;
to lament. Pronounced greet, and common in our
northern dialect.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greete?

Spenner, Sherp. Cal. April.

To GREITH.* To prepare. See To GRAITH.

GRE'MIAL. adj. [gremium, Latin.] Pertaining to
the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE. n. s. [Fr. from pomum granatum, Lat.]
A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other
metal, about two inches and a half in diameter,
which, being filled with fine powder, is set on
fire by means of a small fuse fastened to the
touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies
into many shatters, much to the damage of all that
stand near. *Harris.*

GRENADIER. n. s. [grenadier, Fr. from grenade.] A
tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in
every regiment: such men being [formerly] em-
ployed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear

Of wearing cap of grenadier.

Gay, Pastorals.

GRENA'DO. n. s. See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,

Not all those mouth grenades can suffice.

Cleveland.

You may as well try to quench a flaming grenado with a
shell of fair water as hope to succeed.

Watts.

GREUT. n. s. A kind of fossile body.

A sort of tin ore, with its greut; that is, a congeries of
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of haysalt, and of a
brown shining colour immersed therein. *Grew, Museum.*

GREW. The preterite of grow.

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;

Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it grew.

Dryden, Fab.

GREY. adj. [gris, French. More properly written
gray.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his grey
beard.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Our green youth copies what grey sinners act,

When venerable age commends the fact.

Dryden.

RE'YHOUND.† n. s. [gríghund, Saxon. Serenius
calls the animal gríghund, from grípan, to seize.
Caius de Canibus derives the name from the Lat.
gradus, implying a dog of the first order, or degree.
Minsheu from Græcus, as if the word were Grækh-
hound; the Greeks being the first, he says, who
used such dogs for hunting. Blount calls them gyre-
hounds.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First, may a trusty gríghound transform himself into a tiger?

Sidney.

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A hast'ned hare from greedy greyhounds go.

Sidney.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the globe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE.† *n. s.*

1. A little pig. [*Su. Goth. gryz*, the same. Formerly it meant a young wild boar. *Grise* in the north of England is used for swine.]

2. A step of *greys*.

Nb, not a *grice*;

This a step to love. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

One shewed how fruitfully they had watered his head, as he stood under the *grices*. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not now in use.

His poynant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*.

Spenser, F. Q.

So sore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton, P. L.*

GRYDELIN.† *adj.* [*Fr. gris de lin*, gray of flax, *q. d.* gray with a purple hue. Our word is also written *gredulinc*. It was probably a fashionable colour among the ladies.] Of a purplish colour.

The ladies dress'd in rich synars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden, Feb.*
His love fades, like my *gredaline* petticoat.

Killegrew, Pars. Wedding.

GRIDIRON.† *n. s.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron*. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, perhaps, from the *Su. Goth. gradda*, to bake; as Dr. Jamieson also observes.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator.*

GRIEF.† *n. s.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the English. Dr. Johnson.—Our word is the *Fr. grief*, which may be from the *Lat. gravo*, to weigh down. *Grief* had formerly, for the plural, *grievs* or *grievs*.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;

For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare.*
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. Not in use.

Be factious for redress of all these *grievs*,

And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest.

Shakespeare.

The king hath sent to know

The nature of your *grievs*, and whereupon

You conjure from the breast of civil peace

Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

He being at that time griped sore, and having *grief* in his lower bellie. *Treatise of Sundry Diseases, (1591.)*

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery then? No. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

GRIEFFUL.† *adj.* [*grief* and *full*.] Full of sorrow or grief. Obsolete.

The day renews my *grievful* plaint.

Sackville, Trag. of Gorbodue, (1561.)

Which when she sees with ghastly *grievful* eyes

Her heart does quake. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 40.*

GRIEFLESS.† *adj.* [*grief* and *less*.] Sorrowless; without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIEFSHO'T.† *adj.* [*grief* and *shot*.] Pierced with grief.

A discontented friend, *griefshot*

With his unkindness.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

GRIEVABLE.† *adj.* [from *grieve*.] Lamentable.

There is a vice full *grievable*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

GRIEVANCE.† *n. s.* [*grevance*, old Fr.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

TO GRIEVE.† *v. a.* [*grevor*, Fr. *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Luke, iii. 33.*

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Psal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 6.*

Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour

Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembereth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

3. To lament.

The beholders believed his [lord Stafford's] words, and *grieved* his destiny. *Reesby, Mem. p. 112.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve* at this.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold

The end of all thy offspring end so sad. *Milton, P. L.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;

Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.

Dryden, Feb.

GRIEVER.† *n. s.* [from *grieve*.] That which causes grief.

A *griever* and quencher of the Spirit, a more perfect piece of atheism. *Hammond, Works, iv. 514.*

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values

The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

GRIEVOUS.† *adj.* [*grevouz*, old Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10.*

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,

And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgements and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's grievous sick. *Shakespeare.*

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. With discontent; with ill will.

Gritius perceiving how grievously the matter was taken, with
the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information,
oftentimes grievously vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be grievously annoyed with
mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIEVOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from
the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war. *Is. xxi. 15.*

That the grievousness of the penalty in many statutes be
mitigated. *Bacon, Prop. on the Laws of England.*

2. Atrociousness.

Deferring of time, or grievousness of sinners, do not prejudi-
cate his grace. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 709.*

GRIFFIN. *† n. s.* [It should rather be written *gry-
griffon*.] *fon*, or *gryphon*; Lat. *gryphus* and
gryps; Gr. γρύψ; Icel. *griffon* or *griffun*; Goth.
grip, from *gripan*, to seize; and so, in our old
language, this fabled animal is termed the *gripe*.
See **GRIPE**.] A fabled animal, said to be gene-
rated between the lion and eagle, and to have the
head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the
eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is
the most ancient. *Peckham on Blazoning.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIFFON-LIKE. ** adj.* [*griffon* and *like*.] Resembling
the rapacity of a griffin.

Citations and processes to be served by a corporality of
griffonlike promoters and apparitors. *Milton, Of Reformat. B. I.*

GRIG. *† n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing
below the natural size.2. A small eel. [Some derive this appellation from
the Sax. *cpecca*, the bank of a river, because these
animals are fond of harbouring under it. But,
from the contortion of this fish, the name may be a
corruption of *crook*, Su. Goth. *krok*, *kroka*, to bend.
And thus Serenius gives the Iceland. "*krokaell*,
anguilla contorta, a *hrokwa*, Su. *kroka*, corrugari,
item contorquari."]

There be several sorts or kind of eels; as the silver eel; and
green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds;
and those are called *grigs*. *Walton, Angl. ch. 13.*

3. A merry creature. [supposed from *Greek*; the
Lat. *græculus* denoting festive, Dr. Johnson says;
rather perhaps, trifling, silly. But see the third
sense of **GREEK**. *Grig* may be thus adopted from
the old Fr. *Grigois*, which means *Greek*. Yet the
French have not this proverbial expression. "A
merry *grig* or *Greek*" is, in that language, rendered
gale-bon-temps. V. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Some
pretend, that the origin of this expression is from
the nimble and lively motion of the small eel. I
find a "merry *cricke*," however, to be an expres-
sion of at least two centuries date in our language,

and of that word *grig* may be a corruption. See
the third sense of **Crick**.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale.

Swift.
Grose.

4. Health. Shropshire.

To **GRILL.** *† v. a.* [Fr. *griller*, from *grill*, a gridiron;
grille, an iron grate.] To broil on a grate or
gridiron.

GRILL. ** adj.* [*gryl*, horridus. Pr. Parv. The Lat.
horridus is used in a similar sense, "cold through
fear;" and the Teut. *grouzel* is *horror*.] Causing
to shake through cold. Obsolete.

They han suffrid cold ful stronge
In wethers grille, and darke to sight. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 73.*

GRILLADE. *n. s.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on
the gridiron.

To **GRILLY.** *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies,
as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, to
roast a man, for to teaze him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We are grillyed all at Temple-bar.

Hudibras.

GRIM. *† adj.* [Sax. *grim*, sour, savage, furious;
gryman, to rage; Germ. *grimm*, furious; *grimmen*,
to rage; Su. Goth. *gram*, enraged, angry; all
which, perhaps, may be referred to the Celt. *grim*,
war, battle. "Nothing is so common through the
whole compass of language, as to find a word,
which was originally applied in an appropriate
sense, afterwards converted into some other term
with a different meaning, though with a kindred
idea. — *Grim*, which originally meant *war* in the
dialects of the Celtic, still continued among our
ancient poets to be attached to the same subject,
though from its accidentally similarity to *grim*, in
the sense of *fierce-looking*, it was used as an epithet
of *war*, and oftentimes with a metaphorical appli-
cation derived from the idea of a *furious counte-
nance* or *menacing form*. — In a celebrated passage
of Shakespeare we have the addition of the *counte-
nance*, to which *grim* was imagined to belong, and
the metaphorical imagery arising from this notion:
Grim-visag'd War hath smooth'd his wrinkled
brow." *Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 368.* See also
GRIM-VISAGED.]

1. Having a countenance of terroure; horrible; hide-
ous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Grim Saturn yet remains,

Bound in those gloomy caves with adamant chains.

Dryden.

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Their dear causes

Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm

Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,

Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton, P. L.*

Expert to turn the sway

Of battle, open when and where to close

The ridges of *grim* war.

Milton, P. L.

Here we have him in the *grimmer* dress of a revenging judge.

Whether it would not be the *grimmeat* dispensation that
ever befel him, to be thrust out of the world with his sins
about his ears. *South, Sermon. ix. 185.*

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He that dares to die,
May laugh at the grim face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham, Sophy.*
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave and grim.
This better check gave. *Chapman.*
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but grim. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM-FACED.* *adj.* [*grim* and *face*.] Having a stern countenance.

Like the *grim-fac'd* god of war. *Mir. for Mag. p. 863.*

GRIM-GRINNING.* *adj.* [*grim* and *grin*.] Grinning horribly, as Milton expresses it, a ghastly smile.

Hateful divorce of love, (thus chides the Death,)
Grim-grinning ghastly earth's worm, what dost thou mean
To stifle beauty, and to steal his breath? *Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.*

He, *grim-grinning* king,
Who cultiffs scorn, and doth the blest surprise,
Late having deck'd with beauty's rose his tomb,
Disdains to crop a weed, and will not come. *Drummond, Madrigal.*

GRIM-VISAGED.* *adj.* [*grim* and *visage*.] Grim-faced. Apparently a favourite expression of our old poets; one of whom Gray has literally followed, in the fine application of it to Despair.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Death-darting pestilence did seem to slide,
Grim-visag'd, like the grisly dreaded night. *Mir. for Mag. p. 777.*

I, for my part, *grim-visaged* goblin, do no more fear death
than I fear my best bliss. *Stafford's Niobe, P. ii. p. 83.*
Grim-visaged Despair.

Yarrington, Two Tragedies in One, (1601.)
Grim-visag'd comfortless Despair. *Gray, Ode on Elton Coll.*

GRIMA'CE.† *n. s.* [French, from *grim*. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius, and Lye in his additions to Junius, refer the word to the Icel. *grima*, the skin of the face; but the former also says, that the Icel. *gryma*, a mask or hood, in which pilgrims concealed the face so as not to be known, affords the best root of *grimace*. Bishop Hurd says, that *grimace*, in the time of Addison, meant, simply, such a turn of the countenance as expressed acquaintance or civility; but because this air of complaisance was assumed, or was taken by our surly countrymen to be assumed, without meaning, the word came to be used, as it is now, in an ill sense, for any affected distortion of features. Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. iii. p. 176. note.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haraiguers' politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*! *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South, Serm.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affection.

Vice in a visard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

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GRIMA'LRIN. *n. s.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *mallin*, or little *Moll*.] Gray little woman; the name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

To GRIME.† *v. a.* [from the Icel. *gryma*, the mask, already noticed in *grimace*. See also Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. GRYMING. "Our peasants call him *grimug*, whose face is covered with spots of dirt, as if he used this as a mask." Ihre, Lex. Su. Goth. — Belg. *griemen*, to daub with spots.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

GRIME.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dirt deeply insinuated; sully blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;
for why? she sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakespeare, Com. of Errors.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GRIMLY.* *adj.* [from *grim*.] Having a frightful or hideous look.

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.*

GRIMLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *gnumlice*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare, Wint. T. 2. l. 2.*
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd pleas'd with the beauteous fate,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Sourly; suddenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

GRIMNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gnumnerre*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

The *grimness* of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearful enough. *Bp. King, Thanksgiving. Serm. (1619) p. 26.*

GRIMY.* *adj.* [from *grime*.] Dirty; cloudy.

Mines of *grimy* coal low-hid. *More, Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds, st. 73.*

To GRIN.† *v. n.* [Grennian, gnumian, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grindlen*, Dutch; *grina*, Su. Goth. undoubtedly of the same origin with *grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French. At first our own word was *gren*. "They *grennyden* with teeth on hym." Wicliffe, Acts, vii. 54. See also *To GERN*.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakespeare.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,

When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakespeare.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous means and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth. *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;

The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin.

Dryden, *Æn.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;

But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

Dryden.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth

To grinning laughter and to frantic mirth.

Prior.

Fools grin on fools, and Stoiclike support,

Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court.

Young.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such grinning honour as sir Walter hath; give me

life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd

for, and there's an end.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

GRIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.

— O you mistake him; 'twas an humble grin,

The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs.

Dryden.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a grin.

Addison.

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, grin and grimace.

Watts on the Mind.

What lords are those saluting with a grin?

One is just out, and one is lately in.

Young.

GRIN. *n. s.* [*gryne*, *gryn*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like a bird that hasteth to his grin,

Not knowing the perils.

Chaucer.

The grin shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him.

Job, xviii. 9.

To GRIND. *† v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part pass.

ground, [*gundan*, *gryndan*, *ground*, Saxon;

genna, Icelandic; *grincer*, French. Our own

word at first was *grint* or *grins*. "There shall be

wepinge and *gryntunge* of teeth." Wicliffe, St.

Luke, xiii. "*Grynstung* of teeth." St. Matt. viii.

"*Grint* with his teeth." Chaucer, C. T.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to

comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

St. Matt. xxi. 44.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the grinding.

Shakespeare, *Troil. and Cress.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn

into living and rational meat?

Bentley, *Serm.*

2. To comminute by the teeth or grinders.

Fierce famine is your lot for this misdeed,

Reduce'd to grind the plates on which you feed.

Dryden, *Æn.*

3. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something

hard.

Meeting with thee, slack thing, said I,

Thy sith is dull; whet it, for shame:

No marvel, sir, he did reply,

If it at length deserve some blame;

But where one man would have me grind it,

Twenty to one too sharp do find it.

Herbert.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,

And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryden, *Fab.*

4. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,

And count'rance stern, upstanding, gan to grind

His grated teeth for great disdain.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and grind-

ing of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror

in the body, and set the teeth on edge.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it

receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have

swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side

next the stomach.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

5. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty.

Bacon, *Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapolitans, and yet to take of the colony from themselves.

Addison.

6. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding, cutting:

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain

Of sudden shootings and of grinding pains,

My throws come thicker and my cries encrease'd.

Dryden.

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they and thee

Into the common prison, there to grind

Among the slaves and asses.

Milton, *S. A.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,

And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws.

Rowe.

GRINDER. *† n. s.* [*Sax. grynþene*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

Those manacles put upon him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill.

Smith on old Age, p. 115.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, so fear unknown,

And harder than the grinder's nether stone.

Sandys.

Now exhort

Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel

On the hard rock, and give a wheely fortu

To the expected grinder.

Philips.

3. [*grynd-tooth*.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are

between both.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

He the raging rhinoceros confounds,

The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;

Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so they

With the old hunter strive for want of prey.

Sandys.

The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin *molars*, are made flat

and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged,

that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better

retain, grind, and commix the aliments.

Ray on the Creation.

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable

into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which

don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much.

Arbuthnot.

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide

His jaws before, and whetted grinders tried.

Dryden, *Juv.*

Both he brought;

He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught.

Dryden.

GRINDLESTONE. *† n. s.* [from *grind* and *stone*.] The

GRINDSTONE. } stone on which edged instru-

ments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And by the lead-men, for the nonce,

That turn round like grindlestons.

H. Jonson.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coals, and to

whet their natural faculties.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright.

Morson.

GRINNER. *n. s.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.

The frightful grimmer

Be the winner.

Addison, *Spect.* No. 173.

GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning

laugh.

GRIP. *† n. s.* [*Sax. gryp*, from *grypan*, to dig.] A

little ditch, or trench. Not peculiar to the north of

England, as Ray states; but of general use.

Another will make the grip or foss of the ditch serve for the

area of his habitation.

Phil. Survey of the South of Ireland.

To GRIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into ditches; to drain. *Gripes is delved to draw away water.* *Yorkshire Glossary.*

GRIP, or GRIPE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *gryps*. See GRIFFIN.] The fabulous animal called the griffon, as Barret defines it; and, as Huloet the older lexicographer explains it, "the grype bird." This squares with the old Gothick *greip*, used for a bird of prey, probably a vulture.

An horrible cage for every foule byrde and sylthie gryppe.
Anderson, *Expos. upon Benedictus*, (1573,) fol. 45. b.
Like a white hind under the grype's sharp claws.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

To GRIPE.† *v. a.* [*greipan*, M. Goth. *gripa*, Su. Goth. *gupan*, Sax. *gripen*, Dutch; old French, *grip* or *gripe*, both plunder and the hand; and thus here deduces *gripa* from *grip*, an old Gothick word also for the hand.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.
You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To gripe the gen'ral way into your hands.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

4. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Spenser.*
And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that sought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden, Fob.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*

7. To afflict. This would now be considered a ludicrous usage of the word; but it was formerly not so. See the fourth sense of the substantive *gripe*.

Griefe gripte me so, I pin'd away, and died. *Mir. for Mag. p. 292.*

Whom gripping sorrow doth so sore attain. *Ibid. p. 447.*

Grief *gripes* my heart, when I think that the Mars of men
received his death's blow from a pen-maker, a pedagogue.
Stafford's Niobe, (1611,) p. 145.

To GRIPE.† *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke.*
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or gripings in us. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by gripping, made them less, and grew stark beggars. *Fell.*

3. [In naval language.] When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to gripe.

GRIPE.† *n. s.* [*gripe*, Sax. *grip*, old Goth. and French. See To GRIPE.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

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They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Should I

Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakespeare.*

He gave me his hand,

And, with a feeble gripe, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Find with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
To true, the harden'd breast resists the gripe,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden, Fob.*

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the gripes of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king thy master.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Free from the gripes of sorrow every one.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 3.

Adam, at the news

Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton, P. L.*

Can'st thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender office of love,
Endure the gripes of smarting poverty? *Otway.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ache; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have
a great sourness and gripes, with windiness. *Floyer.*

6. [In naval language.] The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water.
Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have said the stern instead of the stem.

7. [In naval language.] Gripes is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, hooks, and dead-eyes; and used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Chambers.*

GRIPER. *n. s.* [from gripe.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profess'd usurers, gripers,
monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GRIPING.* *n. s.* [from gripe.]

1. Pain arising from colick.

After certain gripings, the wind and vapours, issuing forth, —
distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a
terrible kind of relieve. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 8.*

2. Distress; affliction.

Whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate
for the acute tortures and gripings of mind.

Killingbeck's Sermon. (1730,) p. 361.

GRI'PINGLY, *adv.* [from gripping.] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work
grippingly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

GRI'PLE.* *adj.* [from gripe, in the sense of pinching, meanly grasping or hoarding money. Dr. Johnson barely mentions griple as a substantive, and defines it "a greedy snatcher; a gripping miser;" to which he adds, without an example however, the name of Spenser. Spenser uses the word as an adjective, but not as a substantive. And there are few words better authorized than this adjective; but as a substantive I have no where found it.]

1. Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive.

He gnash'd his teeth, to see
Those heapes of gold with griple covetysc.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 31.

G R I

It is easy to observe, that none are so *griple* and hard-fisted as the childless.

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

The insatiate slave —

That thrusts his *griple* hand into her golden maw.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

The *griple* wretch, who will bestow nothing on his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an infidel, having none at all or very heathenish notions of God. *Barrow, Works, i. 438.*

To bestow aught in good earnest on the magistrate, we know your classic priestship is too *griple*; for ye are always begging.

Milton, Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orn. and Irish.

2. Grasping fast; tenacious.

On his shield he *griple* hold did lay;

And held the same so hard, that by no wise

He could him force to loose.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 6.

GRIPPLENESS.* n. s. [from *griple*.] Covetousness.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *griple*ness, techiness, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse.

Bp. Hall, Temptations Repelled, iii. § 10.

GRIS.* n. s. [Fr. *gris*; low Lat. *griseum*, "pellis animalis cuiusdam, quod vulgò *vair* Galli appellat." Du Cange.] A kind of fur; one of the better sorts of fur. See *MINEVER*.

I saw his sleeves purpled at the hond

With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond. *Chaucer, C. T. Proi.*

GRIS-AMBER. n. s. Used by Milton for ambergrise.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,

In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,

Gris-amber steam'd.

Milton, P. R.

GRISE.† n. s.

1. A swine. See *GRICE*.

2. A step, or scale of steps. See *GREE* and *GREES*.

Barret writes it "*grises* or steps."

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,

Which as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers

Into your favour. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

GRISETTE.* n. s. [French.] The wife or daughter of a tradesman.

She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw.

Sterne, Sentim. Journey.

GRISKIN.† n. s. [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.

Dr. Johnson. — This etymology may apply to a beef-steak when dressed, or to any other, as well as a *griskin*; and therefore, notwithstanding *Lyc* endeavours to support it by adding that *grisgin* may be from *gris*, fire, the etymon must be sought elsewhere; and there can be no question that it is from *gris*, *grise*, or *grice*, a swine.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled, Dr. Johnson says; in any way, it may be added, raw, fried, or roasted. It is not the cookery that confers the name.

GRISLED.* See *GRIZZLED*.

GRISLY.† adj. [*grislíc*, Sax. *agnisan*, to affright;

griselig, Goth. horrible; *grislega*, Iceland. horri-

bly. Bullokar defines *gristly* also adverbially, viz.

abominably, fearfully. Expos. ed. 1656. But I

find no usage of it.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous;

frightful; terrible.

His *gristly* locks, long grown and unbound,

Disordered hung about his shoulders round.

Spenser, F. Q.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,

The *gristly* toadstool grown there might I see.

Spenser.

My *gristly* countenance made others fly;

None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The *gristly* face of a convicting conscience.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 41.

G R I

Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd

So sudden to behold the *gristly* king;

Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milton, P. L.*

For that daunt'd magician, let him be girt

With all the *gristly* legions that troop

Under the sooty flag of Acheron.

Milton, Comus.

The beauteous form of fight

Is chang'd, and war appears a *gristly* sight.

Dryden, Fab.

In vision thou shalt see his *gristly* face,

The king of terrors, raging in thy race.

Dryden, State of Innocence.

Thus the *gristly* spectre spoke again.

Dryden, Fab.

Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,

Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *gristly* wound.

Dryden.

So rushes on his foe the *gristly* bear.

Addison.

GRISONS.* n. s. Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy.

There is the noblest summer-prospect in the world from this walk, for you have a full view of a huge range of mountains that lie in the country of the *Grisons*, and are buried in snow.

Addison on Italy.

GRIST.† n. s. [*grȳt*, Saxon; the past participle of *grēpan*, to crush. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,

Least miller lack water.

Tusser, Husbandry.

A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;

Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,

And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall.

Müller of Trompington.

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,

Cannot without a form subsist;

And form, say I, as well as they,

Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*.

Swift.

3. *GRIST* to Mill, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist* to the mill.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

GRISTLE. n. s. [*grȳtle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little *gristles*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annular *gristles* of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.

Ray on the Creation.

GRISTLY. adj. [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of *gristle*.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.

Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures.

More against Atheism.

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans.

Ray on the Creation.

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe.

Grew.

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,

To cherish life aerial pasture brings.

Blackmore.

GRIT.† n. s.

1. The coarse part of meal. [*grut*, *grutta*, Sax. *gritze*, Teut. *grut*, German; from *grȳt*.]

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles. [*grit*, Welsh; *grēot*, Sax. *grīot*, *grȳt*, Goth.]

Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap.

Grew.

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marle. *Philips.*

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with saltwater, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by water. This is the *pulvis puleolans* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaisters, under the name of *pozzolane*. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocolla* of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.

Hill on Fossils.

GRITH.* *n. s.* [Sax. *grith*, peace; Goth. *grith*; hence a *grithstole* was a sanctuary.] Agreement; union. Obsolete.

He bade his priestis pece and *grith*. *The Plowman's Tale.*

GRITTYNESS. *n. s.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in *grit*.

In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GRITTY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting of *grit*.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton, Opticks.*

GRIZELIN. *adj.* [more properly *gridelin*. See *GRIDELIN*.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is sorest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRIZZLE. *n. s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case. *Shakespeare.*

GRIZZLED.† *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.

In the fourth chariot, *grizzled* and bay horses. *Zech. vi. 3.*

To the boy Caesar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shakespeare.*

His beard was *grizzled*?—No,

It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

His hair just *grizzled*,

As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide

In plenteous growth, their asses' ears to hide. *Dryden, Juv.*

GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

To GROAN.† *v. n.* *granian*, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.

Dr. Johnson.—Our word was at first used in the sense of *grunt*. To *groin* was the same. So the Iceland. *grenian* has the same meaning. "He *groneth* as our boar." Chaucer, Sompn. Tale. This will refer us to the Lat. *grunio*. The

northern pronunciation of *groan* is according to the Sax. *grane*. See *To GRANE*, and *To GROIN*.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir

Of these fair edifices, for my wars,

Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded

crieth out. *Job, xxiv. 12.*

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men benign,

Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,

Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope, Odyssey.*

GROAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas poor country,

Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,

Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;

And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,

And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,

Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [from *groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing. Not used.

Adown he keist it with so puissant wrest,

That back again it did aloft rebound,

And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound.

Spenser, F. Q.

GROANING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *granan*.]

1. Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain.

To hear the *groaning* of the prisoner.

Psalms cii. 20.

He shall *groan* before him with the *groanings* of a deadly

wounded man. *Ezek. xxx. 24.*

2. [In hunting.] The cry or noise of a buck.

Chambers.

GROAT.† *n. s.* [from *groot*, Dutch; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence. It was first coined by Edward III. A silver penny was the largest coin of silver before. Chaucer writes it *grot*.

To give five pence, *grotes*, or shillings, to five poor men.

Fulke against Allen, (1580,) p. 409.

Our piece of four-pence being formerly *great*, (even as great as a shilling now is, because then twenty pence, or five *grotes* weighed an ounce,) is called a *grot*.

Bulter, Eng. Gramm. (1633.)

It often costs them two pence or a *groat*, before they can convey them [letters] to my hands. *Bulter, No. 164.*

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont

To call them woollen vassals, things created

To buy and sell with *groats*.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

I dare lay a *groat*,

A tertian ague is at least your lot.

Dryden, Fab.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. [Sax. *grutta*, *grut*. See the second sense of *GRIT*.] Oatmeal, Yorkshire; oats hulled, but unground, Lancashire; more generally speaking, culled oats, half-ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATSWORTH.* *n. s.* [from *groat* and *worth*.] The value of a *groat*. *Sherwood.*

G R O

GROCER.† *n. s.* [This should be written *grosser*, from *gross*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus* a fig, which their present state seems to favour. Dr. Johnson. — Though *grossus* means a *green* and not a *dried fig*; *grossers* or *grocers* were certainly dealers in foreign fruits and other foreign commodities. See the Paston Letters, ii. 210. The merchants, called *grossers*, were accused of engrossing merchandise of all kinds, Stat. 37. Edw. III. ch. 5. See Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 291. Our lexicography of more than two centuries since describes the *grocers* as those “*who sell by the great*.” Hulot.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plumbs and spices for gain. *Watts, Logick.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GROCERY. *n. s.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers' ware, such as tea; sugar; raisins; spice.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wife, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GROG.* *n. s.* [in the language of our seamen.]

Gin and water, or any spirit and water; usually without sugar.

We stopped serving *grog*, except on Saturday nights.
Cook and King's Voyage.

GROGGY.* *adj.* [from *grog*.] In the merry language “of the seamen, to whom we are indebted for the word *punch* as well as *grog*, rather overflown with *grog*.”

GRO'GERAM.† } *n. s.* [*gros*, *grain*, French; *grosso-*
GRO'GRAM. } *granus*, low Latin. Ainsworth.]
GRO'GRAN. } Stuff woven with large wool and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

He shall ha' the *grograms* at the rate I told him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

I'll give you a new gown,
A new silk *grogoran* gown, *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
Natalia affords great store of chamelots and *grogerams*. *Sandys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *program*, or the like. *Brown.*

Whether alum doth intenerate the hairs of wool, and hair-stuff, as *grograms*. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 289.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *program* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison, Spect.*

Plain goodly would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *program* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN.† *n. s.* [probably from the Goth. and Icel. *grœin*, distinctio.] The part next above the thigh.

Antipeus, a sonne of priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the preasse, which went by him,
and flew

On Leucus, wise Ulysses' friend: his *groine* it smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GROIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *groin de porcelet* the snout of a hog. Cotgrave.] The nose or snout of a swine. This is still a northern word.

G R O

Salomon likeneth a faire woman, that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

To GROIN.* *v. n.* [Sax. *gnanian*; Icel. *grenian*; old Fr. *groigner*; Lat. *grinnio*. See **To GROAN**.]

To grumble; to growl; to grunt.

Whether so that he loure or *groine*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 7099.*
Bears that *groynd* continually. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 27.*

GRO'WELL. *n. s.* [*lithospermum*, Latin.] Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM.† *n. s.* [The original word, in all its senses, it *gome* or *gom*, a man; *guma*, Sax. *guma*, Goth. See **GOM**, **BRIDEGROOM**, and **MAN**. Dr. Jamieson considers the *r* as existing only in the Scottish and English *groom* or *grome*; but Kilian gives us the Teut. *grom*, a youth.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;
Then many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse. *Peacock.*

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms*? *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem.
Thou that art *Fairfax.*

The prime of our young *grooms*, even the top
Of all our lusty shepherds. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wick'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

To GROOVE.† *v. a.* [Sax. *grafa*, Icel. *gnapan*, Sax. to dig.] To cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *groov'd*. *Swift.*

GROOVE.† *n. s.* [*groof*, Icel. from *grafa*, to dig; *gnapan*, Sax.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

GROO'VE.* *n. s.* [from *groove*.] A miner. Derbyshire. *Grose.*

To GROPE.† *v. n.* [Sax. *gnapan*, *gnopian*; and *grape* is our northern dialect for *grope*; the word has the same origin as *gripe*, to lay hold of. See **To GRIPE**.] To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

We *grobe* for the wall like the blind, and we *grobe* as if we had no eyes. *Is. lix. 10.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grobe* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for cels, and laid his hand upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grobe* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course;
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grop'd*. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grobe* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*

G R O

To GROPE.† *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see. This appears to be the most ancient usage of the word.

Thyn enterdite, and thy sentence

Again thyn own conscience,

Hereafter thou shalt fele and grope. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

These curates ben so negligent and slow

To gropen tenderly a conscience.

Ghaucer, Sompn. Tale.

How vigilant to grope men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to grope them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pan to grope.

Swift.

GRO'PER.† *n. s.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark. *Sherwood.*

GRO'SER.* *n. s.* Our northern word for a gooseberry. See **GOOSEBERRY**.

GROSS.† *adj.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital. *crassus*, Lat.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

There are two gross volumes concerning the power of popes.

Baker on Learning.

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how gross a thing it were for men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and gross corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not gross iniquity to be sin. *Hooker.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like gross sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis gross

You love my son: invention is ashamed,

Against the proclamation of thy passion,

To say thou dost not.

Shakespeare, All's well.

Examples gross as earth exhort me.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd

Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love

Vice for itself.

Milton, P. J.

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the grossest sensuality, we cannot but admire it. *Spral.*

It is a gross mistake of some men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,

So gross the cheat, it is beyond her power.

Young.

4. Inlegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roseat bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature gross. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the grosser, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of elements,

The grosser feeds the purer; earth the sea,

Earth and the sea feed air.

Milton, P. L.

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad;

Both are the reasonable soul run mad.

Dryden, Fab.

(Or suck the mists in grosser air below,

Or dip their pinions in the painted bow.

Pope.

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,

How gross are they that drown her in the blood?

Davies.

And, in clear dream and solemn vision,

Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear. *Milton, Comus.*

G R O

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in gross confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and gross with distance. *Wolton, Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of gross and meager. *Fell.*

9. Whole; having no deduction or abatement: as, the gross sum; the gross price.

10. Large; aggregate.

Another part in squadrons, and gross bands,

bend

Four ways their flying march.

Milton, P. L.

11. Heavy; oppressive.

Curs'd be the wit which cruelty refines,

Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins;

Your finger is more gross than the great monarch's loins.

Dryden, Hind. and Panth. P. iii.

GROSS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste

The deep cut kee's upon the sands might run;

Or, if with caution leisurely were past,

Their numerous gross might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the gross of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison, Frecholder.*

The gross of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in gross. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was immortal.

Abbot, Descript. of the World.

There is confession, that is, the acknowledging our sins to God; and this may be either general or particular: The general is, when we only confess in gross that we are sinful; the particular, when we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, son,

You are a general: other wars require you;

For see the Saxon gross begins to move. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the gross, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours in th' rainbow; they come to him by the gross. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the gross

Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a gross. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the gross and mass of things. *Bacon, Essays.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the gross of the sound be greater. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*grosse*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a gross, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSS-HEADED.* *adj.* [*gross* and *head*.] Stupid; dull; thick-sculled.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all, who are not prelatiical, are gross-headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

GROSSLY.† *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, this matter is *grossly* pulverised.

The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat, so *grossly* impregnated, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen: Both cane and linen bent themselves on me, and in them I found another paper and a hundred ducats in gold. *Shelton, Don Quix. iv. 13.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

And thine eyes
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?
— Speak not so *grossly*. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton, Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then, all this earthy *grossness* quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the quiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Richardson, Clarissa.*

GROT.† *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. *grop*, a ditch; *grop*, Su. from *groepu*, to excavate; whence *grot*, q. d. *groep*, hollowed. Serenius. — In like manner, Mr. H. Tooke considers *grot* as formed from *grop*, to dig. Menage derives it from the Gr. *κρυπτή*, a place of concealment, as *grot*, in our language, seems originally to have meant, from *κρυπναι*, to hide; whence also *crypt*. The low. Lat. *grotta* was used in this sense. In French the word was also

formerly *crot* or *crotte*, and *crotesque*. See *Cotgrave*.] A cave; a place of concealment; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

There is another *grotto*, or cavern, lying low underneath; it is contrived to the fashion of a cross, and here some of the Holy Innocents lie buried. *Gregory, Posthum (1650.) p. 108.*

God hath appointed a day wherein He will judge the secrets of men, that sin may not be the more secure for being close, but that it may be feared and shunned in *grotts* as well as in most publick places. *Glanville, Serm. p. 313.*

My lord had many *grotto* about his house, cut in the sandy sides of hills, wherein he delighted to sit and discourse. *Aubrey's Anecd. ii. 475.*

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*
Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE.† *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian. From the strange and extravagant figures which were painted in the *grottos* or *crypts* of the ancient Romans.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

By rare artificers carved into story and *grotesco* work.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 138.

The champaign head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access deny'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE.* *n. s.* A wild design of a painter or engraver.

Painters — sometimes do serve themselves of instances that have no existence in nature. — What indeed was more common and familiar among the Romans themselves than the picture and statue of Terminus, even one of their deities; which yet, if we well consider, is but a piece of *grotesca*? *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

Farce is that in poetry, which *grotesque* is in a picture. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Antony, were rather a sort of wild *grotesques*, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion. *Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.*

GROTESQUELY.* *adv.* [from *grotesque*.] In a wild, fantastical manner.

Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and *grotesquely* decorated himself therewith. *Espl. of Holbein's Dance of Death, p. 49.*

GROTTA.* *n. s.* [Italian.] A cavern for coolness or pleasure.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade.

Bacon, Ess. (1632.) p. 263.

She turned into another walk, which led to a *grotta*.

Moral State of Eng. (1670.) p. 153.

GROTTU. *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*
This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *groue*; Germ. *grove*; Goth. *grob*.] A small wood, or place set with trees.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:

Within this three mile may you see it coming;
 I say, a moving grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
 Fortunate fields, and groves, and flow'ry vales;
 Thrice happy isles! *Milton, P. L.*
 She left the flow'ry field, and waving grove. *Blackmore.*
 Banish'd from courts and love,
 Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the grove. *Granville.*
 Can fierce passions vex his breast,
 While every gale is peace, and every grove
 Is melody? *Thomson, Spring.*

To GROVEL.† v. n. [*grufle*, Icelandick, flat on the face. It may, perhaps, come by gradual corruption from *ground fell*. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the Icel. verb *grýva*, to lie prostrate on the ground. Lye.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,
 And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
 He *grovelling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
 Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
 If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
 Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
 Oke-mast and beech, and cornell fruit they eate,
Grovelling like swine on earth, in lowliest sort. *Chapman.*

Now they lie
Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton, P. L.*
 Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go. *Milton, P. L.*
 Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this
 part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not
 dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the
 ground. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
 His *grovelling* sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*
 Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *grovel-
 ling*. *Addison, Spect.*

GROVELLER.* n. s. [from *grovel*.] A person of a
 low, mean, *grovelling* disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste,
 has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the *grovellers*.
Shenstone.

GROUND.† n. s. [*grunb*, Saxon; *grondt*, Danish;
grundus, M. Goth. "consentibus omnibus dialect.
 Scytho-Scandicis." Serenius.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially extended,
 and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation,
 or almost any action. The main mass of terrene
 matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish
 the terraqueous globe into *ground* and
 water, but into *earth*, or *land*, and water; again,
 we never say under *earth*, but under *ground*.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*

Man to till the *ground*
 None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
 Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*

From the other hill
 To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
 The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
 Gliding meteorous. *Milton, P. L.*

A black bituminous gurge
 Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*
 And yet so nimbly he would bound,
 As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jeremiah.*
 There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg. vi. 40.*
 They summ'd their wings, and, soaring th' air sublime,
 With clang despis'd the *ground*. *Milton, P. L.*
 Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
 Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,
 And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

On heav'nly *ground* they stood, and from the shore
 They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton, P. L.*
 With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
 Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
 Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
 Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Estate; possession.

Uncasy still within these narrow bounds,
 Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
 His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
 Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryden, Juv*

6. Land occupied.

The rains o'erflow'd my *ground*,
 And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Prior.*

7. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? *2 Sam. ii. 22.*
 Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Sam. v. 4.*
 A multitude sit on the *ground*. *St. Mat. xv. 35.*
 Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake de-
 scends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown, Travels.*

8. Depth; bottom. [*af-grundith*, the deep, Goth.
St. Luke, viii. 31.]

In the *grounds* of the sea. *Lib. Fest. fol. 9. b.*

9. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the
 bottom of liquors. In the plural only.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or *grounds*. *Mortimer.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping
 gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed
 up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp, Surgery.*

10. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures
 are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the
 painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours. *Hakewill.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are
 placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the
 heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which
 is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be
 more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which
 they are encompassed. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

11. The fundamental substance; that by which the
 additional or accidental parts are supported.

O'er his head

A well wrought heav'n of silk and gold was spread,
 Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shore bright. *Cowley.*

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should
 be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
 The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

12. The plain song; the tune on which descants are
 raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
 And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
 For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

13. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which
 gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
 Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
 That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
 Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

14. The first principles of knowledge.

The concords will easily be known, if the fore *grounds* be
 thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Apocence.*

Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
 May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Downs.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably
 resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace,
 yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irre-
 sistibly. *Hammond.*

After evening repasts, till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*

15. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*

In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method shall be, to examine in the first place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgement is the *ground* of writing well. *Roscommon.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettwell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

16. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel.*

17. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senefle. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

18. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward retreating. *Milton, P. L.*

Superior think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison, Spect.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison.*

19. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

20. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

21. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakspeare.*

22. Formerly the pit of a play-house; and hence *groundling*, in a contemptuous sense. See *GROUND-LING*.

Stage-keeper. The understanding gentlemen o' the *ground* here asked my judgement. *B. Jonson, Bartholom. Fair.*

To *GROUND*.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place or set in the *ground*.
And friendship which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, dies like ill *grounded* seeds. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 1.*

2. To fix on the *ground*. A kind of military phrase; as, to *ground* arms.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command in course is to *ground* their fans. *Addison, Spect. No. 102.*

3. To found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.
Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious observation of the Lord's-day, and of other Christian holydays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*

It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influenced on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

4. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hutubras.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the *ground*, or near the *ground*.

GROUND-ASH. n. s. A saplin of ash taken from the *ground*; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden, Æn.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the *ground*, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GROUND-BAIT. n. s. [*ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Walton, Angler.*

GROUND-FLOOR. n. s. [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower part of a house.

GROUND-IVY. n. s. [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. n. s. [*ground* and *oak*.]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops either of hasel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *growdoak*, would outlast six of the best ash.

Mortimer.

GROUND-PINE. *n. s.* [*chamaepitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road-sides.

Hill, *Mat. Med.*

GROUND-PLATE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist.

Harris.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, *breast-summer*, and beams.

Mortimer.

GROUND-PLOT. *† n. s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon?

Sidney.

A *ground-plot* square five lives of bees contains;

Emblems of industry and virtuous gains.

Harte.

2. The ichnography of a building.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice.

Johnson, *Journ. West. Islands.*

GROUND-RENT. *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds.

Johnson on Coins.

The site was neither granted him, nor given;

'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n.

Harte.

GROUND-ROOM. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him.

Tatler.

GROUND-TACKLE.* *n. s.* In naval language, the anchor, cables, and whatsoever else is necessary, to make the ship ride safe at anchor in a proper ground.

GROUNDAGE.* *n. s.* [from *ground*.] A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port.

Blount.

It is ordinary to take custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c.

Spelman.

GRO'UNDENLY.† *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles; upon good grounds.

Whether he performed his former promise — that can I not *groundedly* tell.

Bale, in *Leland's N. Year's Gift*, sign. li. 2.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject.

Glanville.

GRO'UNDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. *grundleap*.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear.

Prior.

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them.

Atterbury.

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a re-

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verence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship.

Frecheholder.

GRO'UNDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

This principle of feignedly or *groundlessly* conceiting.

More, *Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of variol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors.

Boyle on Colours.

To doubt and deny thus *groundlessly*, and licentiously, or peevishly, is not so much properly to doubt, as plainly to shew an unwillingness we have that the thing we dispute about should be true; which is cowardly and disingenuous.

Goodman, *Wint. Ex. Conf.* P. iii.

GRO'UNDLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

I shall close up this chapter with remarking the *groundlessness* of that tradition, which makes Mahomed to be put into an iron chest that, by the force of loadstones, hangs in the air.

L. Addison, *Life of Mahomet*, p. 81.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falchood and *groundlessness* of his calumny.

Tillotson.

GRO'UNDLING.† *n. s.* [from *ground*: German, *grundel*;

Teut. *grundling*.] A fish which keeps at the

bottom of the water; hence one of the vulgar.

See the last sense of the substantive GROUND.

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robnston's perrwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

We filers may deserve to be senators;

And there we must step before you thick-skin'd tanners,

For we are horn three stories high; no base ones,

None of your *groundlings*, master.

Beaumont and Fl. *The Prophetess*.

GRO'UNDLY.† *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room.

Ascham.

GRO'UNSEL. *n. s.* [from *grund* and *pile*, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *sella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off.

Moxon, *Mech. Exer.*

GRO'UNSEL.† *n. s.* [*senecio*, Latin; *grundepfelze*, *grundepfulle*, Saxon; and our old lexicography writes this word *ground-swell*, as well as *ground-sell*. See Sherwood's Dict.] A plant.

Groundsell leaves, laid to with fine powder of frankincense, heale wounded sinewes.

Ruysch, *Aln.* (1580.)

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. s.* [from *ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,

Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,

And mortals by the name of milky know;

The *groundwork* is of stars.

Dryden, *Fab.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience.

Milton on Education.

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity.

Spenser on Ireland.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP.† *n. s.* [*groupe*, French; *grosso*, Italian, a knot, or cluster.] An assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, fruit, or the like, which have some apparent relation to each other in painting or sculpture; hence generally, a cluster; a collection; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools
On this odious group of fools.

Swift.

This *groupe* of isles is, to use Mr. Waller's expression, walled round with rocks, which render them inaccessible to pirates or enemies. *Bp. Berkeley, Prop. for Coll. in Bermuda, (1725.)*

But here, thou say'st, the miseries of life
Are huddled in a group.

Young, Night Th. 8.

To GROUP.† *v. a.* [*grouper*, Fr.] To put into a distinct or separate collection.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *gorse*. See **GORCOCK**.] A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for grouse.

Swift.

GROUT.† *n. s.* [*grut*, Sax. See **GRIT**, and **GROAT**.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardiennute, midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on grout:
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off; wort; sweet liquor.

Sweet grout, or whig, his bottle had, as much as it might
hold. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the grout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriumclum*, Lat.]

4. In building, a very thin coarse mortar; when mixed with hair, called *hair-grout*.

GRO'UTNOL.* See **GROWTHEAD**.

GRO'VY.* *adj.* [from *grove*.] Belonging to groves, thickets, woods; also, frequenting groves. Cotgrave in V. BOCAGER. Sherwood also gives this word; and it is an useful one.

To GROW.† *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown*. [*gropan*, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch; *gro*, Su. Goth. Some refer both *grow* and *green* to the Greek *χρῶς*, colour.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

He caus'd the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psal. civ. 14.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *growth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *growth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?

Milton, P. L.

In colder regions men compose

Poison with art; but here it *grows*.

Waller.

Those towers of oak o'er fertile plains might go,

And visit mountains where they once did *grow*.

Waller.

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;

And as they first are fashion'd, always grow.

Dryden, Juv.

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince;

I hope he is much *grown* since I last saw him.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sam. xii. 3.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him.

Dryden, Æn. Ded. c.

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then their numbers swell,

And *grow* upon us.

Denham.

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

As he *grew* forward in years, he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,

Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy.

Shakespeare.

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*.

Acts, v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,

The greedy sailor shall the seas forego.

Dryden, Virg.

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon, Essays.*

Voice, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority.

Rogers, Serm.

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublesome practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governor, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Kneller.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil disension. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field.

Dryden.

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight.

Dryden.

Patient of command

In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food.

Dryden, Æn.

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we
regulate our expenses.

Locke.

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply
the loss of beauty with more durable qualities.

Swift.

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free
port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.

Arbutnot on Coins.

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former self.

Harte.

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the
cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of
man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of
them.

Hooker.

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so
precious a benefit hath *grown*?

Hooker.

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should
damage *grow* to the hurt of the king.

Ec. iv. 22.

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the saints on earth
and the saints in heaven; the first belonging to the militant,
the second to the triumphant church.

Pearson.

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of
people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the cli-
mate or air, but chiefly from so many wars.

Temple.

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,

Till war do *grow* together.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least
six months without eating.

Walton, Angler.

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow*
together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to
the sides, were they not hindered.

Wise man, Surgery.

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from
side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*.

Rulegh.

17. The general idea given by this word is procession
or passage from one state to another. It is always
change, but not always encrease; for a thing may
grow less, as well as *grow* greater.

To GROW.* *v. n.* To cause to grow; to raise by
culture. An agricultural term.

They *grow* some very good tobacco.

Campbell.

The best wheat in England is *grown* in this neighbourhood.

Enrick.

GROWER.† *n. s.* [from *grow*.]

1. An encrease.

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of
any kind of ebn.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A considerable farmer; now common in many
parts of England.

GROWING.* *n. s.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is
Thy Word that preserveth them.

Wisdom, xvi. 26.

2. Progression of time.

Your patience this allowing,

I turn my glass; and give my scene such *growing*

As you had slept between.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

To GROWL.† *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish; *grollen*,
Germ. to murmur; *groll*, Fancour.]

1. To snarl or snurpur like an angry cur.

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and
by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked.

Ellis's Voyage.

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish
handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully.

Gay.

To GROWL.* *v. a.* To signify or express by *growl-
ing*.

They roam amid the fury of their heart,

And *growl* their horrid loves.

Thomson, Spring.

Aloof he bays, with bristling hair,

And thus in secret *growls* his fear.

Gay, Squire and his Cur.

GROWL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The murmur of
an angry cur; figuratively, of an enraged or dis-
contented person.

GROWN.† The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of
the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over
with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof.

Prov. xxiv. 31.

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were
for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough
for one of our little girls.

Locke.

4. Become prevalent.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that
I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue.

Locke.

GROWTH. *n. s.* [from *To grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; encrease of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood

A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.

Dryden, Æn.

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that rea-
son, of the longest continuance.

Atterbury.

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of
producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog

To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood.

Milton, Comus.

Our little world, the image of the great,

Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,

And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.

Waller.

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of
the soil or seas.

Temple.

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's
tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own.

Dryden.

3. Encrease in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject,
may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease,
where it is but new.

Temple.

4. Encrease of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York

Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*.

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,

To some dark covert his retreat had made.

Denham.

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age,
perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of
life.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn,
deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions,
as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devo-
tion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their
lives.

Law.

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of
his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing
still in the former manner.

Hooker.

GROWTHEAD.† } *n. s.* [from *gross* or *great* head;
GROWTNOL. } *capito*, Latin. A corruption of
great, and Sux. *hnol*, the head; "a *growthead* or
growtnolk, qui a grosse teste." Sherwood.]

1. A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

2. An idle lazy fellow; a blockhead. Obscure.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,

Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long.

Tusser.

G R U

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a grout-nold.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Poetle.

To GROWSE.* *v. n.* [Sax. *agrisan*; old Eng. *agrise*, to shiver. See **To AGRISE.**] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague-fit. North.

Ray, and Grose.

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôh*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*
Forest land

From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*
The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftness. *Mertimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden*

The *grub*,
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carver.*

GRUB-AXE.* *n. s.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds, the roots of trees, and the like; sometimes call'd *grubbage*.

GRUBBER.* *n. s.* [from *grub*.] One who grubs up underwood, or the like.

To GRUBBLE. *v. a.* [*grubelen*, Germ. from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

To GRUBBLE.* *v. n.* See **To GRABBLE.**

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator, No. 444.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems: whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαῖρ ἰδοὺν μὲν ἀεὶ δαλα, μὲν ἄλγεα πικρὰ
Ἀσπασίους λέον ἔδας ἱκάνομαι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*
I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE.† *v. a.* [from *grugen*, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly, *he chews it.* *Gwgnach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance. Dr. Johnson.—Our word is from the old Fr. *growchier*, to murmur, to grumble, to complain. See also **To GRUTCH.**]

G R U

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*
'Tis not in thee

To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*
Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition.

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudg'd* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley.*
I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

They have *grudg'd* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE.† *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*
We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelson.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To feel compunction; to grieve. Obsolete.

We—*grudge* in our conceyence, when we remembre our synnes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 34.*

5. To wish in secret. A low expression. See the third sense of **GRUDGING**.

6. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve. Dr. Johnson says, citing the lines from Dryden which exhibit *grudging* as a substantive. See **GRUDGING**. *Grudging*, in this sense, means the symptom or forerunner of a disease; not the remains.

GRUDGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Cornuth, were thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspeare.*

Let me go in to see the generals;
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Deep-fester'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son. *Tate, Jew.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

G R U

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt ass's ears upon the judge.

Swift.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

4. Envy: odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience.

Ainsworth.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

Ainsworth.

GRU'DGEONS.* *n. s. pl.* [Cotgrave and Sherwood write it *grudgions*; Dr. Johnson, *grugeons*, in the fifth definition of the neuter verb *grudge*. But he has given it, in his Dictionary, as *gurgions*. The word is probably from the Fr. *gruger*, *esgruger*, to crumble, to break into small pieces.] Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgins* and coarse flour.

Beaum. and Fl. Mfid in the Mill

GRU'DGER.* *n. s.* [from *grudge*.] A murmurer; an envious or discontented person.

These beu *gruccheris*, ful of playntis.

Wicliffe, St. Jude, ver. 16.

Slanderers, railers, *grudgers*, persecutors, findfaults.

Tr. of Boccaccio, (1626,) l. 42.

GRU'DGING.* *n. s.* [from *grudge*.]

1. Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others.

The murmurs, and the *grudgings*, that lie festering in many men's hearts.

South, Sermon, viii. 77.

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without *grudging*. 1 Pet. iv. 9.
Many times they go with us great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Raleigh.*

3. A secret wish or desire.

Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.

Dryden, Medal.

4. A forerunner or symptom of disease.

The smart or feeling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostick of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit or *grudgings*, are of fevers or other diseases.

Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 528.

My Dolabella,

*Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRU'DGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

2 Cor. ix. 7.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;

Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:

The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;

Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.

Dryden.

GRU'EL.* *n. s.* [*gruan*, *gruile*, French, from *grus*, corn-broth; *gnut*, Saxon; *gruan*, Norw. pottage of oats and barley.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strang'd babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;

Make the *gruel* thick and slab,

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel

Upon the strength of water *gruel*?

Prior.

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped,

posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth.

Arbuthnot.

GRUFF.* *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch; *grof*, Su. Goth.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat

Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,

Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled.

Garth.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the stocky, such an one the *gruff*.

Addison, Spect. No. 432.

G R U

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts.

Bentley, Phil. Lique. § 49.

GRU'FLY.* *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,

All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.

Dryden, Fab.

GRU'FFNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

No *gruffness*, I beseech you; use them civilly, and stick to your point.

Lett. to Atterbury (supposed from Smalbridge,) Ep. Cor. i. 17.

GRUM.* *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*, and a low word, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Arbuthnot. It is no other, however, than *grim*; Sax. *gham*. See GRIM.] Sour; surly; severe.

I found Sir Thomas Lee, who was very *grim*; and we had very little discourse.

Ld. Clarendon's Diary, p. 282.

Nick looked sour and *grim*, and would not open his mouth.

Arbuthnot.

To **GRUMBLE.*** *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the old French, *gromelen*. Both may be referred to the Cimbr. *grem*, murmur.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,

A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakespeare.*

Thou *grumblest* and rail'st every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

Th' accurst Philistian stands on th' other side,

Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.

Chaucer.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due.

South.

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.

L' Etrange.

L'Avare, not using half his store,

Still *grumbles* that he has no more.

Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,

Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;

Hunts in the face of danger all the day;

At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey.

Dryden.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Didst thou never see a drum? Canst thou make this *grumble*?

Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice.

Motieus.

Like a storm

That gathers black upon the frowning sky,

And *grumbles* in the wind.

Rowe, Royal Convert.

Vapours foul

Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods

That *grumbling* wave below.

Thomson, Winter.

GRU'MBLER.* *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] One that *grumbles*; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler*.

Swift.

GRU'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd

Without or grudge or *grumbings*.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

GRU'MBLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *grumbling*.]

1. Discontentedly; sourly.

2. In a hoarse manner.

They speak good German at the court, and in the city; but the common and country people seem'd to speak *grumblingly*.

Brown, Trav. p. 156.

GRU

GRUME. *n. s.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GRUNDEL.* *n. s.* Another name for the fish called a *groulling*.

GRUNSEL. *n. s.* [More usually *grounsil*, unless Milton intended to preserve the Saxon ground.] The groundsil; the lower part of the building.

Next came one

Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsil* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton, P. L.*

TO GRUNT.* } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin; *grunan*,
TO GRUNTLE. } Saxon; *grenia*, Icel. *gronder*,
grongner, Fr. See **TO GROAN.** *Grunt* in Chaucer

is the pret. of *groan*, which Mr. Malone, in a note on the use of *grunt* by Shakspeare in *Hamlet*, has mistaken for the word before us. The sense of *grunt* for *groan*, however, which Dr. Johnson has here overpassed, is very ancient in our language.]

1. To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakspeare.*

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore, and *grundle*, to each other's moan. *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.*

Thy blind'd boars may slumber undisarm'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chesnut shade. *Tickell.*

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

2. To groan.

Those persones, I warant, as well pleased shall be all,
As wood Rome shall *grunte* at the rubbynge on the gull. *Defence of Peace, (1533.) To the Boke.*

Who would fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

GRUNT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of a hog.

Swine's snows, swine's bodies, took they, bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a doleful *grout* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boar, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A groan.

Round about I heard
Of dying men the *grunts*. *Turberville, Ov. Hyperm. to Lynceus.*

GRUNTER. *n. s.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*χρῆνις*,] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTING.* *n. s.* [from *grunt*.] The noise of swine. *Barret.*

Lament ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay, Pastorals.*

GRUNTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *grunting*.] Murmur-
ingly; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

GUA

GRUNTLING. *n. s.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH.* *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake. For *grutch* is the oldest form of our word *grudge*, and is used by Wicliffe in his translation of the New Testament, as also by Gower and Chaucer; and is regularly adopted from the old French *grouchier*. *Grutch* is yet used in colloquial language.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

Jesus witing at himself, that his disciples *grutchiden* of this thing, seide to them, this thing sclaudrith you. *Wicliffe, St. John, vi. 61.*

What alleth you to *grutchen* thus and grone? *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue.*

He knewe the names well of tho,
The whiche agene him *grutched* so. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,

Iest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,

That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *B. Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;

To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY.* *n. s.* [*γῆ*, Gr.] Any small thing; a thing of little or no value; a small measure.

A *gry* is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

GRYPHON.* See **GRIFFIN.** Milton writes it *gryphon*, *P. L. ii. 943.*

GRYTH.* See **GRITH.**

GUA'YACUM.* *n. s.* A medicinal wood.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

The acid spirit in star-water possesseth the virtues, in an eminent degree, of that of *guaiacum*, and other medicinal woods. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 47.*

GUARANTEE.* *n. s.* [*guarant*, French. The substantive and the verb are indifferently written *guarantee*, and *guaranty*.]

1. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings; and he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Leesley.*

2. Engagement to secure the performance of articles.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhal. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

TO GUA'RANTY.* *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

France hath always profited skilfully of its having *guaranteed* the treaty of Munster. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Publick treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations. *Burke on French Affairs.*

G U A

To GUARD.† v. a. [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*. Dr. Johnson.—The French probably adopted it from the low. Lat. *warda*, or *garda*. Goth. *warda*, and *wardian*. See To WARD.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

Who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*
Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,
To guard your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Boome on the Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
See a fellow

In a long motley, guarded with yellow. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

6. Minshew says, that "the gard of a garment" is so called, "because it gards and keeps the garment from tearing." It is not, however, improbable that *gard* (for so our old authors write it) is, in this sense, another form of *gird*, to fasten by binding. See To GIRD. Yet Dr. Johnson makes no distinction.

How brave is he? in a guarded coat? *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

Some of you have not your rich suits guarded. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. A.*

*Within this year or two, I hope we shall be called to be examiners, wear politick gowns guarded with copper lace, making great faces full of fear and office. *Beaumont and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

To GUARD. v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts, Logic.*

GUARD.† n. s. [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *1 Kings, xiv. 28.*

Up into heaven, from paradise, in haste
The angelic guards ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton, P. L.*

They miss'd courts, guards, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His guards behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their guards and spies after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man on his guard. *L'Estrange.*

G U A

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;

For malice and revenge had put him on his guard. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of design. *Smalbridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

He put the ephod on him, which he girded with the broyded garde of the ephod. *Levit. viii. 7. (Transl. of 1578.)*

Priests' cloaks without guards. *Const. and Canons Eccl. Can. 74.*

The guards are but slightly laced on. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

6. In fencing, a posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent.

7. Any thing that protects or guards something else; as, a guard that keeps dress from dirt, a safe-guard, as it in some places is called.

GUARD-BOAT.* n. s. [*guard* and *boat*.] A boat appointed to row the rounds, in order to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

GUARD-CHAMBER.* n. s. [*guard* and *chamber*.] A guard-room.

The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *1 Kings, xiv. 28.*

GUARD-ROOM.* n. s. [*guard* and *room*.] A room or station in which those, who are appointed to watch and guard, assemble. See COURT OF GUARD.

The court of guard was the common phrase of the time [Shakspeare's] for the guard-room. *Malone, Note on Shakspeare, Othello.*

GUARD-SHIP. See GUARDSHIP.

GUARDABLE.* adj. [from *guard*.] Capable of being protected.

This house was guardable without battery. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low-Country, (1618,) p. 58.*

Pucheco and his men quitted Ziricksen, some seven days before, as a place not guardable. *Ibid. p. 76.*

GUARDAGE. n. s. [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her guardage to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

GUARDANT.* old particip. of *guard*.

1. Exercising the authority of a guardian.

You shall perceive that a Jack guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. In heraldry, having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard guardant.

GUARDANT.* n. s. A guardian; a protector. Obsolete.

My angry guardant stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none. *Shakspeare, E. Hen. VI. P. I.*

GUARDEDLY.* adv. [from the part. *guarded*.] Cautiously.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so guardedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author. *Sheridan, Life of Swift, p. 210.*

GUARDEDNESS.* n. s. [from *guarded*.] Caution; wariness.

GUARDER.† n. s. One who guards.

The unarmed guarders softly meet. *Sandys, Eccles. p. 16.*

Pages, chambermaids, and guarders. *Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentlemen.*

G U A

GUARDFUL.* *adj.* [*guard* and *full*.] Wary; cautious.

I meanwhile

Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions. *A. Hill.*

GUARDIAN. *n. s.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*
Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where's Duncan's body?

— Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Coxl.*

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift. *Dryden, Ded. to Cleomenes.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope, Messiah.*
Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUARDIANESS.* *n. s.* [from *guardian*.] A female guardian; a diuenna.

I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*,
For fear some poor earl steal her. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettwell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a cyger, in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*
A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South, Sermon.*

GUARDSHIP. *n. s.*

1. Care; protection. [from *guard*.]

How bless'd am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

G U E

2. [*Guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

TO GUARISH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *guérir*.] To heal. Obsolete.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

GUARY-MIRACLE.* [Cornish, *guare-mirkl*.] A miracle-play.

The *guary-miracle* (in English a miracle-play) is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish out of some Scripture-history, with that grossness which accompanied the Romans' *vetus comedia*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

GUAIA'VA. } *n. s.* An American fruit. The fruit,
GUA'VA. } says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

TO GUBERNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *gubernare*.] To govern. *Cockram.*

GUBERNATION. *n. s.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

GUBERNATIVE.* *adj.* [from *gubernate*.] Governing. In Urry's glossary to Chaucer *gubernatife* occurs; and in modern times the word has been revived. See Qu. Rev. vol. vii. p. 248.

GU'DGEON.† *n. s.* [*goujon*, French. Our own word was formerly *gogcon*, or *googcon*. Huloet's Dict.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot's dignity my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

2. A man easily cheated. This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurements: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakspeare. The old phrase, it may be added, was "to swallow a *gudgeon*," i. e. to be deceived, *cstire befflé*. Sherwood's Dict.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest, and withal credulous, and trusting others, swallowed many a *gudgeon*. *Favour, Antiq. over Noveltie, (1619.) p. 96.*

Buchanan would not swallow that *gudgeon* of a British consul. *Bp. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Gov. in Gr. Brit. (1684) Pref.*

4. An iron pin on which a wheel turns.

Many times the iron *gudgeons* grow hot for want of greasing. *Hist. of making Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 281.*

GUE'LDER-ROSE.* See **GELDER-ROSE.**

GUELFs.* *n. s. pl.* The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the Gibellines. See **GIBELLINES.**

Italy was long torn in pieces by the *Guefhs* and Gibellines. *Addison, Spect. No. 125.*

GUERDON.† *n. s.* [*guerdon*, French; from the Teut. word, or *werth*, price, value.] A reward; a recompence, in a good and bad sense. A word now rarely if at all used.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misfeigning her true knight to be. *Spenser, F. Q.*
He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just
guerdon of all his former villanies. *Kneller.*
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the abhorred sheers,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*
TO GUERDON.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *guerdonner*; and one
of our own oldest verbs. Chaucer uses it.] To
reward. Obsolete.

We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,
As shall become our bounty, and thy place.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

GUERDONABLE.* *adj.* [from *guerdon*]. Worthy of
reward. Obsolete.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their
lives. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. p. 75.*

GUERDONLESS.* *adj.* [*guerdon* and *less*]. Unre-
warded. Obsolete. *Bullockar.*

Guerdonless he past.
Chaucer, Compl. of the Bl. Knight, ver. 400.

TO GUESS.† *v. n.* [*ghessen*, Dutch; *gissen*, Germ].
Junius refers to the Danish *giette*, to make con-
jecture; Serenius, to the Sax. *gætan*, to divine,
from the Goth. *gæta*, whence the Icel. *giska*, *q. d.*
gaelski. Lye, however, prefers the Irish *geasam*,
to conjecture, to divine.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain prin-
ciples of judgement.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who can'st your father's death. *Shakespeare.*
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
— Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform him-
self of all places and preparations, should he not very often
guess rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to
give impediment? *Raleigh, Hist.*

Their issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Tuxcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate
which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.
One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to
the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them
might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but
that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.
Stillingfleet.

TO GUESS. v. a. To hit upon by accident; to deter-
mine rightly of any thing without certain direction
of the judgement.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his
name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful
ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. n. s. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgement
without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shakespeare.

His *guess* was usually as near to prophecy as any man's.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

A poet must confess
His art's like his physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good
for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into
those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUESSER. n. s. [from *guess*]. Conjecturer; one who
judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will
not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY. adv. [from *guessing*]. Conjecturally;
uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

GUEST.† *n. s.* [*gæst*, *gejt*, *gyt*, Saxon; *gast*, Goth.
giestr, Icel. *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of an-
other.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with
a man that is a sinner. *St. Luke xix. 7.*

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.
O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my
heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you
are wanting? *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUESTCHAMBER. n. s. [from *guest* and *chamber*.] Cham-
ber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover
with my disciples? *St. Mark, xiv. 14.*

GUESTRITE. n. s. [from *guest* and *rite*.] Offices due
to a guest.

Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not wear
In his black fleet that *guest-rite* to the war. *Chapman.*

GUEST-WISE.* *adv.* [from *guest* and *wise*.] In the manner
of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourn'd.
Shakespeare, Mid. Night Dream.

TO GU'GGLE. v. n. [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To sound
as water running with intermissions out of a narrow
mouthed vessel.

GUIDABLE.* *adj.* [from *guide*.] That may be gov-
erned by counsel.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.
Sprat, Sermon before the King, (1676.) p. 11.

GUIDAGE. n. s. [from *guide*.] The reward given to
a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUIDANCE. n. s. [from *guide*.] Direction; govern-
ment.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men.
Spenser.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone,
without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable
that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.
Atterbury.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, un-
der the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity
before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

GUI

This to the young — but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the guidance of a former sage.

Sewell.

A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

Swift.

TO GUIDE.† *v. a.* [*guider*, French; *guier*, *guyer*, old French; whence our ancient word *gie* for *guide*. See **TO GIE**. Serenius traces *guide* to the Icel. *gueta*, the diminutive of *gae*, to take heed.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.

St. John, xvi. 13.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' coffers.

Decay of Piety.

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

South.

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up.

Kettlewell.

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.

Ps. xxxi. 3.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.

Decay of Piety.

GUIDE. *n. s.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.

Wisd. xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wish for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Thap led by a false *guide* to err by day?

Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*.

Waller.

They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment of God, by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation.

Pearson.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.

Hooker.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,

But we have sure experience for our *guide*.

Dryden, Fob.

GUIDELESS.† *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.

Thus leave this *guideless* realm an open prey

To endless storms, and waste of civil war.

Sackville, Gorboduc, v. 2. (1561.)

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,

Though in his life by blood and ruin breath'd,

To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.

Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away,

Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.

Dryden.

GUIDEPOST.* *n. s.* [*guide* and *post*.] A post, where

two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.

Burke, Sp. on Americ. Taxation.

GUIDER. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us.

Shakspeare.

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his surgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand.

South.

GUI

GUIDRESS.* *n. s.* [from *guider*.] She who guides or directs. Obsolete.

In earthe alone to be theyr *gydress*.

Carson, Pilgrimage of the Soul, (1482.)

Ab! fickle and blind *guidress* of the world,

What pleasure hast thou in my misery?

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

GUIDON.† *n. s.* [French; from *guider*, to direct, to shew.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

On the east wall hangs his target, coat of arms and crest, and near unto them a *guidon* of the Order of the Bath.

Ashmole, Berk. ii. 377.

GUILD.† *n. s.* [Sax. *gild*, tribute, from *giban*, to pay; fraternities originally contributing sums towards a common stock; *gylbreipe*, a fellowship, a corporation. The word is found in various tongues; old French *gilde*, société, *Lacombe*; Teut. *gilde*, societas contributionum, *Kilian*; Icel. *gilde*, convivium, symposium, *Serenius*. The last was perhaps a disorderly meeting, deviating from the original plan of sober combination into the extravagancies of unrestrained festivity.]

1. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *guild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution.

Covecl.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait

At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,

For their defrauded absej' foals they make

A moan so loud, that all the *guilt* awake.

Pope, Dunciad.

2. A townhall.

The room was longe and wyde,

As if some *gyeld* or solemn temple were.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 43.

GUILDABLE.* *adj.* [from *guild*.] Liable to tax.

By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*.

Spelman, Adm. Jur.

GUILDHALL.* *n. s.* [from *guild*.] The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a townhall.

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Towards three or four o'clock,

Look for the news that the *guildhall* affords.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

GUILE.† *n. s.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. *pyrlan*, *ge-pyrlan*, to conjure, to divine; consequently, he says, to practise cheat and imposture. Div. of Purley, ii. 324. — The Dutch *gylen*, the low Germ. *begigeln*, to beguile, and the Su. Goth. *gilia*, to deceive, to entrap in snares, must be also remembered; Icel. *viel*, deception. Barbazan says, that the old French word is derived from the Arabick, and that it was anciently written *ghile*. Diss. sur la Langue Fran. Our word is rarely used in the plural, but it occurs in Shelton's Transl. of Don Quixote, P. iv. ch. vi. "If his *guiles* be not at the beginning detected." Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,

And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,

GUI

Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*.
St. John, i. 47.

When, I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton, P. L.*

Not thou his malice and false *guile* condemn:
Subtile he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

To **GUILE**. * *v. a.* [Fr. *guiller, guiler*; which Barbazan
deduces from the Lat. *velare*.] To disguise cunningly;
to conceal.

For who wotes not that woman's subtiltyes
Can *guyle* Argus? *Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 7.*

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Beaumont and Fl. The Pilgrim.

GUILEFUL. * *adj.* [from *guile*.] Treacherous; deceiving.
Not proper.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

GUILEFUL. *adj.* [from *guile* and *full*.]

1. Willy; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful*
through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which
maketh skillful against *guile*. *Hooker,*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unwitting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*

The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shroud,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Tit. Andronicus.*

GUILEFULLY. † *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Insidiously;
treacherously.

He cannot be excused, in that he caused not his friends to
restore the money which they had *guilefully* borrowed.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

GUILEFULNESS. † *n. s.* [from *guileful*.] Secret
treachery; tricking cunning. *Sherwood.*

GUILELESS. † *adj.* [from *guile*.] Free from deceit;
void of insidiousness; simply honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended? *Thomson, Spring.*

I chas'd the *guileless* daughters of the plain,
Nor dropp'd the chase, till Josse was my prey,
Shenstone, Eleg. 26.

GUILELESSNESS. * *n. s.* [from *guileless*.] Freedom
from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

GUILER. † *n. s.* [from *guile*. Norm. Fr. *gylour*.] A
deceiver; one that betrays into danger by insidious
practices.

In the laste times there schulen come *gilours*, wandering after
their own desires. *Wicliffe, St. Jude, ver. 18.*

Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Spenser, F. Q.*

GUILLotine. * *n. s.* [French. Said to be the
invention of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of
the French democratical revolution, viz. in 1792,

GUI

who himself suffered under the machine. It was,
however, nothing more than a slight improvement
on an ancient instrument, formerly used both in
Scotland and England, for beheading criminals.]
A machine for separating, at one stroke, the head
of a person from the body.

A bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving their homage,
is measuring them with his eye, and fitting to their size the
slider of his *guillotine*. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

Yes; to my country's justice I appeal,
Nor dread the press, the *guillotine*, nor wheel.

GUILLotine. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To de-
capitate by the guillotine.

Had you been *guillotined* by Robespierre.
• *Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible, in Letters to T. Paine, L. 7.*

GUILT. † *n. s.* [xylt, Saxon, originally signified the
fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the
offence itself. Dr. Johnson. — *Guilt* is *ge-pigle*,
guiled, guil'd, guilt; the past participle of *ge-pigian*.
And to find *guilt* in any one, is to find that he has
been *guiled*, or, as we now say, *begailed*; as *wicked*
means *witched*, or *bewitched*. To pronounce *guilty*
is indeed to pronounce *wicked*. Mr. H. Tooke,
Div. of Purley, ii. 324.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime;
the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could
quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution.
Bacon, Hist. VII.

When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*,
and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief
of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

GUILT-SICK. * *adj.* [*guilt* and *sick*.] Diseased by
guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking, and rise in the morning
Secure in being innocent. *Beaumont and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*

GUILTILY. † *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence;
without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and *guilty*; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.

The satire should be like the porcupine,
That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line,
And wounds the blushing cheek, and fiery eye,
Of him that hears, and readeth *guiltily*. *Hp. Hall, Sat. v. 3.*

This leprous soul, that attends *guiltily*, but yet comfortably,
your determination upon it. *Donne, Devot. p. 215.*

GUILTINESS. *n. s.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being
guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness*
than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney.*

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

I should be *guiltier* than my *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTLESS. † *adj.* [from *guilt*.]

1. Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

- Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this
woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numb. v. 31.*
Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never willest aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*
2. Unpolluted.
Such gardening tools as Art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd. *Milton, P. L.*
This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,
Which from my birth inviolate I bear,
Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
Shall fill a plenteous crop, reserv'd for thee. *Dryden, Fab.*
3. Having no experience.
Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope, Iliad.*
GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt;
innocently.
GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence;
freedom from crime.
A good number, trusting to their number more than to
their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that
guiltlessness is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guilt-*
lessness I was better assured than any man living could be.
King Charles.
- GUI'LT.** *† adj.* [ȝylt, Saxon, condemned to pay
a fine for an offence. But see the etymology of
GUILT.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw
the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would
not hear. *Gen. xlii. 21.*
Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shakespeare.
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*
Farewell the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty*
to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but
he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson.*
2. Wicked; corrupt.
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*
3. Conscious.
I'll give out all he does is dictated from other men, and
swear it too, if thou'lt ha'me; and that I know the time and
place where he stole it, though my soul be *guilty* of no such
thing. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*
When we are not *guilty* to ourselves. *Tillotson.*
- GUI'LTY-LIKE.** ** adv.* [guiltily and like.] Guiltily.
Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,
That he would steal away so *guilty-like*
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
- GUI'MPLE.** ** See WIMPLE.*
- GUI'NEA.** *† n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in
Africa abounding with gold. "They [the ships
belonging to the African company] brought home
such store of gold that administered the first
occasion for the coinage of those pieces, which
from thence had the denomination of *guineas*; and
what was afterwards made of the same species, was

coined of the gold that was brought from that
coast by the royal company." Lord Clarendon's
Life, vol. ii. p. 376.] A gold coin valued at one
and twenty shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular
piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Gits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *n. s.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One
who cheats by dropping *guineas*.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN. *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to be of
Guinea.

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *n. s.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant.
Miller.

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout,
brought, I believe, from *Africa*.

GUI'NIAD. ** n. s.* [Welsh, *gwyn*, white.] A name
for the fish called whiting.

GUISE. *n. s.* [The same with *wise*; *guise*, French;
piya, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed, as is common,
into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own sire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant, and beguile the wise. *Fairfax.*

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon
my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton, P. L.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton, P. L.*

Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that
law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *More.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunk wine past my usual *guise*;
Stong wine commands the fool, and moves the wise. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *B. Jonson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talk'd of as
rickets among children, and consumptions among young
people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the
scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were
thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious
pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed
so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUI'SER. ** n. s.* [from *guise*, dress; or from the
Teut. *guyse*, a scoff.] Mummers, who go about at
Christmas; persons in disguise. Used in Derby-
shire, according to Pegge. See **MUMMER**.

GUI'TAR. *† n. s.* [*ghitarra*, Italian; *guitare*, French;
guitarra, Spanish; *kitar*, Arab. *cithara*, Lat.
κίθαρά, Gr. whence *gittern*, and *cithern*, old English.
"The *shesta* has six strings, and is of the same
species with the *kitar*; whence our *guitar*, from the

Spanish *guitarra*, seems to have been borrowed; as it was a favourite instrument with the Arabian conquerors of Spain." Richardson on the Languages, &c. of Eastern Nations, ch. 3. sect. 6. The ancient *κισάρα* is said to have had four strings; and the Persian *ciar*, four, and *tar*, a string, has been mentioned as the etymon of this instrument in that language. See Bp. Chandler's Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, vol. i. p. 51.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's guitar.

Prior.

To GULCH.* *v. n.* [Icel. *gule*, *gula*, *bucca*; *gupa*, *buccis vorare*; *diductis*; Su. Vulg. *goelka*, *avidè deglutiendo devorare*. Serenius. Teut. *gulsigh*, voracious.] To swallow voraciously.

Conveyes his burden and the waves
to gulching seas doth cast. *Turbervill, Manly, Ecl. 2.*

GULCH.† } *n. s.* [from the verb.]

GU'LC'HIN. }

1. A glutton. A word of contempt.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will. *H. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Appet. You muddy *gulche*, dar'st look me in the face?—
Crap. Good Appetitus—

Appet. Peace, you fat bawson. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

2. The act of devouring.

Then he has me most cruelly upon the hip, and brings me over with a most deadly *gulch*.

Echard, Gr. Cont. of the Clergy, Obs. p. 41.

GULES.† *adj.* [Fr. *gueule*; generally supposed to be from the Lat. *gula*, the throat, the colour of which is usually red. The word has been little noticed beyond the jargon of heraldry; though one of our old dramatists introduced *guled* for *made red*. Milton also uses "*guly dragons*," for *red dragons*, in his first book of Reformation in England. But this again is heraldick language.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;

Then what should war be? *Shakespeare, Timon.*

He whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now is he total *gules*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Come, sons of honour,
True virtue's hoirs; thus hatch'd with Britain blood,
Let's march to rest, and set in *gules* like suns.

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.

GULF.† *n. s.* [*golfe*, Fr. *gulf*, bas Bret. *golfo*, Ital. *κόλπος*, Greek.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knoller.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace

To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I know thou'd'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,

Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description. *Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for

fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable gulfs? *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Scul of dragon, tooth of wolf,

Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*

Of the ravening salt sea shark;

Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

GU'LFY.† *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticatus*.

Whoso had seen them on the *gulfy* flood,

He would have thought some Delos now againe,

Some towne, some citie, or some desert wood,

Or some new unknowne world from shores of Spaine,

Laincht off to seas. *Mir. for Mag. p. 816.*

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son

Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,

All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,

And 'scap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope, Odyssey.*

High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle

Fronts the deep roar of disemboing Nile. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.]

To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Yet love these sorceries did remove, and move

Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,

But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be *gulled* twice with the same trick.

L'Estrange.

The Roman people were grossly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,

As not to be out-riden, though out-run;

By fortune he was now to Venus trun'd,

And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:

Of him disposing in his own abode,

He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

GULL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,

As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo bird,

Useth the sparrow. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and *gull*

That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

His very touching aught that is learned, soils it, and lays him still more and more open, a conspicuous *gull*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

That paltry story is untrue,

And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

3. A sea-bird. [*mergus*. Probably from *gulo*, as the bird is a voracious feeder.]

I do fear,

When every feather sticks in his own wing,

Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,

Which flashes now a phoenix. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. s.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

G U L

GULLER.† *n. s.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor. *Sherwood.*

GULLERY.† *n. s.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture.

Leo Decimus, that scoffing pope, took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.*

There hath been not long since, within the compass of these twenty years, a merry *gullery* put upon the world, concerning a guild of men, who style themselves The Brethren of the Rosie Cross. *Hales, Rem. p. 282.*

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 402.

Ha, ha! good *gullery*; he does it well i' faith.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.

Gulleries, wherewith poor mortals are befooled and cheated.

Bp. Rust, Discourse of Truth, § 9.

GULLET.† *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.

It might be his doom,

One day to sing

With *gullet* in string.

Denham.

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,

By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd.

Blackmore.

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*.

Arbuthnot.

2. A small stream or lake. Not now in use.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 253.*

GULLIBLITY.* *n. s.* [from *gull*.] Credulity; a low expression, sometimes used for *cullibility*.

GULLIGUT.* *n. s.* [*gulo*, Lat. "*gulones*, gulliguts, belly gods," Ainsworth; *gouillart*, Fr.] A glutton.

A low word.

Barret, and Sherwood.

GULLISH.* *adj.* [from *gull*.] Foolish; stupid; absurd.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led; one is an epicure, an atheist; a second, a gamester; a third, a whoremaster; fit subjects all for a satirist to work upon. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

GULLISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gullish*.] Foolishness; stupidity.

To the end his prince might never awaken or rouse himself from out his drowsy and shameful lethe-sleep, and, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, idiotism, and *gullishness*, and so discover others' treacherous ambition, he had filled his court with flatterers. *Tr. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 97.*

YO GULLY.† *n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.

GULLY.* *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr. "a deep gutter of water," Cotgrave; *gulle*, old Germ. standing water, a kind of pool.] A sort of ditch.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

GULLYHOLE. *n. s.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor owing in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

G U M

To GULP. *v. a.* [*gulpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;

See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,

While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep aspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,

And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden, Fab.*

GULPH.* See **GULF**.

GUM.† *n. s.* [Sax. *zoma*; Fr. *gomme*; Ital. *gomma*; Lat. *gummi*.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrooms; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their medicinal *gum*.

Shakespeare, Othello.

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,

Which from remotest regions hither come.

Wallcr.

Her maiden train,

Who bore the vests that holy rights require,

Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire.

Dryden, Fab.

2. The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth. [Sax. *zoma*, *palatum*, *gom-teo*; Germ. *gaum*; Dutch, *gom*. They appear to be an abbreviation of the Gr. *γομφίος*, the cheektooth.]

The babe that milks me

I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her *gums*

A set of teeth completely comes.

Swift.

To GUM.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. *gommer*.]

1. To close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To adorn with gums or essences.

Bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming* and bridling their beards. *B. Johnson, Discoveries.*

Wearing of well set, curled, *gummed*, braided, and powdered hair, according as the fashions vary.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 79.

So scandalised at ladies powdering, curling, and *gumming* their hair. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 176.*

GUMMINES. *n. s.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *gummos*.] The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummos* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

GUMMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there is *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Ralegh.*

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.

Dryden, Virg.

How each arising alder now appears,

And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears.

Dryden, Silenus.

2. Productive of gum.

G U N

The clouds

Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame, driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GU'MPTION.* *n. s.* [Sax. *guman*, to take care; Icel. *gann*; Su. Goth. *gom*, attention. See *To GAVM*. Hence *gauntion*, or *gumption*.] Understanding; skill. Grose confines this word to the northern dialect; Pegge, to that of Kent. It is common, in most counties, among the vulgar.

He has no *gumption*; i. e. he sets about the work awkwardly. *Pegge.*

GUN,† *n. s.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canna*, *gunne*, *gunne*? *Canna* is the original of *cannon*. Dr. Johnson.—*Gun*, formerly written *gon*, is the past participle of the Sax. *gymian*, to gape. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 307.—Somner derives it from *mangon*, Fr. a warlike instrument, used before the invention of guns; an engine, out of which stones, iron, and arrows were violently darted; omitting the first syllable. But why not from *gyn*, an engine, which Robert of Gloucester uses. This indeed is the most probable etymon. "Sometimes," says Selden, "we put a new signification to an old word; as when we call a piece, a *gun*; [for] the word *gun* was in use in England for an engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out." Table-Talk, Lang. § 4. Walsingham repeatedly uses *gunna* for canon. See also *GUNSTONE*.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the stun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet
slain with a *gun*. *Kneller, Hist.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Cleveland.*

In vain the dart or glittering sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'g *gun*. *Granville.*

TO GUN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform the act of shooting with a gun.

There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.

GU'NARCHY.* See *GYNARCHY*.

GU'NNEL.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *gunwale*.] See *GUNWALE*.

One would think that the ballast of the ship was shifted with us, and that our constitution had the *gunnel* under water.

Burke, Sp. on the Reform of Representation.

GU'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *gun*.]

1. Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble *gunner*,
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

2. One who shoots; one who uses a gun to kill game.

G U R

I had rather

Have anger'd all the gods, than that blind *gunner*.
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

GU'NNERY. *n. s.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNOCRACY.* See *GYNOCRACY*.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. s.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wiseman.*

GU'NROOM.* *n. s.* [*gun* and *room*.] The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GU'NSHOT. *n. s.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown. Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. s.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

GU'NSTICK. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Even a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Steuart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE.† *n. s.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

That I could shoot mine eyes at him, like *gunstones*!
B. Jonson, For.

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNELE of a Ship. *n. s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste-trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance arc, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. s.* [*gurses*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find

The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton, P. L.*

TO GURGE.* *v. a.* [*gurses*, Lat.] To swallow up. Not in use.

In *gurgling* gulfs of these such surging seas.

Mir. for Mag. p. 227.

GU'RIGION.† *n. s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran. Dr. Johnson must have intended *grudgeon* or *grugeon*. See *GRUDGEONS*.

TO GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

G U S

GU'RKIN.* *n. s.* [This seems to be the right word; Lat. *cucurbita*; Dan. *agurke*. Dr. Johnson gives it *gherkin*.] A small cucumber for pickling. See **GHERKIN**.

GU'RNARD. } *n. s.* [*gournauld*, Fr.] A kind of sea-
GU'RNET. } fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a rowe'd *gurnet*;
I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

To GUSH.† *v. n.* [German, *giessen*; Icel. *geisa*.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET.† *n. s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth in order to strengthen it. Dr. Johnson. — Cotgrave, two centuries since, defined the word more nearly to its present meaning, "the piece of a shirt, whereby the armhole is covered." It is an angular piece of cloth sewn at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST:† *n. s.* [*goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Would he eat to satisfy and not to invite his hunger, and drink to refresh and not to force and oppress himself; his relish would be quick and vigorous, his *gust* sincere, and his digestion easy. *Scott, Christian Life*, iii. 3.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton, P. L.*

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden, Fab.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

*3. Love; liking.

Old age shall on the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

The purer the soil is, the purer will all its faculties and operations be, the less it will retain of corporeal *gusts* and relishes, the more recollected and undivided will be its powers. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 170.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *gustr*, Goth. and Icelandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

G U S

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison, Cato.*

6. It is written in Spenser vitiously for *justs*, sports, Dr. Johnson says; which is an unjust accusation; for, in the passage which Dr. Johnson has cited, the reading is *giusts*. See **JUST**.

To GUST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *gusto*.] To taste; to have a relish of. *Cockram.*

'Tis far gone,
When I shall *gust* it last. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
L'Estrange on Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*gusto*, Lat.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the month. *Derham.*

GU'STABLE.* *n. s.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell. *Merc, Song of the Soul*, ii. ii. 4.

GUSTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *gustation*, from *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL.† *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.

A famous composition made of divers cordials — which they throw into water to make it more *gustful*.

Howell, *Lett.* (Oct. 1634.) ii. §4.
What he defaults from some dry, insipid sin, is but to make up a Benjamin's mess for some other more *gustful*.

GU'STFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *gustful*.] The relish of any thing.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste savourily; then his diversions and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 19.

GU'STLESS.* *adj.* [*gust* and *less*.] Tasteless; insipid. No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 13.

GUSTO. *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY.† *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shorts.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.
They are as a *gusty* wind and sail to a ship; if she steer right, they prosper and further her course; but if wrong, they

G U T

serve only to strike her against the rocks with more speed and force. *Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 123.*

It is still a *gusty* kind of weather; there is a kind of sickness in the air. *Dryden, Ded. Hist. of the League.*

Or whipt'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind.

Thomson, Summer.

GUT.† *n. s.* [*kuteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

A viot should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge; that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cram'n'd them till their *guts* did ache,

With *scawdle*, *custurd*, and plum-cake.

Hudibras.

With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,

And pinch their own to cover the deceit.

Dryden, Jew.

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow

Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,

Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,

Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,

In pot'on'd potion drank'st.

Hakewill on Providence.

4. A passage.

Here we entered into a narrow *gut* between two steep rocky mountains.

Maunderell, Trav. p. 134.

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitt'd, powdered, and dried.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,

When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,

A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize

The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces.

Dryden.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased.

Addison.

GUTTA SERENA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A disease of the eye. See DROP SERENE.

• He hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a *gutta serena*, or heated steel, had deprived the optick.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 337.

We know a total obstruction of the optick nerve, which is called *gutta serena*, makes as perfect a blindness, as an obstruction of the humour *aqueus*, which is called a cataract.

Smith on Old Age, p. 98.

GUTTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Lat. a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

Dict.

GUTTER.† *n. s.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.]

Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the French *gouttiere*; Norm. Fr. *guter*; but the word may be traced to the Su. Goth. *giuta*, to pour forth, to flow. Junius refers *gutter* to the Cimbr. *gautin*, a flow of water.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half.

Moxon.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.

Addison on Italy.

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, in small hollows.

• Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,

Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,

As having sense of beauty, do omit

Their mortal natures, letting safe go by

The divine Desdemona.

Shakespeare, Othello.

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears.

Shandys.

First in a place, by nature close, they build

A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd.

Dryden.

VOL. II.

G Y M

To GU'TTER.* *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run as a candle. *Scott.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,

Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,

• Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence.

Dryden.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a:* [from *gut*.] To swallow. A low word.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops.

L'Estrange.

GU'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a small drop.

It is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

GU'TTURAL.† *adj.* [*guttural*, Fr. *gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*.

Bacon.

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation.

Holder.

Children are occasionally born with *guttural* swellings.

Guthrie, Geog. Switzerland.

GU'TTURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being *guttural*.

Dict.

GU'TWORT. *n. s.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

GUY. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.

Skimmer.

To GU'ZZLE.† *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gust*, to *guttle* or *gustle*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Italian, *gozzavigliare*, "to make good cheer, to make delight in gluttony and riot." Florio, World of Words, 1598.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,

Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise.

Roscommon.

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves.

L'Estrange.

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,

To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey.

Gay.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

The Pylian king

Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,

Still *guzzling* must of wine.

Dryden.

GU'ZZLE.* *n. s.* An insatiable thing or person.

That senseless, sensual epicure,

That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. ii. 7.

GU'ZZLER. *n. s.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. *n. s.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazle.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,

And common courtiers love to *gybe* and *fleece*.

Spenser.

To GYE.* *v. a.* To guide. Chaucer. See **To GIE.**

GYMNASIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin: Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, from *γυμνός*, naked.] Formerly a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were "nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school.

GYN

In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford; — where the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch *gymnasium*. Fuller, *Holy State*, (1648,) p. 149.

Italy is the sole *gymnasium* and library of their knowledge and learning. Ricaut, *State of the Gr. Church*, p. 333.

The word *gymnasium* does properly signify the place where people exercise themselves when stripped.

Grew, *Cosmol. Sacra*.

GYMNA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. Brown.

GYMNA'STICK. *† adj.* [γυμναστικός; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to 'athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

Jamblichus, speaking of the powers which flow from the gods among those which co-operate with nature, mentions only the medicinal and *gymnastick* as the two principal.

Grew, *Cosmol. Sacra*.

GYMNA'STICK.* *n. s.*

1. Athletick exercise.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. A teacher of the wrestling science. Cockram.

GYMNICAL.* *adj.* [γυμνικός; Gr.] Pertaining to athletick exercises.

Gymnical exercises at Pitana.

Potter, *Antiq. of Greece*, ii. ch. 20.

GYMNICK. *adj.* [γυμνικός; *gymnique*, Fr.] Such as practise the athletick or *gymnastick* exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. Milton, *S. A.*

GYMNICK.* *n. s.* Athletick exercise.

Theatres and spacious fields allotted for all *gymnicks*, sports, and honest recreations. Burton, *Anat. of Mel. To the Reader*.

GYMNÔ'SOPHIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gymnosophe*; Lat. *gymnosophistæ*; Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί, from γυμνός, naked, and σοφός, wise; so called, because these philosophers went nearly naked.] One of a set of Indian philosophers; a name, said to be given by the Greeks to the bramins. But there were African as well as Asiatick *gymnosophists*. The word is also used for any philosopher.

How know you what may be shewed for the *gymnosophistes'* prayers in India? Beware of M. Jewel, (1566,) fol. 38. b.

Those seven wise men of Greece, those Britain druids, Indian *brachmanni*, Æthiopian *gymnosophists*, magi of the Persians. Burton, *Anat. of Mel. To the Reader*.

Thus have most civilities and sciences come, as some think, from the Indian *gymnosophists*, into Egypt; from thence into Greece; so into Italy; and then, over the Alps, into these faint north-west parts of the world.

Ribout, *Voyage into the Levant*, (1650,) p. 154.

Let us straight advance in quest

Of this profound *gymnosophist*. Hudibras, ii. iii.

GYMNOSP'RMIOUS. *adj.* [γυμνός and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

To GYN.* *v. n.* To begin. Wicliffe. See **To GIN**.

GY'NARCHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. γυνή, a woman, and ἀρχή, government.] Female government: written, not so properly, *gunarchy*; as some other compounds of this kind are with *u* instead of *y*. See **GYNÆOCRACY**.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy*.

Ld. Chesterfield.

GYNÆ'CIAN.* *adj.* [γυναικός, genitive of the Gr. γυνή, a woman.] Relating to women.

GYR

Modern physicians prescribe fasting and abstinence to all melancholy lovers; as likewise do all *gynæcician* writers to women.

Ferrand, *Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 331.

GYNÆOCRACY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gynocratie*; Gr. γυνή, a woman, and κράτος, power.] Government over which a woman may preside. Properly written by our old authors *gynæocracy*; less so by modern, *gunocracy*.

Becanus undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded *gynæocracy* among them, [the French.]

Selden on Drayton's *Polyolb.* 8. 18.

The French exclude *gunocracy*, or the government in chief by women. Biographiana, p. 76.

GYNECO'CRACY. *n. s.* [γυναικocratia; *gynecocratic*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYPSE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *gypse*. See **GYP SUM**.] A kind of stone.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky: the are in it many entire hills of tale or *gypse*.

Porocke, *Descript. of the East*, ii. 229.

GY'PSEOUS.* *adj.* Relating to *gypsum*; belonging to lime or plaster. Gloss. Ang. 1707.

We meet with a rhomboidal *gypseous* stone, called also *selemites*. Chambers, in *V. Gypsum*.

Gypsum stone [is] a name given by some writers to the *gypsum*, or fossil substance, of which the powder, called plaster of Paris, is made by calcination. Chambers.

GYP SUM.* *n. s.* [Latin; Gr. γύψος, from γῆ, earth, and ψω, to concoct.] The name of a class of fossils; the plaster stone; white lime; a kind of plaster.

Gypsum is found in very large quantities in many parts of the globe, forming extensive chains of mountains and hills, as in the neighbourhood of Paris. Chambers.

Gypsum is a compound of calcareous earth and vitriolic acid: it forms a distinct species of the calcareous genus of fossils; of which species there are six families.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 16.

Gypsum — this manure was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German clergyman of uncommon merit, in the year 1768: it has since been applied with signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America. Ibid. p. 93.

GY'PSY.* See **GIPSY**.

GYRA'TION. *n. s.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvia attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. Brown.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place.

Newton.

GYRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward, Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*, Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard, But rudely rag'd.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky, And to the South by thy direction fly?

Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace?

Sandys.

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll

In restless *gyres* about the Artick pole.

Sandys.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,

Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.

Dryden.

To GYRE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *gyro*.] To turn round.

With the spiteful Philistim, he [the devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 25.

GYV

GYRED.† *adj.* Falling in rings, Dr. Johnson says; citing a passage from Shakspeare's Hamlet, in which the word is *gyved*. See DOWNGYVED.

GYRFA'LCON.* See GERFALCON.

GYROMANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *gyromantie*; from the Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, and *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

GYVE.† *n. s.* [*gebyn*. Welsh. Dr. Johnson confines this word to the plural number; yet it certainly exists, in our language, in the singular.] A fetter; a chain for the legs. It is commonly used in the plural.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on.

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,

Shakspeare.

GYV

And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*?
A golden *gyve*, a pleasing wrong.

B. Jonson.

Reaumur and Fl. Wife for a Month.

The poor prisoners, holdly starting up, break off their chains
and *gyves*.
Knolles.

Dost thou already single me? I thought

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee.

Milton, S. A.

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet

A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;

So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,

His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound.

Dryden.

To GYVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to
shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

All in irons was my songe,

Even now I satte *gyved* in a payre of stockes.

Old Morality of Hycke Scorners.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as
Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine
own courtship.

Shakspeare, Othello.

H

H A

H† Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*. Dr. Johnson. — The strong emission of the breath, however, is usually withheld from *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honest*, *honour*, *humour*; and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour*; and by some from *humble*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:

What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakespeare.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!

It is my Hastings! *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job, xxxix. 25.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;

Our plots and delusions

Have wrought such confusions,

That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Jhydén.*

HA.* *n. s.* [from the interjection.] An expression of wonder, surprise, doubt, or hesitation. See the fourth sense of **HUM**.

Praise her but for this her without-door form,

(Which, on ey faith, deserves high speech,) and straight

The shrug, the hum, or *ha*; these petty brands,

That calumny doth use: — O, I am out,

That mercy does; for calumny will fear

Virtue itself: — these shrugs, these hums, and *ha's*,

When you have said she's goodly, come between,

Ere you can say she's honest. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

You may be any thing, and leave off to make

Long-winded exercises; or suck up

Your *ha*, and hum, in a tune. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

My solemn hums and *ha's* the servants quake at.

Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.

To **HA.*** *v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate. See To **HAW**.

H A B

HAAK.† *n. s.* A fish. Another name for the *hake*. Written *haak* by Barret and others. See **HAKE**.

HABEAS CORPUS.† [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.* There is no *habeas corpus* from death.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 250.

The very intention of our *habeas corpus* act, namely, the preservation of the liberties of the subject, absolutely requires that act now to be suspended. *Addison, Freehold. No. 16.*

HABERDASHER.† *n. s.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by Minsheu from *habt ihr dass*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shop-keeper offering his wares to sale. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner, who is followed by Junius, offers the Dutch *koopén*, to buy, and *daes*, foolish, q. d. *kooperdæser*, a seller of trifles. Pegge suggests *fevre d'acier*, a needle-maker. But the word belongs to none of these. *Berdash* is said to have been a name formerly used in England for a certain kind of neck-dress; whence the maker or seller of such clothes was called a *berdasher*; and thence came *haberdashers*. See Chambers in V. **BERDASH**.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion. *Addison.*

HABERDASHERY.* *n. s.* [from *haberdasher*.] Articles made or sold by *haberdashers*.

You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

HABERDINE.† *n. s.* [French, *habordean*.] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HABERGEON.† *n. s.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, from *hauberg*; low Lat. *haubergettum*, *halbergium*, *halsberga*. Du Cange and Skinner derive the word from the Teut. *haltz*, or *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; others, from *al*, all, and *bergen*, to cover. Spelman considers it as the old Fr. *hault*, high, and *berg*, covering. Some French etymologists pretend that it comes from *haut-ber*, a high or distinguished person, one who serves his prince in complete

H A B

armour. V. Roquefort in V. HAUBER. But it is, no doubt, from *hals* and *bergen*, as already stated. Goth. *halsbirge*, a steel collar; Iccl. *halsbiorg*, the same.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-piece; gorget; originally, a coat of mail without sleeves.

It shall have a binding of woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *habergeon*, that it be not rent. Exod. xxviii. 32.

And halbert some, and some a *habergion*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. Fairfax.

The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon*. Hudibras.

HABI'LIMENT. *n. s.* [*habilement*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habilement*,
Teaching the Satyrs. Spenser, F. Q.

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you should here disfigure me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. Shakespeare.
The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns
and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. Swift.

To HABI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*habilitier*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

HABI'LITATE.* *adj.* [*habilitier*, Fr.] Qualified; entitled.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament; being disabled in the highest degree. Bacon.

HABILITATION. *n. s.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification. The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? Bacon, Ess. 29.

HABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power; means: now *ability*.

Aladine, though meaner horn,
And of less livelihood and *hability*. Spenser, F. Q.
Of promptness, and of industry,
Hability, reality. B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

HA'BIT.† *n. s.* [*habit*, old French; *habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. Shakespeare.

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story
compared with story, judgement may be made betwixt them.
Dryden.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. Dryden.

Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits* or other
modes. Temple.

There are among the statues several of Venus, in different
habits. Addison on Italy.

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit*
from others. Swift.

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any
thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing
the same thing. Locke.

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Pala-
tine. Shakespeare.

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful
act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into
a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the
apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death;
death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction.
South.

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey.

H A B

And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. Dryden.

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the
minds and manners of the young into what shape we please,
and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever afterwards
remain. Atterbury.

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to ac-
coutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princess

Before Leontes:

She shall be *habited* as it becomes

The partner of your bed.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the
cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be
habited, he thought him to be that person. Charendon.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated
them in their rustick dances. Dryden.

To HA'BIT.* *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To inhabit; to
dwell in. Not now in use.

Nightingales —

That in their sweet song deliten,

In thilke places as they *habiten*.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 660.

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.]
Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining
human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part
of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. Bacon.

That was her torrid and inflaming time;

This is her *habitable* tropique cline.

Donne.

The torrid zone is now found *habitable*.

Cowley.

Look round the *habitable* world, how few

Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue.

Dryden.

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of
being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy
of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. More.

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the
earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the
torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. Ray.

HA'BITACLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *habitacle*; Lat. *habita-
culum*.] One of our oldest words, being used by
Wicliffe and Chaucer; and repeatedly in our old
lexicography. The Scotch also use *habitable*.] A
dwelling.

He shall finally suppe with me and with him in the eternal
habitacle of God. Bile on the Revel. (1550.) P. I.

HA'BITANCE. *n. s.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling;
abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,

That here in desert hast thine *habitan*ce?

And these rich heaps of wealth do'st hide apart

From the world's eye, and from her right usance.

Spenser, F. Q.

HA'BITANT. *n. s.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.]

Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries

Officious; but to thee, earth's *habitant*.

Milton, P. L.

Powers celestial to each other's view

Stand still contest, though distant far they lie,

Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky.

Pope.

HABITATION. *n. s.* [*habitation*, French; *habitation*,
Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars

Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world

Of destin'd *habitation*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces,

For want of *habitation* and repair,

Dissolve to heaps of ruins.

Deuham.

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high
and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habita-
tion*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch.

Woodward.

H A B

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings.

Milton, P. L.

HABITATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer, is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators*. *Brown.*

HA'BITED.* *adj.* [from *habit*.] Accustomed; usual.

This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 437.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [*habituél*, from *habit*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in power before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant.

Milton, P. L.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims.

South.

By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains.
'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making
your art *habitual* to you.

Dryden.

Dryden.

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury.*

To HABITUATE. *v. a.* [*habituér*, Fr.] To accustom: to use one's self by frequent repetition; with *to*.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices.

Tillotson.

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot.*

HABITUATE.* *adj.* [from the 'verb.] Inveterate; obstinate.

All earthly vanities, which any *habituate* sinner deifies.

Hammond, Works, iv. 679.

HA'BITUDE. *n. s.* [*habitud*, Lat. *habitude*, Fr.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.

South, Serm.

As by the abstractive part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life

The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue.

Swift.

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live.

Dryden.

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden.*

H A C

Thy ear, insur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse:
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HA'BLE.* *adj.* [*hable*, old Fr. *habil*, bas Bret. as our own word was formerly written; *habilis*, Lat.] Fit; proper. See **ABLE**.

As hagar'd hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.

Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 19.

HA'BNAB.† *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would* *would*, or *ne would*; *will* *will*, or *ne will*, that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

Philautus determin'd, *habnab*, to send his letters.

Lilly, Ruphues, &c. p. 109.

As they came in by *habnab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West, (1631.)

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random.

Hudibras.

To HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, Fr. from *acaye*, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Sidney.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shakspeare.*
I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be *hack'd*. *Shakspeare.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hack'd* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe.

Shakspeare.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces.

Dryden.

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,

But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please.

Addison.

But fate with butchers plac'd their priestly stall,

Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl.

Pope.

2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shakspeare.*

HACK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A notch; a hollow cut.

Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

HACK.* *n. s.* [old French, *haque*, a gelding; *haquet*, a little horse; perhaps from the Lat. *equus*.] A horse let out for hire. The usage of the present word is apparently modern in our language.

I am almost suffocated with dust every summer, occasioned by those crowds of prentice-boys, who are whipping their hired *hacks* to death.

Moore.

HACK.* *adj.* Hired. A low expression.

Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absenteers. *Wakefield, Mem.*

To HACK.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hanmer.*

H A C

70 HA'CKLE.† *v. a.* [Teut. *hekelen*, from *haeck*, a hook; *hake*, Su. Goth. the same.]

1. To dress flax.

2. To separate; to tear asunder.

Other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces, and separated from all their habitual means.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

HA'CKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A comb for dressing flax.

Some layd to pledge

Theyr hatchet and their wedge,

Their *hackell*, and their rele,

Their rock, their spinning whele. *Skelton, Poems, p. 132.*

HA'CKLE.† *n. s.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun, Dr. Johnson says. It is, in fact, merely a fly for angling, dressed sometimes with the feathers of a cock, and sometimes with silk. So called, Dr. Jamieson, thinks, from its resemblance to a comb for dressing flax.

Hackles are a very important article in fly-making; they are the long slender feathers that hang from the head of a cock down his neck. *Walton, Angler, ch. 1.*

We have also a *hackle* with a purple body, whipt about with a red capon's feather; as also a gold-twist *hackle*.

Cotton, Angler, ch. 8.

HA'CKNEY.† *n. s.* [*hacnai*, Welsh; *hackeneye*, Teuton. *haquenee*, French; perhaps from *haque*, old Fr. a gelding; Lat. *equus*. See **HACK**. Serenius, however, notices the Cim. *hacknay*, equus rotularius. In several instances Dr. Johnson has given examples of this word, where it is not a substantive but an adjective; though, as an adjective, he has not noticed it.]

1. A pacing horse; a pad; a nag.

His *hackney* — was al pomelee gris.

Chaucer, Chan. Ycom. Prol.

He asked, whither with that hoise I wolde gon;

And then I told hym, it was myncown;

He sayd, I had stolen hym; and I sayd, naye:

This is, sayd he, my brother's *hacknaye*.

Old Morality of Hycke Scornor.

The fatness of the earth doth put in good liking the serviceable steede and the miller's *hackney*.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 12.

Image now to yourself this illustrious cavalier mounted on his *hackney*.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 47.

2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag

And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,

In quest of you came hither post.

Hudibras.

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

I labour,

I moil and toil for ye; I am your *hackney*.

Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.

She was so notoriously lewd, that she was called an *hackney*.

Burnet, Hist. Ref. vol. i. Append.

Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,

Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend

To break my windows?

Pope.

4. Any thing let out for hire. See the third sense of the adjective.

HA'CKNEY.* *adj.*

1. Worn out, like a hired horse.

Law, like a horse-courser;

Her rules and precepts hung with gawds and ribbands,

And pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her,

When she herself was *hackney*, lame, and founder'd.

Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.

H A C

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.

Three kingdoms rung

With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roscommon.*

That is no more than every lover

Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

3. Much used; common; let out for hire.

The sweat of learned Jonson's bruin,

Or gentle Shakspeare's easier strain,

A *hackney* coach conveys you to,

In spite of all that ruin can do;

And for your eighteen pence you sit

The lord and judge of all fresh wit. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Slightly trained up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackney*

course of literature. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

A Wit can study in the streets —

Not quite so well, however, as one ought;

A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought,

Pope, Imit. of Hor.

HA'CKNEY-COACHMAN.* *n. s.* The driver of a hired or *hackney* coach.

The *hackney-coachmen*, chairmen, and porters, are the lovers of the hawker women, fruitresses, and milkmaids.

Guardian, No. 87.

HA'CKNEY-MAN.* *n. s.* One who lets horses to hire. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

By this reckoning, a *hackney-man*

Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentlewoman,

Where he hath but ten pence of a beggar.

Trag. of Solomon and Perseda, (1599.)

70 HA'CKNEY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakspeare.*

2. To carry in a *hackney* coach.

To her, who, frugal only that her thrift

May feel excesses she can ill afford,

Is *hackney'd* home unlacquey'd. *Cowper, Task, B. 2.*

HA'QUETON.† *n. s.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson is mistaken both in his etymology, and in his definition, of this word; which he calls "some piece of armour." It has nothing to do with the horse, and it is not a piece of armour. It is the French *haqueton*, or *hoqueton*; Germ. *hacke*; from the Teut. *huyk*, a kind of cloak.] A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour; sometimes made of leather. The Black Prince's *haqueton*, composed of quilted cotton, is suspended over his tomb in Canterbury cathedral.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *haqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

But th' other did upon his trunchcon smyte;

Which hewing quite asunder, further way

It made, and on his *haqueton* did lyte,

The which dividing with importune sway

It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 38.

HA'CKSTER.* *n. s.* [from *hack*.] A bully; a ruffian; an assassin.

If some such desperate *hackster* shall devise

To rouse thine hare's heart from her cowardice.

Ep. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

Ælfrith, second wife to king Edgar, having contrived the death of Edward her son-in-law, murdered him by a company of *hacksters* and villains, at her appointment at Corfe Castle.

Fuller, Ch. Hist. p. 265.

Happy times, when braves and *hacksters*, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person! *Milton, Eiconocl. iii.*

H A G

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, it *would be better for me or you*; or, it *would be more eligible*: it is always used potentially, not indicatively; nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, it *had been better* or *worse*.

I *had* rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. Shakespeare.

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? Addison, Cato.

HAD-I-WIST.* A proverbial expression, implying vain afterthoughts: Oh! that I *had known*.

And is aware of *had I wist*. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

This blindness is not of the eyes alone,
But of the mind a dimness and a mist:
For when they shift to sit in haughty throne
With hope to rule the scepter as they list,
There's no regard nor fear of *had-I-wist*. Mir. for Mag. p. 160.

Beware of *had I wist*. Camden, Rem.

HÄDDER.* *n. s.* [German, "*heide*." See **HEATH**.] Heath; ling.

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the red-shanks do on *hadder*. Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 550.

HÄDDOK.* *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. Carew.

HÄDE.* *n. s.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft. In our old language, the descent of a hill.

On the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The daintie clover grows. Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

HÄFT.* *n. s.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch; *haft*, Gothick; from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

But yet no food I nought the *haft*,
Which might unto the blade accorde. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. Dryden, Dufresnoy.

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. Watts, Logic.

To HÄFT. v. a. [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

Ainsworth.

HÄFTER.* *n. s.* A wrangler; a caviller. Barret's Alv. 1580. Serenius renders this old word. in his Swedish dictionary; a crafty or cunning fellow, 1757. It is not now in use.

HÄG.* *n. s.* [*hæge*], Sax. a goblin; *heckle*, Dutch, a witch; *hæ*, German; formerly *hægse*, meaning a wise woman, from the Runic *hægja*, wisdom, knowledge. V. Keysler, Antiq. Sept. p. 149. Our word at first was *hæg*. V. Huloet and Barret.]

1. A witch; an enchantress.

The very dregs of miracles, in milkpans and greasy dishes, by Robingoodfellow, and *hags*, and fayries, all wrought somewhat for their idle superstitions.

Dering on the Ep. to the Hebrews, (1576) ch. 2.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you polecat, you rannion. Shakespeare.

2. A fury; a she monster.

Thus spoke th' impotent prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. Crashaw.

3. An old ugly woman.

H A G

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked *hags*,
With hoary locks all loose, and visage grim. Spenser, F. Q.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee! Dryden.

4. Appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*.

They are now known to be electrical phenomena.

Hags are said to be made of sweat or some other vapour issuing out of the head; a not unusual sight among us when we ride by night in summer time. Blount, Glossog.

HAG-BORN.* *adj.* [*hag* and *born*.] Born of a witch or *hag*.

The son which she did litter here,

A freckled whelp, *hag-born*. Shakespeare, Tempest.

To HAG. v. a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,

And *hag* themselves with apparitions. Hydibras.

How are superstitious men *hagg'd* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! L'Estrange.

HÄGABAG.* See **HUCKABACK**.

HÄGGARD.* *adj.* [*hagard*, Fr. wild; and accordingly some derive it from the Lat. *agrestis*: others, from the Germ. *hag*, an inclosure, a fortified place; whence, according to M. Huet, a *hag-gard* was applied to a person proud and confident, on account of the strength of the place in which he was.]

1. Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed.

As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend

With hardy fowl above his hable might,

His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,

To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. Spenser, F. Q.

She's too disdainful;

I know her spirits are as coy and wild,

As *haggard* as the rock. Shakespeare.

Virtue sitteth over the names of her servants, hovereth over them with her wings, and guards them from the kites and buzzards of this *haggard* age. Stafford's Niobe, P. ii. p. 78.

In time, all *haggard* hawks will stop to lure. Kyd, Span. Tragedy.

2. [*hager*, Germ.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly.

To this sense I have put the following passage; for the author ought to have written *haggard*.

A *hagg'd* carion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon's back, fell into company together. L'Estrange.

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,

His hands and *haggard* eyes to heav'n he cast. Dryden.

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,

Now flushing red, the down-cast *haggard* eyes,

Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! Smith.

HÄGGARD. n. s.

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,

Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me

As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. Shakespeare.

2. A species of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,

And to the South by thy direction fly? Sondys.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the series, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. Walton.

3. A *hag*. So Garth has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,

In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,

Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. Garth.

HÄGGARD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *haga* and *geap*; Su. Goth. *hage*, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house. See the third sense of **HAW**. Dr. Jamieson notices *haggard*, which he understood to be used in some

parts of Scotland, but of which he gives no example; and he considers it as imported from Ireland, where it is in common use. It was in the English language, I may add, nearly two centuries since.] A stack-yard.

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the haggard.
Howell, Lett. ii. 24. (dat. 1632.)

The remainder of the powder was committed to a vault in the haggard under the corn-stand.

Bp. of Killala's Narrative, p. 49.

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.

For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come;
How haggardly soe'er she looks at home. } *Dryden, Juv.*

HA'GGESE. † *n. s.* [from *hog* or *hack*. *Dr. Johnson*.] — No doubt from *hack*, that is, to chop; which in Scotland is *hag*; *Su. Goth. hugga*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did haggish age steal on,
And wore us out of act. } *Shakespeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad sense.

Suffolk first died, and York all haggled o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. } *Shakespeare.*

To HA'GGLE. † *v. n.* [*harceler*, Fr. *barguigner*. *Cotgrave*.] "To haggle, hucke, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commodity." To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

Phoo! how she stands, biting her nails,
As if she play'd for half her vails;
Sorting her cards, haggling, and picking! } *Shenstone.*
I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any manner whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit. } *Burke.*

HA'GGLER. † *n. s.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining; "a paltering haggler." [*gagueralle*.] } *Colgrace.*

HAGIO'GRAPHIA. * *n. s. pl.* [Latin; from *ἅγιος*, holy, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] Holy writings; a name given to part of the books of Scripture. See **HAGIOGRAPHICAL**.

Eight, [of the translators of the Bible,] assembled at Cambridge, were to finish the rest of the historical books, and the *hagiographa*. *Abp. Newcome, On the Transl. of the Bib. p. 94.*

HAGIO'GRAPHICAL. * *adj.* [from *hagiographa*.] Denoting the writings called *hagiographa*.

Strabus—writing upon St. Jerome's prologues, there placed before the Old Testament, wherein, according to the copies then in use, the book of Tobit is said to be separated from the Divine Scriptures and numbered among the *hagiographa*; he findeth fault with the transcribers, and saith, that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the *hagiographa*, properly so called; whereof there be but nine, the whole number of the canonical books being no more than XXII in all. } *Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, p. 152.*

HAGIO'GRAPHER. † *n. s.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

They were *hagiographers*, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words. } *Whitby, Gen. Pref. N. Test.*

HA'GSHIP. * *n. s.* [from *hag*.] The title of a witch or hag; the state of a hag.

What's this? oh, 'tis the charm her hagship gave me. } *Middleton's Witch.*

HAGE, or HA'GUERUT. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *hacquinete*.] A kind of fire-arms formerly used; a hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard in length, according to Bullokar; a culverin, or hand-canon, fixed on a little carriage, since called the arquebase with a hook, according to Grose.

HAH. *interject.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries—*hah!* at ev'ry thrust. } *Dryden.*

HAIL. † *n. s.* [Sax. *hægl*, *hazol*.] This word is rarely found in the plural.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. } *Locke.*

With strange rains, *hails*, and showers, were they persecuted. } *Wisd. xvi. 16.*

Thunder mix'd with hail,

Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Epyptian sky. } *Milton, P. L.*

To HAIL. † *v. n.* [*hæzelan*, Sax.] To pour down hail. My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall hail, coming down on the forest. } *Is. xxxii. 19.*

To HAIL. * *v. a.* [*Su. Goth. haella*; Iceland. *hellr*.] To pour.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eye,
He hail'd down oaths, that he was only mine. } *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

HAIL. *interj.* [*hæl*, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *ὕγιασις* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. } *Shakespeare.*

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a hail
Or health wish'd in it, as on other morns. } *B. Jonson.*

The angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. } *Milton, P. L.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! hail, howovers! hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor! } *Milton, P. L.*

All hail, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love,
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. } *Dryden.*

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take. } *Rome.*

HAIL. * *adj.* Healthy; sound. See **HALE**.

HAIL-FELLOW. * *n. s.* [*hail* and *fellow*.] A companion.

No man, that erst *hail-fellow* was with beast,
Wore on to weene himselfe a god at least. } *Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 1.*

All these agree with him in blindness and darkness; yea,
they are all *hail-fellow-well met!* } *Junius, Sin Stigmat. p. 411.*
I thought all people here had been *hail-fellow-well met*.

J. Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 46.
The master and servant are at *hail-fellow*, the gentleman and the clown are upon the square with one another.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was hailed by a Turk,
accompanied with a troop of horsemen. } *Knolles.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. } *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. *n. s.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. } *Hayward.*

H A I

HA'ILSTONE.† *n. s.* [*hail and stone*; *hazol-stan*, Sax.]

A particle or single ball of hail.

They were more which died with *hailstones*, than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. *Joshua*, x. 11.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun.

Shakspeare.

Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain.

Dryden.

HA'ILY.† *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

Sherwood.

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *hail* showers.

Pope.

HA'INOUS.* See **HEINOUS**.

HAIR. *n. s.* [hæp, Sax.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.

Quincy.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls.

Shakspeare.

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a dril?

Locke.

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. Any thing proverbially small.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou diest.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what's not to be written.

Dryden.

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession.

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *harcbrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.]

Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this down; for they are *hairbrain'd* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. s.* [*hair and breadth*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss.

Judg. xx. 16.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;

Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach.

Shakspeare.

HA'IRBEL. *n. s.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth. See **HAREBELL**.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. s.* [*hair and cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*.

Grew, Museum.

H A L

HAIRHUNG.* *adj.* [*hair and hung*.] Hanging by a hair.

Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, *hair-hung*, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment frombles.

Young, Night Th. 2.

HA'IRINESS.† *n. s.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

Sherwood.

To discover the inequalities, rubs, and *hairiness* of the skin.

Brown, Chrs. Mor. ii. 9.

HA'IRLACE. *n. s.* [*hair and lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some women are commonly resembled to a woman's *hair-lace* or fillet, thence called *tenia*.

Harvey.

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death.

Swift.

HA'IRLESS.† *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps

Against thy majesty.

Shakspeare.

To see an old shorne lozel perched high,

Crossing beneath a golden canopy;

The whiles a thousand *hairless* crowns crouch low

To kiss the precious case of his proud toe. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 7.*

HA'IRNEEDLE, or HA'IRPIN.* *n. s.* Formerly an instrument for torturing the hair; the latter, within our own memory; the former, very ancient. Sax. *harp-nædle*, *calamistrum*, i. e. an iron to curl the hair. See **TO CALAMISTRATE**. The modern *hairpin* kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes, by being stuck through the plaster of powder and pomatum most plentifully bestowed upon it.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded

With coronet of flowers.

Shakspeare.

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspirable.

Bacon.

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed

From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.

Dryden.

HAKE. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with *hackrel* and *hake*.

Curew.

HA'KOT. *n. s.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

HALL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building.

Gibson's Camden.

HA'LBARD. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.]

A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast.

Shakspeare.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Four knives in garbs succinct, a trusty band,

Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,

Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.

Pope.

HALBERDIER.† *n. s.* [*halebardier*, Fr. from *halberd*.]

One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.

Bacon.

Captain, for so I gless thee by thy arms

And the loose flanks of *halberdiers* about thee.

Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him.

Clarendon.

HA'ECYON.† *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Lat. from the Gr. *άλκυών*, from *άλς*, the sea, and *κύω*, to bring forth.]

A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the

H A L

sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these — sooth ev'ry passion; —
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be, *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

As halcyons brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and halcyon days from
so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of
the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALCYONIAN. ** adj.* [from halcyon. Fr. *alcyonien.*] Peaceful; quiet; still.

These our halcyonian times of peace and prosperity.

Sheldon, Mirac. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 179.

Those peaceful and halcyonian days, which the Church en-
joyed for many years. *Mede on Churches, p. 52.*

Day of clouds and thick darkness, very distant from those
white, halcyonian, serene, and peaceable days.

Worthington on the Millennium, p. 57.

HALE. ** n. s.* [Sax. *hæl*, *healh*, safety.] Welfare.

Chaucer writes it *hæle*.

Eksoones, all heedless of his dearest hale,
Full greedily into the herd he thrust. *Spenser, Astrophel.*

HALE. *† adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*,
from *hæl*, health. Dr. Johnson. — Hammond
wrote it *hail* or *haile*, in the sense of *whole*, which
Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The Gothick ad-
jective for *sound*, is *hails*; Sax. *hæl*.]

1. Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My seely sheep like well below,
They need not melampode,
For they been hale enough I trow,
And liken their abode.

Spenser.

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had
hired two or three hundred hale men, to be pinioned, if not
executed, as the pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and hale,
But now he's quite another thing?
I wish he may hold out till spring.

Swift.

2. Whole; uninjured. [Dutch, *heel*; Su. Goth. *hel*;
Sax. *hæl*.]

When, on the other side, sin, after the combat of God's
rod, comes off unwounded and haile, &c.

Hammond, Works, iv. 536.

TO-HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.]

To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

My third comfort,

Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hail'd out to murder. *Shakespeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest
he hale thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath hal'd, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,
which then subsideth, and haleth the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself
indifferent, if he should with blows be haled to it when he had
no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded
sometimes to pull and hale one another about, yet no blood
was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. s.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

H A L

HALF. *† n. s.* plural *halves*. [*healf*, *half*, Sax. and
all the Teutonick dialects; from *hal*. The *l* is often
not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An half acre of land.

1 Sam. xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with half the labour they go to
hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.

B. Jonson.

Well chosen friendship, the most noble

Of virtues, all our joys makes double,

And into halves divides our trouble.

Denham.

Or what but riches is there known

Which man can solely call his own;

In which no creature goes his half,

Unless it be to squint and laugh?

Hudibras.

No mortal tongue can half the beauty tell;

For none but hands divine could work so well.

Dryden.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one half, and

the other half were consumed amongst ourselves.

Locke.

The council is made up half out of the noble families, and

half out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men

alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy softer half

Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve.

Prior.

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself
the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the half of
his dominions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a
number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,

Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

3. In the plural, a popular exclamation, a kind of
interjection, on seeing another pick up any thing
which he has found, and which entitles the person
who makes it to half of the value of it. See
HALVES.

Brand.

And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground,

Cries, halves! to every thing you've found.

Dr. Savage, Horace to Scæva, (1730), p. 32.

HALF. *† adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,

To lead my way; half loth, and half consenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing
imperfect, as most of the following examples will
show; and sometimes, nearly; within a little.

HALF-BLOOD. *n. s.* One not born of the same father
and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the
dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world?

Whether a sister by the half-blood shall inherit before a
brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; de-
generate.

The let alone lies not in your good will

— Nor in thine, lord.

— Half-blooded fellow, yes. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly
moved.

With certain half-caps and cold moving nods,

They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

HALF-DEAD. ** adj.* [Sax. *healf-dead*.] Almost dead.

To live a life half-dead; a living death. *Milton, S. A.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only
part of the face; small faced: in contempt.

Proud inroaching tyranny

Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours

Advance, a half-fac'd sun striving to shine. *Shakespeare.*

This same half-fac'd fellow, Shadow; give me this man:
he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as
great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly
hatched.

HAL

Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and half-hatch'd eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain.

Gay.

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.

Pope.

HALF-LEARNED.* *adj.* [*half* and *learned*.] Imperfectly learned.

To remove the difficulties that discourage the honest endeavours of the unlearned, and provoke the malicious cavils of the half-learned.

Laureth, *Visit. Sermon*, 1758.

HALF-LOST.* *adj.* [*half* and *lost*.] Nearly lost.

Alone, and without guide, half-lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven.

Milton, *P. L.*

HALF-MOON. *n. s.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons and wings.

Milton, *P. R.*

HALF-PART.* *n. s.* [*half* and *part*.] Equal share; an old exclamation, similar to that of *halves*. See **HALF**, *n. s.*

2. *Pirate*. A prize! a prize!

3. *Pirate*. Half-part, mates, half-part! *Shakspeare, Pericles*.

HALF-PENNY.* *n. s.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *penny*.] Sax. *halpenige*. Our word is usually written *halfpenny*, though Dr. Johnson here writes it *peny*; yet, at the word *penny*, the present spelling. Our vulgar pronunciation resembles the Saxon word, viz. *halpeny* or *hapeny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Burdolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three half-pence.

Shakspeare.

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a half-penny.

Shakspeare.

He cheats for half-pence, and he doffs his coat

To save a farthing in a ferryboat.

Dryden.

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single half-penny.

Swift.

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad sent for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own half-pence as we used to do.

Swift.

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny.

Shakspeare.

HALF-PENNYWORTH.* *n. s.* [from *half-penny*.] The worth of a half-penny.

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of work!

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

HALF-PIKE. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike.

Tatler.

HALF-PINT. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine;

And is at once their vinegar and wine.

Pope.

HALF-READ.* *adj.* [*half* and *read*.] Superficially skilled by reading.

The clown unread, and half-read gentleman,

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons.

Watts.

HAL

HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am half-seas o'er to death;

And since I must die once, I would be loth

To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.

Dryden.

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted.

Bacon.

HALF-SPHERE. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,

At shewing but thy head forth, start away

From this half-sphere.

B. Jonson.

HALF-STARVED.* *adj.* [*half* and *starved*.] Almost starved.

Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd.

Milton, P. L.

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,

But mingril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd

To view this brutal act.

Dryden.

HALF-SWORD. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them two hours together.

Shakspeare.

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,

The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;

Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:

Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;

Meets destiny half-way, nor shrinks at death.

Granville.

HALF-WIT. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,

We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.

Dryden.

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of half-witted poets.

Swift.

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, half-witted, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

To HALF.* *v. a.* To divide into two parts. See **To HALVE**.

Our Nicholas, for I account him at least halved between us, tells me that you have good means to know when — will be in town.

Wotton, Lett. (1638.) Rem. p. 374.

HALFEN.* *adj.* [from *half*.] Wanting half its due qualities.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,

That he Malbeco's halfen eye did wile,

His halfen eye he wiled wondrous well.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 5.

HALFENDEAL.* *adv.* [not a substantive, as Dr. Johnson asserts: Chaucer, *halfende*; Teut. *half-decl*.] Nearly half.

Now the humid night was farforth spent,

And heavenly lamps were halfendeale ybrent.

Spenser, F. Q.

HALFER.* *n. s.* [from *half*.]

1. One who possesses only half of any thing.

It would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such halfers in opinion, "omnium horarum homines" for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceal

Montague, App. to Cas. p. 142.

2. This word does not occur in the dictionaries; but it means a male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called

upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *cheval-entier*. — Many, through ignorance of the etymon, [*half*], will call it *havior*, which is very absurd, and puts me in mind of a worthy gentleman, who told me he once wanted to send half of one of these cut bucks as a present, but when he came to write about it, could not spell the proper term, and could get no information about it; and as he did not care to give it wrong, he at last omitted sending it. *Pegge, Anonym. iv. 42.*

HA'LIARDS.* See HALLIARDS.

HA'LIBUT.† *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds; and none less than twenty pounds.

Cook and King's Voyage.

HA'LIDOM.† *n. s.* [*haliz dom*, holy judgement, or *haliz*, and *lame*, for lady. Dr. Johnson — Dr. Johnson accordingly gives the example from Spenser, with the definition of the word as meaning "our blessed lady," and with a remark that it should be *halidam*. But *halidom* appears to have been an ancient oath or solemn affirmation, "*par le sacrement*," as Sherwood observes; "*forme de jurement ancienne*." The Sax. *halizdome* denoted holiness, devoutness, integrity, as well as a sacrament or any thing holy. *Holidame*, or *halidam*, as Dr. Johnson would have it for the holy virgin, is a corruption of the original word: but Spenser is not guilty of it.] An adjuration by what is holy.

By my *halidome*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep.

Shakespeare, Two. Gent. Ver.

HA'LIMASS.† *n. s.* [*haliz and mass*.] The feast of All-souls. See HALLOWMAS.

HA'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To hale*.] An act of dragging by force; compulsion.

The beggarly help of *halings* and amercements.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

HA'LITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumes.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *hall*; Sax. *hal*; Dutch, *halle*; old Fr. *halle*; low. Lat. *hala*; Lat. *aula*; Gr. *αὐλή*. From the Sax. verb *helan*, to cover; *hall* a covered building, according to Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A court of justice; as, Westminster Hall.

● O lost too soon in yonder house or hall. *Pope.*

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the headle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*. *Shakespeare.*
Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus.*

5. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; in the former, not having the same constitution and endowment as a college; in the latter, exactly the same.

No master or head of any college or *hall*, in either of the said universities, shall, on any occasion whatsoever, be absent from his college, or *hall*, above two months together.

Dean Prideaux, Life, &c. p. 223.

HALLELUJAH.† *n. s.* [הלל ויהי Praise ye the Lord.]

"To demonstrate that God is the proper object of praise, these words *Praise ye the Lord*, are so compounded together as they make but one word in Hebrew, *hallehujah*." See Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, p. 57. In our church, as Wheatly observes, we repeat the sense of it every day in English; and in the first liturgy of king Edward VI. the word itself was retained.] A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saints —

Unfeigned *hallehujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallehujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HALLELUJA'TICK.* *adj.* [from *hallehujah*.] Denoting a song of thanksgiving.

They mean one of those psalms which were called *hallehujah* psalms, because they had the word *hallehujah* prefixed to them. *Christian Antiq. ii. 119.*

HALLIARDS, or HA'LIARDS.* *n. s. pl.* In naval language, ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail.

The *haliards* of the fore-sail. *Sherwood.*

HALLOO.† *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and Skinner from *haller*, to draw. Dr. Johnson. — It is much more probably from the Sax. *ahlopau*, to bellow, to make a great noise; whence *loud*, and *to low*; Germ. *hullen*. Yet I remember somewhere to have seen *à loup*, to the wolf! proposed as the origin; and Cotgrave gives us *harlon*, which he explains by "*hare-loup*, a word wherewith dogs, that hunt or assail a wolf, are cheered and encouraged." See, however, ALEW. The interjection has the accent always on the last syllable; the verb indifferently on either.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,

More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tunable

Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *halloosed* and hunted after me, as the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HALLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marcus,

Holloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him,
Halloo the other. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HA'LLOOING.* *n. s.* [from *halloo*.] A loud and vehement cry.

There are noises, huntings, shoutings, *halloowings*,
Amidst the brakes and furzes. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

To HALLOW. *v. a.* [*halzian*, *haliz*, Sax. holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest

God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so halloweth the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn.

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor? Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.

My prayers
Are not words duly hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return

God from work
Now resting, bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept.

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in hallow'd temples burn.

No satyr lurks within this hallow'd ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.

2. To reverence as holy; hallowed be thy name.
HALLOWMAS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *haliz* and *mass*.] The feast of All-Souls: one of the cross quarters of the year, computing from the first of November to Candlemas.

She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day.

To speak puling like a beggar at hallowmas.

To HALLUCINATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *hallucinatus*.] To stumble; to blunder.

HALLUCINATION. *n. s.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere hallucination of the vulgar.

This must have been the hallucination of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T.

HALM. *n. s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw: pronounced *haum*: which see.

HALLO.† *n. s.* [Fr. *halo*, from the Gr. *ἅλω*, a circle.] A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a halo about the sun or moon; which halo, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured.

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of stagnating water, three halo's, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body.

HALSE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *halp*.] The neck; the throat; one of our oldest words, and yet retained in the north of England, where it is pronounced *hause*. *Hulse* is likewise in our old lexicography.

Thy litel children hanging by the hals,
For thy Jason, that was of love so fals.

To HALSE.* *v. a.* [German, *halsen*; Su. Goth. *halsas*; to embrace: from *halp*, the neck.]

1. To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents.

Each other kissed glad,
And lovely *hault*, from feare of treason free,
And plighted hands, for ever friends to be.

2. To adjure. [Sax. *halpian*. Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken the sense in the following passage, where he rejects the obvious Saxon meaning, and indeed condescends not to notice it, conceiving the word as denoting to salute with reverence. But that is another sense.]

This yonge child to conjure he began,
And said; O dere child, I halse thee
In vertue of the holy Trinitee,
Tell me what is thy cause for to sing,
Sith that thy throte is cut to my seming.

3. To greet; to salute with respect or reverence. [Germ. *heilizen*, from *heil*; Sax. *hal*; Goth. *hails*. See the interjection HAIL.]

The eleven sterres halsed him all.

I halse hym hendlick, as I hys frende were.

HA'LSENING.† *adj.* [Sax. *halp*, the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many.

HAL'SER. *n. s.* [from *halp*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halsers* hoise
Their white sails.

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear.

To HALT.† *v. n.* [healt, Sax. lame; healtan, to limp; *halts*, Goth. *haltr*, Icel. lame, from *hallda*, to keep back, to detain. Serenius. In like manner, Mr. H. Tooke says that *halt* is the imperative of the Sax. verb *healtan*, to hold. Div. Purl. ii. 477. The Germ. *halten*, and Dan. *halter*, are also to stop.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that halt and am mis-shapen thus?

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, of foreign rage,
Till halting vengeance overtook our age.

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march.

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long halt ye between two opinions? Kings, xviii. 21.

4. To fail; to falter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A halting sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice.

All my familiars watched for my halting, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him.

HALT.† *adj.* [Goth. *halts*; Sax. *healt*. See the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind.

HALT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. A stop in a march.

The heavenly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made halt.

Scouts each coast light armed scour,
Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in halt.

Without any halt they marched between the two armies.

He might have made a halt till his foot and artillery came up to him.

HALTER.† *n. s.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

Sherwood.

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HALTER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has given *healþre* as the origin of *halter*, which, in order to make it pass, he has derived from *halþ*, the neck. The true Sax. word is *hæltreþ*, or *halþreþ*; Germ. *halfier*: 'Serenius and Ihre derive it from the Su. Goth. *haclda*, or *haella*, to hold.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakespeare.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood upon defence,
and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice
to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note

Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat

Doth ribbonds,

Cleaveland.

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,

But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.

Dryden, Juv.

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Shakespeare.*

To HALTER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with
a cord; to catch in a noose.

Some that are tall, and some that are dwarfs,
Some that are *halter'd*, and some that wear scarfs.

B. Jonson, Masques.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights
of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

HALTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *halt*.] In a slow manner.

We must wait for the truth which comes *haltingly* behind.

Dict. of Quotations.

To HALVE.† *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide
into two parts. See **To HALF**.

Then, says he, the moon has strength enough; and is not
yet *halved*. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 66.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.]

An expression by which any one lays claim to an
equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam

Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?

But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the
Saxon *þam*, a house, farm, or village.

Gibson's Camden.

HAM. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the
thigh with the knee.

* The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contrac-
tion remaining. *Wiseman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye

Are no rewards for want and infamy?

Popc.

HA'MACK.* See **HAMMOCK**.

HA'MADRYAD.* *n. s.* [Greck, ἁμα, together, and δρῦς,
an oak; Fr. *hamadryade*.] One of those wood-
nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and
die with the trees to which they were attached.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the
ancients called *hamadryads*, is more to the honour of trees
than any thing yet mentioned: It was thought that the fate of
these nymphs had so near a dependance on some trees, more
especially oaks, that they lived and died together.

Spectator, No. 589.

The *hamadryad* or nymph, who must necessarily have pe-
rished with the tree, appeared to him the next day. *Ibid.*

HA'MATE.* *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Entangled;
twisted together.

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted "igno-
tum per ignotius." *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 227.

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; set with
hooks.

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To HA'MBLE.† *v. a.* [Sax. *hamelan*; Chaucer writes
the word *hamel*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh;
to hamstring.

HAME. *n. s.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by which a
horse draws in a waggon.

HAME.* *n. s.* [Sax. *ham*.] Home. Our old word;
and yet used in the north of England.

Therefore is I come, and eke Alein,

To grind our corn, and cary it *hame* again.

Chaucer, Rev's Tale.

To HA'MEL.* See **To HAMBLE**.

HA'MLET. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive
termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have
divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain

His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd.

Dryden.

HA'MLETED.* *adj.* [from 'hamlet.] Countrified;
accustomed only to a hamlet.

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illi-
terate, and unactively lives *hamletted* in some untravelled village
of the duller country. *Falham, Res.* ii. 49.

HAMMER. *n. s.* [hamep, Sax. *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and
heavy head, with which any thing is forged or
driven.

The armourers,

With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation.

Shakespeare.

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*.

Bacon.

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the
best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil.

South.

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St.
Augustine. *Hakewill of Providence.*

To HA'MMER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass.

Sandys.

This christal here,

That shines so clear,

And carries in its womb a little day,

Once *hammer'd* will appear

Impure as dust, as dark as clay. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646.) p. 37

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Useless the forgery

Of brazen shield and spear, the *hammer'd* cuirass. *Milton, S. A.*

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field.

Dryden.

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat

Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate.

Dryden.

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual
labour: used commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,

To humble down thy husband and thyself?

Shakespeare.

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an
invention by this wicraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the
name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles. *Hayward.*

By this time Mr. Pryn's malice had *hammered* out some-
thing. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Trial*, ch. 20.

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,

Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.

Shakespeare.

I have been studying how to compare

This prison where I live unto the world;

And, for because the world is populous,

And there is not a creature but myself,

I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't.

Shakespeare.

H A M

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are hammering in my head.

Shakespeare.

HAMMERABLE.* *adj.* [from *hammer*.] Capable of being formed by a hammer.

Sherwood.

HAMMERCLOTH.* *n. s.* [*hammer* and *cloth*.] The cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman, formerly used to carry a *hammer*, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch belonging to his box; and this *cloth* was used for the hiding or concealing of them from the publick view.

Pegge.

HAMMERER.† *n. s.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

Sherwood.

HAMMERHARD. *n. s.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it.

Mazon.

HAMMERMAN.* *n. s.* [*hammer* and *man*.] One who beats with a hammer at the forge.

Hard-handed and stiff ignorance, worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*.

B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady*.

HAMMERWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hamor-wyrt*.] An herb. [*parietaria*.] See **WORT**.

HAMMOCK.† *n. s.* [*hamaca*, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — The word is Indian. *amucha*; and our old writers follow it. Temple, from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example, gives it *hammock*.] A swinging bed.

Cotton for the making of *hamacas*, which are Indian beds.

Raleigh, *Discov. of Guiana*, (1596), p. 32.

The Brasilians call their beds *hamacas*; they are as a sheet laced at both ends; and so they sit rocking themselves in them.

Sir R. Hawkins, *Observ. Voy. to the S. Sea*, § 27.

The storm being over, they [sailors] commonly get into their beds or *hamacks*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 6.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life.

Temple.

HAMPER.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Minshew to be contracted from *hand panier*, but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*. Dr. Johnson. — The word may be traced to the Sax. *hnap*, a cup; old Fr. *hanap*; Armor. *anap*; whence *hanaperium*, either a large cup, or a place in which to deposit cups, a cupboard. V. Du Cange in **HANAPERIUM**. Hence its application to a trunk, or box, in which any thing might be kept; and so *hanaper*, perhaps, for a *treasury*. Or it may be referred to the old word *ambry*, a cupboard; from *almonry*, or the place where alms were kept in order to be distributed. See **AMBRY**. Certain it is, that our word was formerly *upper*; though Dr. Johnson cites only the modern usage of it by Swift.] Formerly, a cupboard; a chest; a box. now, a large basket for carriage.

Either as a spiritual food and victual in their tabernacles, *ampers*, hutchies; or as a mystic in their locked closets.

Sheldon, *Mirac. of Antichrist*, (1616), p. 255.

The Greek word, used by the translator, doth properly signify a hutch, or *ampire* to put victuals in, or a chest to lock treasure in.

Sheldon, *ut supra*, p. 265.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!

What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts!

Swift.

To HAMPER.† *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain: Junius observes, that *hamplins* in Teutonic is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally

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to fine. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius gives a much more probable original, viz. "*hampr*, Icel. funiculus grossus lincus; Sneth. Vulg. *hampas med negot.* re difficili intricatus laborare."

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose his frame, this knot of man untie!

That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing.

Herbert.

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force.

Milton, *S. A.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!

L'Estrange.

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,

Too fast to dream of breaking loose.

Hudibras.

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards.

Tillotson.

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,

Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind.

Blackmore.

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,

Release the lab'ers for the cause.

Hudibras.

HAMPER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of chain or fetter.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckshorne fist,

And bids the men bring out the five-fold twist,

His shackles, shacklocks, *hampers*, gives, and chains.

Browne, *Brit. Past.* B. i.

HAMSTRING. *n. s.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham.

A player, whose conceit

Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich

To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound

'Twixt his stretched footing and the scaffoldage.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*.

Shakespeare.

To HAMSTRING.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstring*. [from the noun. The Saxons used *hamelan* in this sense. See **To HAMBLE**.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;

Then Phalaris is added to his side.

Dryden.

HAN for *have*, in the plural.† Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. This old contraction of *havan*, however, is yet retained in the north of England. "They *han*," i. e. they *have*. Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c.

What concord *han* light and dark? Spenser, *Shep. Cal. May*.

HANAPER.† *n. s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat. See **HAMPER**.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery.

Bacon.

To HANCE, or HAUNCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *hausser*. The parent of *enhance*.]

1. To lift up.

They change their almicantaras for the *haunting* of the pole.

Chaucer, *Of the Astrolab.*

2. To raise; to enhance.

They *haunce* their cause with false surquedrie.

Chaucer, *Compl. of Bl. Knight*.

HANCES. *n. s.*

1. [In a ship.] Falls of the side-rails placed on banisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

Harris.

2. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Mason.*

HAND. *n. s.* [*hans*, *hond*, *Sax.* and in all the Teutonic dialects; and if not primitive, as *Screnius* observes, from the Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took they solitary way. *Milton, P. L.*

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Bp. Berkley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate, on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod. xxxviii. 15.*

4. Part: quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the *bassa* accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles, Hist.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tiddelson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer. The example, however, seems to contain no more than the common expression *out of hand*, i. e. immediately. See **OUT**.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Job. iv. 14.*

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wares; business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

Would you have any man without exception to take upon him the office of a schoolmaster? — No, on no *hand*.

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, (1583), P. ii. sign. D. 4.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignominious senses. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Employment and high place should become our greatest fear and terror, but at no *hand* our choice. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*.

King Charles.

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Arborets and flowers

Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgement, than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,

These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*! fellows,

There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.

Addison.

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spencer on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its author, the source of his utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth did d, Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride.

Dryden.

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. *2 Sam. xiii. 5.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*.

Addison.

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were, not made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dance by dance be whistled off my *hands*.

Pope.

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*
That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation. *Shakespeare.*

The sight of his mind was like some sight of eyes: rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bacon.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near *hand* hath stricken many deaf. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nearer *hand* it cannot perform.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd to avenge the tedious bloody war.

Dryden.

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?

What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour?

Shakespeare.

25. State of being in present agitation.

H A N

H A N

- I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakespeare.*
It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned
shall determine of it. *Locke.*
26. Cards held at a game.
There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of
the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*
27. That which is used in opposition to another.
He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudibras.*
28. Scheme of action.
Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is best to take. *B. Jonson.*
They who thought they could never be secure except the
king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand*
in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*
29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude
ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and pro-
claimed hostility. *Hayward.*
30. Competition; contest.
She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess in the world. *Shakespeare.*
31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
All Israel mourned for him, according to the word of the
Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the
prophet. *1 Kings, xiv. 18.*
The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col. iv. 18.*
32. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that
purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.
Hooker.
And though you war like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*
Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of
the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*
It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess
by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to
manhood, setting him free from a governor, shall put him
into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*
Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and dis-
tributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the pro-
prietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*
33. Pressure of the bridle.
Hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*
34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.
Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a
malicious mind against his countrymen. *2 Mac. v. 23.*
He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to
advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon, Hen VII.*
However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy,
yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*
35. Influence; management.
Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*
36. That which performs the office of a hand in
pointing.
The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable
distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own
minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to
stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of
sun-dials. *Locke.*
37. Agent; person employed; a manager.
The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people
from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his
subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of
the best? *Swift.*
38. Giver, and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind
of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all gene-
rations. *Tillotson.*
39. An actor; a workman; a soldier; a sailor.

- The nurse of time and everlasting fame,
That warlike *hands* ennoblest with immortal name.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 5.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden.*
Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he
could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of
soldiers. *Dryden.*
A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many
hands, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*
All *hands* aloft, aloft, let English valour shine;
Let fly a culverin, the signal of the line;
Let every *hand* supply his gun!
Follow me,
And you'll see,
That the battle will be soon begun.
Song on the Sea-Fight in 1692.
40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as
the beast, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges.*
A swifty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton, P. L.*
41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakespeare.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking
him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal?
Knolles.
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*,
I happily escaped. *Denham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other,
there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with
the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*
Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the con-
tents of the letter. *Addison.*
I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are had
penmen: we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing.
Felton on the Classics.
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*.
Arbutnot.
42. HAND over head. 'Negligently; rashly; without
seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to
other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over*
head, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the
louder. *Bacon.*
A countryfellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus
'tis, say, a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand*
over head, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*
43. HAND to HAND. Close fight.
In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and poniards *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*
44. HAND in HAND. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been
bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would
then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*
45. HAND in HAND. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison,
had been something too fair and too good for any lady in
Britany. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
46. HAND to mouth. As want requires.
In matter of learning, many of us are fain to be day-labourers,
and to live from *hand to mouth*, being not able to lay up any
thing. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.*
They, good people,
Have but from *hand to mouth*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*
I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the
year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. *To bear in HAND.* To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

48. *To be HAND and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence handed over it. *Deane.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes, First hand me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakespeare.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove

Upon the boundless depth of love:

I bless my chains, I hand my oar,

Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future ages. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are handed about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbutnot.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infamy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

To HAND. v. n. To go hand in hand; to co-operate with.

I hitherto have liv'd an ill example,

And, as your captain, led you on to mischief;

But now will truly labour, that good men

May say hereafter of me, to my glory,

(Let but my power and means hand with my will,)

His good endeavours did weigh down his ill. *Massinger, Renegado.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HA'NDBALL. n. s. [*hand* and *ball*.] One of our ancient games with the ball.

A custom by no means unlike the playing at *handball* for a tanzey-cake, the winning of which depends chiefly upon swiftness of foot. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.*

HA'NDBARROW. n. s. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Pusser.*

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry thence to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBASKET. n. s. A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBELL. n. s. [*Sax. handbbell*.] A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *handbell* harder or softer. *Bacon.*

HA'NDBOW. n. s. A bow managed by the hand.

Thus endeth the lives of these good yemen;

God send them eternal blyss:

And all, that with a *handbow* shoteth,

That of heaven they never mysse. *Old Ballad of Adam Bell, &c.*

HA'NDBREADTH. n. s. [*Sax. handbbred*.] A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about. *Exod. xxv. 25.*

The eastern people determined their *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbutnot.*

HA'NDCLOTH. n. s. [*Sax. handclað*.] A handkerchief. See **HANDKERCHIEF**.

HA'NDCUFF. n. s. [This word is probably a corruption. Dr. Jamieson, noticing its use in Scotland, derives it from *cuff*, i. e. a *sleeve of iron*: "or," says he, "shall we rather deduce it from the *Su. Goth. handklofvor*, manacles, from *hand* and *klofwa*, any thing *clown*; speciatim, says Ihre, *tendicula nuncupum*."—Dr. Jamieson had here overlooked the Saxon word, which is *handcopp*, from *hand* and *copp*, or *copp*, a fetter: on *handcoppian*, Psalm cxlix. 8. Of this word *handcuff* seems to be the corruption. Formerly we had *handfetter*.] A manacle; a fetter for the wrist.

To HA'NDCUFF. v. a. [from the noun.] To manacle; to fasten by a chain.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo; he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak, by attempting to rend it. *Hay, Ess. on Deformity, (1754), p. 26.*

HA'NDCRAFT. n. s. [*Sax. handcraeft*.] Work performed by the hand. This is the true word; *handicraft* being a corruption of it. *Handcraft* is in the old dictionary of Huloet.

HA'NDCRAFTSMAN. n. s. [from *handcraft*.] A workman. *Huloet.*

HA'NDED. adj. [from *hand*.]

1. Having the use of the hand, left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmost bowes

Handed they went. *Milton, P. L.*

HA'NDER. n. s. [from *hand*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

They would assume, with wondrous art, Themselves to be the whole, who are but part, Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were The *handlers* down, can they from thence infer A right t' interpret? Or would they alone, Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST. n. s. [*hand* and *fast*.]

1. Hold; custody.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hold; power of keeping.

Can it be, that this most perfect creature, This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man, Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace, To fall into a woman's easy arms? *Beaumont and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

HA'NDFAST. adj. Fast, as by contract: firm in adherence. See **To HANDFAST**.

A virgin made *handfast* to Christ.

Bale, Eng. Vol. P. i. fol. 63. b.

To HA'NDFAST. v. a. [*Sax. handþæstan*, to promise.]

1. To betroth.

H A N

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* to any man, [betrotted present version.] *Deut. xxii. 23. Coverdale's Transl.*
Every man must esteeme the person, to whom he is *handfasted*, none otherwyse than for his owne spouse.

Christen State of Matrimony, (1543.) fol. 43. b.

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to complete the ceremony of marriage.

Auspices were those that *handfasted*, the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.

B. Jonson's own Notes on his Masques at Court.

3. To oblige by duty; to bind.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would faine, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

HANDFASTING.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *handfaestning*, a promise made by those who bind themselves to their sovereign, and by those who are about to be married; from *faestu hand*, which means to join one right hand to another. See Ihre's Lexic. Su. Goth.] A kind of marriage-contract.

After the *handfastynge* and making of the contracte, the churchgoynge and wedding should not be differred to longe.

Christen State of Matrim. fol. 43. b.

HANDFETTER.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *fetter*.] A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

HANDFUL.* *n. s.* [Sax. *handfull*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

Others, taking *handfuls* of dust that was next at hand, cast them all together upon Tysinachus. *2 Macc. iv. 41.*

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison, Freckholder.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,

The rancour of its edge had felt;

For of the lower end two *handful*

It had devour'd, it was so manful. *Hudibras.*

— Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled, and fell upon him, and broke his thigh-bone about a *handful* above the knee.

Clarendon, State Lett. ii. 345.

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from being. *Halgh.*

HANDGALLOP.* *n. s.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as we: he is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HANDGRENADE.* *n. s.* See GRANADO, and GRENADE.

They entertained them with so many *handgranadoes*, fire-balls, powder-pots, and scalding zeal, that the assailants were forced to fall back. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 109.*

HANDGUN.* *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or calubrines, others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets.

Camden.

HANDICRAFT.* *n. s.* [Sax. *handcraeft*. See HAND-CRAFT.]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

H A N

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade

Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.

Swift, Gulliver's Trav.

HANDICRAFTSMAN.* *n. s.* [*handicraft* and *man*.]

This word is properly *handicraftman*. See HAND-CRAFTSMAN.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.

Shakspeare.

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens.

Shakspeare.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The prolixeness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the *handel* man that maintains the merchant, and shop-keeper, and *handicraftsman*. *Swift.*

HANDILY.* *adv.* [from *handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS.* *n. s.* [from *handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

HANDIWORK.* *n. s.* [*handy* and *work*. Dr. Johnson.]

— This is a corruption of *handwork*, the work of the hand; *handpeopce*, Saxon.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

HANDKERCHIEF.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *kerchief*. Dr.

Johnson. — The Saxons used *handclad*, as I have already observed, for this useful and necessary article: they had also *handlin*, (*handlinen*), and *handpceat*, (*handsheet*), in the same sense. Our present word is half Saxon, and half French. It is sometimes corrupted, both in writing and speaking; as, "Come in with a *handkercher*." Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater. Again, "His white gloves, as his *handkercher*." Butler, Rem.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakspeare.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the *la inia* or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot*

HANDLANGUAGE.* *n. s.* [*hand* and *language*.] The science of conversing by means of the hand.

Because the conveniency of writing cannot always be in readiness; neither yet though it could, is it so proper a medium of interpretation, between persons present face to face, as a *hand-language*; it will therefore be necessary to teach the dumb scholar a finger-alphabet.

Dalgartho, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 73.

To HA'NDLE.† v. a. [*handelen*, Dutch; *handlian*, Saxon; from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke*.

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakespeare*.

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple*.

4. To treat, to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakespeare*.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handles* in thy discourse. *Shakespeare*.

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgement.

2 Mac. ii. 31.

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon*.

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Watkins, Davdus*.

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury*.

5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer. ii. 8*.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shakespeare*.

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon*.

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakespeare*.

HA'NDLE. n. s. [*hanble*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakespeare*.

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon*.

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Bp. Taylor*.

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L' Estrange*.

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unsav'ry haut-goust from the haft. *Dryden*.

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden*.

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South*.

HA'NDLEABLE.* adj. [from *handle*.] That may be handled. *Sherwood*.

HA'NDLESS.† adj. [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless*? *Shakespeare*.

His mangled myrtydons,
Noseless, *handless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakespeare*.

The *handless*, feetless, corpses of their fellow-countrymen. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 196*.

HA'NDLING.* n. s. [from *handle*.]

1. Touch.

I'll have no touches therefore,
Nor takings by the arms, nor tender circles

Cast 'bout the waist, but all be done at distance:

Love is brought up with those soft migniard *handlings*;

His pulse lies in the palm.

B. Jonson, Dev. in Ass.

2. Cunning; trick.

Through his fine *handling*, and his cleanly play,

He all those royal signs had stolen away. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale*.

HA'NDMAID. n. s. A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!

Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shakespeare*.

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,

And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax*.

I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon*.

Heaven's youngest-teemed star

Hath fix'd her polish'd car,

Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best

Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams

And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,

And spake the truth of thee on glorious themes

Before the judge. *Milton, Sonnet*.

Those of my family their master slight,

Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys*.

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, Art,

Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden*.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth,
victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addison*.

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,

To dress her charms and make her more below'd. *Pope*.

HANDMAIDEN.* n. s. A maid-servant; a handmaid.

He hath regarded the low estate of his *handmaiden*.

St. Luke, i. 48.

HA'NDMILL. n. s. [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

Of the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;

Returning late, and loaden home with gain

Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden*.

HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon
the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *L' Estrange*.

HA'NDSAILS. n. s. Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer
the pilot to steer. *Temple*.

HA'NDSAW. n. s. Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and thorough, and my sword hack'd
like a *handsaw*. *Shakespeare*.

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a
strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer*.

HA'NDSREW.* n. s. [*hand* and *screw*.] A sort of
engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of
any kind; a jack.

HA'NDSSEL.† n. s. [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch.

Dr. Johnson. — In our old lexicography, *hansell* is
defined "a new year's gift." Huloet. The same,

by Cotgrave, in V. ESTREINE. And formerly also,

if not at present, it signified a free gift, given by the
owner of a new thing, upon the first use of it.

Primarily, however, it is a contract concluded by
joining the right hands; Goth. *handsul*; and after-

wards *handsol*, an earnest of future payment.] The
first act of using any thing; the first act of sale; a
gift; an earnest. It is now not used, except in the
dialect of Brude.

The custom was to give the cup empty, but Alexander giveth
it to thee full of wine with good *handsell*.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 116. b.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the
hansel or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker*.

H A N

Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

TO HA'NDSSEL. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *hansel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME. adj. [*handsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.
For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.
That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Fulton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

TO HA'NDSOME. v. a. [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him — all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit;
To judge of lace — [he hath] the best conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. † adv. [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes un*handsome*, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.
His eyes were clear, and white, and full set, like a diamond or precious stone in a ring; neither too much depressed, nor too prominent; but *handsomely* filling the sockets. *Patrick on Eccles. v. 12.*

3. Elegantly; neatly.
A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom, xiii. 11.*
This buskin is well and *handsomely* made, of good leather. *Brisket, Disc. of Civ. Life, p. 13.*

4. Liberally; generously.
I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-house, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. n. s. [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness*' sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In clothes, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDSPIKE.* n. s. [*hand* and *spike*.] A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.

HA'NDSTAFF.* n. s. [*hand* and *staff*.] A javelin.
The bows, and the arrows, and the *handstaves*, [in the margin, *javelins*,] and the spears. *Ezek. xxxix. 9.*

HA'NDVICE. n. s. [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWEAPON.* n. s. [*hand* and *weapon*.] Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand.

If he smite him with an *hand-weapon* of wood wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer. *Numb. xxxv. 18.*

H A N

HA'NDWORK.* n. s. [*Sax. handþeorce*.] Work of the hand. See **HANDIWORK**.

HA'NDWORKED.* adj. [*Sax. handþorhte*; *ðir* *handþorhte* *tæmpel*, this temple that is made with hands. *St. Mark, xiv. 58.*] Made with hands; formed by workmanship.

HANDWRITING. † n. s. [*hand* and *writing*.—*Sax. handþeppit*.]

1. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show; If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me, ink, Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

2. Any writing.
A *handwriting*, unknown to the magicians, troubleth the king. *Contents of Ch. p. iv. of Daniel.*

HANDY. † adj. [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand; as *handy* work; *handy* blow: but such words are now formed into one, and have long been considered as compounded substantives. See **HANDYBLOW**, **HANDY-STROKE**, and **HANDIWORK**.

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.
She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest. *Dryden.*
The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYBLOW.* n. s. [*hand* and *blow*.] A stroke inflicted by the hand; an act of hostility.
By whose means the matter came to *handie-blows*.

Harmar, Fr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587), p. 162.
They were but a few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy-blows*.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
Both battles join, and fall to *handy-blows*. *Kyd, Span. Tragedy.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy-blows*. *Hudibras, i. iii.*

HA'NDYDANDY. † n. s. A play in which children change hands and places. *Dr. Johnson.* — It is, I believe, a play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. See *Florio's Italian Dictionary, 1598*: "*Bazzichiare*, to shake between two hands; to play *handy-dandy*." *Mr. Malone.*

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HA'NDYGRIP.* n. s. [*hand* and *gripe*.] Seizure by the hand or paw.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handy-gripes* were come. *Hudibras, i. iii.*

HA'NDYSTROKE.* n. s. [*hand* and *stroke*.] A blow inflicted by the hand.

When we came to *handystrokes*, as often As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.*

HA'NDYWORK.* See **HANDIWORK**. The former is the spelling now most followed.

TO HANG. † v. a. preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong* [*hangan*, Saxon; *hengan*, Su.

H A N

H A N

- Goth. *hahan*, M. Goth. to suspend, from *ha*, high. Serenius.]
1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.
Strangely visited people he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*
His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*
 2. To place without any solid support.
Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*
 3. To choak and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.
Achitophel — *hanged* himself, and died. *2 Sam. xvii. 23.*
He hath commission from thy wife and me. *Shakspeare.*
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison.
Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*
 4. To display; to show aloft.
Hang out our banners on the outward walls. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
 5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.
There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly;
but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccles. xix. 26.*
The beauties of this place should mourn;
The immortal fruits and flowers at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath
Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*
The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away.
The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*
 6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable.
The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *1 Mac. iv. 57.*
 7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.
Hung be the heav'n with black, yield day to night. *Shakspeare.*
The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*
 8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.
Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*
If e'er my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*
Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*
 9. To *HANG upon*. To regard with passionate affection.
What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*
- To *HANG*. † v. n.
1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.
Over it a fair portcullis *hang*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spenser, F. Q.*
 2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

- Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*
If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*
3. To bend forward.
By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*
 4. To float; to play.
And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*? *Prior.*
 5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.
Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*
 6. To rest upon by embracing.
She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied. *Shakspeare.*
To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
Have talk'd of Mowmouth's grave. *Shakspeare.*
Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*
 7. To hover; to impend.
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
That speak him full of grace? *Shakspeare.*
Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*
 8. To be loosely joined.
Whither go you?
— To see your wife: is she at home?
— Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. *Shakspeare.*
 9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.
In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*
 10. To be compact or united; with *together*.
In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*
Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*
 11. To adhere; unwelcomely or incommodiously.
A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*
Shining landscips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces,
disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*
 12. To rest; to reside.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakspeare.*
 13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.
Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*
 14. To be delayed; to linger.
A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton, P. L.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*
 15. To be dependant on.
Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours! *Shakspeare.*
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*
 16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.
Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*
 17. To have a steep declivity.
Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*
 18. To be executed by the halter.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou *hang* alive.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The court forsakes him, and sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

20. To be displayed; to be shown.

Let not him, that plays the lion, pare his nails, for they shall
hang out as the lion's claws. *Shakspeare, Muls. N. Dr.*

21. To continue; as, the wind has *hung* easterly a great while.

22. To *HANG FIRE*. A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HANGBY. * *n. s.* [*hang* and *by*.] A dependant: an expression of contempt.

The wasps and drones are unprofitable and harmful *hangbyes*, which live upon the spoil of others' labours.

Bp. Hall, Oecus. Medit. § 62.

Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my two *hang-byes* here; thou wilt take exceeding pleasure in 'em, if thou hear'st 'em once go: my wind-instruments!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Hang them, a pair of tailing *hangbys*!

Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

HANGER. † *n. s.* [*from hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot-*hangers*. *Dr. Johnson.*

Formerly that part of the girdle or belt, by which the sword was suspended, was called the *hangers*.

See Minshew's Dict. "The *hangers* of a sword."

Six French rapiers and poniards with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HANGER. † *n. s.* [*from hang*. *Dr. Johnson.*—

Rather perhaps from the Persian *hangier*, a dagger. See Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels, p. 317.]

A short curved sword; a short broad sword.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt. *Smollet, Roderick Random.*

HANGER. * *n. s.* [*from hang*.] One who causes others to be *hanged*.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 351.*

HANGER-ON. *n. s.* [*from hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the *umbrie*, or *hangers-on*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HANGING. † *n. s.* [*from hang*.]

1. Drapery *hang* or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakspeare.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feast-are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakspeare.*

3. Death by a halter.

Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words or *hanging*, if your judge be Page. *Pope.*

4. Display; exhibition.

This unlucky mole misled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

HANGING. † *participial adj.* [*from hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakspeare.*

What Æthiops lips he has!

How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HANGING-SLEEVES. * *n. s. pl.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, *hanging* down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children of both sexes.

See the second sense of the new verb *hang*.

These mistakes are to be left off with your *hanging-sleeves*.

Ld. Halifax.

HANGMAN. * *n. s.* [*hang* and *man*.]

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money.

Sidney.

Who makes that noise there? who are you?

—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakspeare.*

Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Donne.

Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate.
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;

As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands:

Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,

When they did say God bless us. *Shakspeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at aim. *Shakspeare.*

HANK. † *n. s.* [*hank*, Icelandic, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

A *hank* of gold or silver thread. *Sherwood.*

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word, as

Dr. Johnson says; yet, it may be added, very common; as, to have a *hank* upon a person, i. e. to have a hold upon him. *Mr. H. Tooke* hence considers *hank* as the past participle of *hang*, i. e. to have something *hung* upon him. But the Icelandic *hank*, which denotes a chain, a collar, is here also a satisfactory etymon; and the Latin *uncus* may accompany it.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply. *Decay of Piety.*

In Horace, Necessity is furnished, if I may so express myself, with her *hank* and her fastenings, which she carries in her brazen hand. *Whiter, Etymol. Magn. p. 247.*

3. In naval language, *hanks* are wooden rings fixed on the stays.

4. In the north of England, a withy or rope for fastening a gate. [*Swed. hank*, the same.]

To *HANK*. * *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To form into hanks. Used in the north of England.

To *HANKER*. † *v. n.* [*hunkeren*, Dutch. *Serenius* would refer it to *hank*; or, secondly, to the *Su-henga* after, to desire greatly.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly

after before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language, Dr. Johnson says; yet it has been employed on the most serious subjects. See HANKERING.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant bankers after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Do'st thou not hanker after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

HA'NKERING.* *n. s.* [from *hanker*.] Strong desire; longing.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowels hankering,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hankering after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hankering after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

We shall be able to part both with it and them, [the body and its delights,] without any great regret or reluctancy; and to live from them for ever, without any disquieting longings or hankering after them. *Scott, Chr. Life. P. i. ch. 3.*

TO HA'NKLE.* *v. n.* [from *hank*.] To twist; to entangle. Still used in the north of England.

HANSE.* } *n. s.* [Teut. *hanse*; Germ. *hans*;

HANSE Towns. } old Fr. *hanse*; an associate, or a confederacy; probably from the Latin *ansa*.] A society or company of merchants; and thence applied to certain towns in Germany, which confederated for mutual defence, and for protection of their trade.

Free to erect what spiritual cantons
Should be reveal'd, or gospel Haus-towns. *Hudibras, iii. ii.*

HANSEATICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *Hanseatique*.] Relating to the Hanse towns; as, the Hanseatick body. See HANSE.

HA'NSEL.* See HANDSEL.

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ache: you han't that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison.*

HAP.† *n. s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tyrwhitt refers *happe* in Chaucer to the Saxon; but Mr. Chalmers observes, that there is no such word, of this meaning, in that language: *Hap* is, in the Welsh, chance, luck, good fortune; and *anhap*, mischance, as already observed. Serenius, however, notices under *happy*, the Goth. *hap*, *insperata felicitas*.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her *hap* was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz. *Ruth, ii. 3.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curs'd be good *haps*, and curs'd be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney,*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see the example followed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor fear'd she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen

The tragick end of many a bloody fray;

Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HA'RLOT.* *n. s.* A coarse coverlet. Wachter's strange commentary on this word is, "*Hap-harlot*, a close covering; Lat. *cento*, *lecti stragulum crassius*, q. d. a *harlot* by *hap*, &c. si desit meretrix, deaur aliquid forte fortuna ad fovendos artus, &c. Vox ludicra!" — The word is an old expression for a coverlet; and is in the former part of it derived from *hap*, to cover; not from *hap*, chance, as Wachter pretends. The latter part might be thought to be from *lit*, a bed, like *coverlet*, if the word were not written *hap-harlot*, and *hap-harlot*, by our old writers; though Ainsworth writes it *happarlet*. The allusion is to *harlot* (not in Wachter's coarse sense of it; but) in the sense of a servant; implying that it was a rug fit only for a low person or servant; as *dagswain*, a kindred term, seems to have been a similar article proper only for one of low rank, a swain. Barret, in his *Alveary* of 1580, thus explains it, "a coarse covering made of divers shreds;" and Huloet, before him, "a coverlet so called." The ridiculous remark of Wachter required animadversion; especially as it has been admitted into the Rev. Mr. Lemon's Etymological Dictionary without refutation. *Hap*, or *happin*, is still our northern word for a rug or coarse coverlet.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dag-wain, or *hap-harlots*: I use their own terms. *Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ch. 12. Pref. to Holinshed.*

HAP-HA'ZARD. *n. s.* Chance; accident; perhaps originally *hap hazard*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

TO HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,

And tell my lord and lady what hath *happ'd*. *Shakespeare.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

TO HAP.* *v. a.*

1. To cover. [perhaps from the Sax. *heapian*, to heap upon.] In the north of England, to heap clothes on one. Ray. In some places, to cover from danger.

There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years: for why should he desire more? seeing if he had them, he should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold. *Robinson, Transl. of More's Utopia, (1551), ii. 4.*

2. To catch; to seize; to take. [old French, *happer*, either perhaps from the Lat. *rapio*, or *capio*.]

Sherwood.

H A P

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare.*
Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*
Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare.*
To warn
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton, P. L.*
Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe.*
Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction
of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like cir-
cumstances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton, P. L.*

TO HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall
happen. *Isaiah, xli. 22.*
Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto
me. *Eccles. v. 4.*
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no
reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had *hap-
pened* to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to morta-
lities. *Graunt.*

TO HA'PPER.* *v. n.* To hop; to skip about. See *TO*
HOP. The Scotch thus use *hap.*

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto them-
selves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within
these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer*
and swarm throughout the world.

Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587) p. 242.

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*
Prefer'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end
happily; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is
written erroneously for *haply*.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who
happily may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly
may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for
itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent
sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our
perfection. *Hooker.*

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple.*

H A R

The various and contrary choices that men make in the
world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man
alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not
place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language,
give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY.† *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*. See
HAP.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is
satisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon leapt
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I *happy* in thy new?
— If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you *happiness*, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, to whose *happy* making sight alone,
— Our heavenly guided soul shall climb. *Milton, Ode on Time.*
(Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us
happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than
the causes of them. *Boyle.*

Yet in his agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Addressful; ready.

Desire his service,
Tell him wherein you are *happy*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a
rejoinder. *Swift.*

4. Propitious; favourable. A Latinism. Not in use.

Therefore, for goodness sake, and as you're known
The first and *happiest* hearers of the town,
Be sad, as we would make you.

Prolog. Shakespeare's K. Hen. VIII.

5. *Happy Man be his Dole.* A proverbial expression,
implying may his fortune, his dole or share in life,
be that of a happy man.

Happy man be his dole! He that runs fastest, gets the riag.
Shakespeare, Tam. Shrew.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole.*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sea. Weapons.

HA'QUETON. *n. s.* A coat of mail. See *HACQUETON.*

HA'RAM, or HA'REM.* *n. s.* [Persian.] A seraglio;
the women's apartment in the east.

Recollecting the extreme vigilance, with which the *harems*
of the east are guarded. *Scripture Illustr. Expos. Ind.*

HARA'NGUE.† *n. s.* [*harangue*, French. The

original of the French word is much questioned:
Menage thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English;
Junius imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle,
which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Per-
haps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*,
oraner, *aranger*, *haranguer*. Dr. Johnson. — The
word is merely the pure and regular past participle,
hparang, of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hpingan*, to sound,
or to make a great sound; (as *hpingo* is also used.)
And M. Casseneuve alone is right in his description
of the word, when he says, "*Harangue* est un
discours prononcé avec contention de voix." Mr
H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 274. The French word
is from the English.] A speech; a popular ora-
tion.

H A R

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
 Assemble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon
 In factious opposition.

Milton, P. L.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art
 of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very
 opinion for which they resolve to determine.

Swift.

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*.

Watts.

To **HARA'NGUE**.† *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To
 make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

The House impeach him; Coningsby *harangues*.

Popc.

To **HARA'NGUE**. *v. a.* To address by an oration;
 as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER.† *n. s.* [from *harangue*.] An orator;
 a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of
 contempt.

Turns the occasion takes, and cries aloud,

Talk on, you quaint *haranguers* of the croud.

Dryden, Æn.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every
 splenetic replier against a court, is therefore a patriot.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, § 23.

To **HARASS**.† *v. a.* [*harasser*, Fr. from *harasse*, a
 heavy buckler, according to Du Cange. Dr.
 Johnson. — Rather from the Sax. *hepzan*, to
 spoil, to lay waste; a military word, from which
 also to *harrow* is derived; Icel. *herian*; Su. Goth.
haeria, the same, from *haer*, an armed force; Sax.
hepe. Srenius partly inclines to this etymon.
 The primitive sense of the word, therefore, which
 has hitherto been overlooked, is that of spoliation
 by an enemy.

1. To desolate; to waste; to destroy.

A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while *harassed*
 and wasted the soul.

Hammond, Works, iv. 562.

2. To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and un-
 easiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed*
 with a long and wearisome march.

Bacon.

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;

The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,

And *harass'd* out with duty.

Dryden.

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,

Sinks down to rest.

Addison.

Out increases the force of the verb.

HARASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturb-
 ance.

The men of Judah, to prevent

The *harass* of their land, beset me round.

Milton, S. A.

HARASSER.* *n. s.* [from *harass*. Sax. *hepze*.] A
 spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers* of the fleet.

Ellis, Tr. of Sax. Ode, Spec. E. P. i. 23.

HARBINGER. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes
 to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that
 follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,

Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.

Shakspeare.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful

The hearing of my wife with your approach.

Shakspeare.

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,

Death's *harbinger*.

Milton, P. L.

And now of love they treat, till the evening star,

Love's *harbinger*, appear'd.

Milton, P. L.

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim

His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all

Invites.

Milton, P. R.

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;

For Venus is the promise of the Sun.

Dryden.

HARBOROUGH.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hepebeorpa*. See Har-
 bour.] A lodging.

Leave me those hills, where *harb'rough* nis to see,

Nor holy-bush, nor brece.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

H A R

To **HARBOROUGH**.* *v. a.* [Sax. *hepebeorpan*. See
 To **HARBOUR**.] To receive into lodging; to stable
 deer.

Hulbet.

HARBOROUS.* *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Hospitable.

A bishop must be — *harborous*, [in the present version, given
 in *hospitality*,] apt to reach. 3 Tim. iii. 2. (Various Old Transl.)

HARBOUR.† *n. s.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*,
 Dutch; *albergo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The
 original seems to be the Sax. *hepebeorpa*, a military
 station, a lodging for soldiers, from *hepe*, an
 army, and *beorpan*, to protect, to shelter; whence
 our old word *harborough*, or *harbrough*. See HAR-
 BOROUGH. From this usage of the word, which
 obtained among the Germans also, the sense of it
 as an inn, or a lodging for any persons, was adopted
 into several languages.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;

Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.

Dryden.

Doubly curs'd

Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*.

Rowe.

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies

Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly.

Shakspeare.

They leave the mouth of Po,

That all the borders of the town o'erflow;

And spreading round in one continu'd lake,

A spacious hospitable *harbour* make.

Addison.

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and se-
 curity.

To **HARBOUR**.† *v. n.* [Sax. *hepebeorpan*.] To re-
 ceive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York.

Shakspeare.

They are sent by me,

That they should *harbour* where their lord would be.

Shakspeare.

Southwards they bent their flight,

And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:

Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;

The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale.

Dryden.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,

And servile flattery, that *hardours* off

In courts and gilded roofs.

Philips.

To **HARBOUR**. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as
 her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders.

Shakspeare.

Knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,

Than twenty silky ducking observants.

Shakspeare.

Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought

Of outrage from the king.

Rowe.

We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do
 to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay
 even in his last extremities.

Pope.

How people, so greatly warn'd with a sense of liberty, should
 be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so
 much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breast.

Pope.

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is
 very dangerous for murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life
 among them.

Sidney.

HARBOURAGE. *n. s.* [*herbergage*, Fr. from *harbour*.]
 Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,

Forewearied in this action of swift speed,

Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.

Shakspeare.

HARBOURER.† *n. s.* [from *harbour*.] One that en-
 tertains another.

H A R

The basest beggar's bawd, a *harbourer* of thieves.

Dragon, Polyolb. 8. 3.

HA'REOURLESS.† *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

I hungripe, and ye gaven me to ete; I thirstide, and ye gaven me to drynke; I was *herberweles*, and ye herboriden me.

Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxv.

To feed Christ in the hungry, to clothe Christ in the naked, to lodge Christ in the *harbourless*.

Bp. of Chichester, Sermon. (1576,) sign. E. iii.

Dost thou receive him into thy own [house,] now he is *harborless*? *Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of Lond. 1666.*

HA'RBOROUS.* See **HARBOROUS**.

HA'RBROUGH.† See **HARBOROUGH**.

HARD.† *adj.* [heaps, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch; *hardu*, Gothick.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,

More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;

Which even but now demanding after you,

Denied me to come in.

Shakspeare.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known.

Sidney.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves.

Exodus, xviii. 26.

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,

Set folks together by the ears,

Hudibras.

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd

More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,

Or more with fury fir'd.

Dryden.

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low.

Arbutnot.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?

Genesis, xviii. 14.

Possess

As lords a spacious world, to our native heaven

Little inferior by my adventure *hard*

With peril great achiev'd.

Milton, P. L.

Long is the way

And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:

Our prison strong.

Milton, P. L.

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too.

Clarendon.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones.

Wiseman.

The love and pious duty which you pay,

Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way.

Dryden.

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachel travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis, xxxv. 16.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day;

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,

Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,

That not a horse is half of himself.

Shakspeare.

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army.

Clarendon.

When Sebastian weeps, his tears

Come *harder* than his blood.

Dryden.

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work.

Cheyne.

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Whom scarce my sheep and scarce my painful plough,

The needful aids of human life allow;

So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou.

Dryden.

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time.

Dryden.

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people.

Locke.

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; ~~as~~, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities.

Addison.

H A R

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*.

Swift.

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late?

Shakspeare.

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things.

Atterbury.

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,

To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth.

Shakspeare.

Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons.

Dryden.

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind.

Swift.

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed

In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,

Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,

Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.

Dryden.

9. Obdurate; impenitent.

He (Lord Ranelagh) died *hard*, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men who discover no religion at their death.

Swift, Lett. to Dr. King.

Happy he, who tops the wheeling chase,

Has every maze evol'd, and every maze

Disclos'd; who knows the perils of the pack;

Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying *hard*,

Without complaint, though by a hundred mouths

Relentless torn.

Thomson, Autumn.

10. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here.

Temple.

11. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

12. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard* that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted.

Swift.

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of this faction, and put them off as additional fears.

Swift.

13. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition, there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of.

Burnet.

14. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other.

L'Estrange.

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them.

Addison.

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse.

Watts.

15. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine ever against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*.

Bacon.

16. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself.

Dryden.

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained.

Dryden.

17. Not plentiful: not prosperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too.

Dryden.

18. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed.

St. Matt. xxv. 24.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place.

Sidney.

H A R

They doubted a while what it should be, till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro.

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spied
That quicksand nigh, with water covered.

When this marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master
and main exercise.

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it
with fire.

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul.
Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,

From betwixt two aged oaks.

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently;
earnestly; importunately.

Geneura rose in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave.

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry every
heavy load every day four leagues.

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard*
for an answer, and is earnest in that point.

3. Unasily; vexatiously.
When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you
it goes *hard*.

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.
The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt.

A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to
a stall for sanctuary.

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.
The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they could drive.

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.
Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when
they draw and wind *hard*.

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.
When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none
but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves
against it.

HARDBESE'TTING.* *part. adj.* [*hard* and *beset*.]
Closely surrounding.

She—will be swift
To aid a virgin, such as was herself,
In *hard-besetting* need.

HARDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Costive.
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year.

HARDEARNED.* *part. adj.* [*hard* and *earn*.] Earned
with difficulty.

The whole party was put under a proscription, so general
and severe as to take their *hard-earned* bread from the lowest
offices.

To HAR'DEN.† *v. n.* [from *hard*. Sax. *heapanian*.]
To grow *hard*.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites
of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days
harden to the hardness of a stone.

To HAR'DEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.
Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side.

A piece of the *hardened* marl.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.
But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened*
through the deceitfulness of sin.

He stiffen'd his neck and *hardened* his heart from turning
unto the Lord.

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several
among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper
subject for a jest.

H A R

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sets before us not the example of a stupid Stoick,
who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all
sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that
had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently
endured the greatest.

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of
weight on my spirits since we lost him.

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* my-
self in sorrow.

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other
softens it again, and unbends it into vice.

HAR'DENER. *n. s.* [from *harden*.] One that makes
any thing hard.

HARDE'FOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of
feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair Nature with *hardfavoured* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-
favoured*.

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured*
that both his parents frowned on him.

HARDE'FOUREDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *hardfavoured*.]
Ugliness; coarseness of features.

If beauty were a string of silk, I would wear it about my
neck for a certain testimony that I believe it much, and a
great deal better than *hardfavouredness*.

HARDE'STED.* *adj.* [*hard* and *fast*.] Covetous;
close-handed.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.
Bp. Hall, *Balm of Gilead*.

HARDE'FOUGHT.* *adj.* [*hard* and *fought*.] Vehemently
contested.

[The] *hard-fought* field. *Fanshawe on Ld. Strafford's Trial*.

HARDE'GOT.* } *adj.* [*hard* and *get*.] Obtained by
HARDE'GTEN. } great labour and pains.

As Bastard William first by conquest hither came,
And brought the Norman rule upon the English name;
So with a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils.

HARDH'ANDED.† *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.]

1. Coarse; mechanick; having hard hands with labour.

—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.

2. Exercising severity, or a hard hand.

The easy or *hardhanded* monarchies, the domestick or foreign
tyrannies.

HAR'DHEAD. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads;
manner of fighting in which the combatants dash
their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your bütting citizens; I have
routed your herd, I have dispers'd them.

HARDHE'ARTEN. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inex-
orable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman;
savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n.

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy?

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hard-
hearted* to his sister Peg.

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hardhearted*.] Cruelty;
want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but
worse than brutal.

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in
those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and
hardheartedness, or want of compassion.

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine.
Richardson, *Clarissa*.

HA'RDHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery.
HA'RDHOOD. } Obsolete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall;
Where, if he be, with dauntless *hardihood*,
And brandish'd blade, rush on him. *Milton, Comus.*

HA'RDIMENT. *n. s.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not now in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Spenser, F. Q.*
On the gentle Sever's sedge bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakespeare.*
Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*.
Fairfax, Tass.

HA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [Sax. *heapþlice*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardliest* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgement, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law, as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws, by no means, possible reach unto. *Hooker.*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moss can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon.*

The father, mother, daughter, they invite,
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*

Recover'ing *hardly* what he lost before,

His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish, that once was caught, new bate will *hardly* bite. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They see worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire

To reconcile me. *Shakespeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Kidson.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RD MOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. s.* [Sax. *heapþneffe*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

The six hundred thousand footmen, who were gathered together in the *hardness* of their hearts. *Eccles. xvi. 10.*

From *hardness* of heart, and contempt of Thy word and commandment, good Lord deliver us. *Litany.*

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Strictness of manners; austereness.

H A R

A person austere and wise, full of holiness, and full of hardness. *Bp. Taylor, Mor. Deut. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel.*

9. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shakespeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mofify. *Denham.*

10. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters,
and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses,
and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

11. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDN'BBED.* *adj.* [*Sax. heapd-nebbe.*] Having
a hard nib; by us applied to a pen; by the Saxons,
to birds which have a hard beak.

HARDDOCK.† *n. s.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Dr. Johnson. — The modern editors, in the passage
cited from *Shakspeare*, read *harlock*. The true
reading, as Mr. Steevens observes, is probably the
hardlock, i. e. the dock with whitish woolly leaves.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardlocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakspeare.*

12. **HARDS.†** *n. s.* [*Sax. heopbar; Teut. herde.* In some
places our word is pronounced *herds*.] The refuse
or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *n. s.* [*from hard.*]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered
for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hard-*
ships upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HARDWARE. *n. s.* [*hard and ware.*] Manufactures
of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *n. s.* [*hardware and man.*] A maker
or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a
patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift.*

HARDY. *adj.* [*hardy, Fr.*]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one
cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwix the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach
which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from
the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome
blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronunciation only,
signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a
general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the
army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much
like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus*
among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE. *n. s.* [*hapa, Sax. karh, Erse.*]

H A R

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail,
that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigi-
lance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Diemay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakspeare.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds

coursing a good stout and well-breathed hare. *More.*

Your dressings must be with hare's fur. *Wiseman.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation.

The hare appears, whose active rays supply

A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To **HARE.†** *v. a.* [*old Fr. harer.*] To fright; to
hurry with terrour.

The poor creature [Richard Cromwell] was so *hared* by the
council of officers, that he presently caused a proclamation to be
issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be
dissolved. *Clarendon, Hist. Reb. b. 16.*

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HAREBELL. *n. s.* [*hare and bell.*] A blue flower
campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack

The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

HAREBRAINED.† *adj.* [*from hare the verb, and brain.*]

Dr. Johnson. — Yet, at *hair-brained*, *Dr. Johnson*
tells us, we should read *hare-brained*, i. e. wild and
unsettled as a hare! — Whether from the animal,
or the verb meaning to hurry, certain it is, that
harebrained is the old spelling, as in *Barret's Alv.*
1580, and elsewhere. *Burton* has "a bold, *hare-*
brain, mad fellow." *Anat. of Mel. To the Read.*
p. 40.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering;
hurried.

The overmuch folly of many clients hath, and doth main-
taine the lawyers to be both warm within and abroad; while
many *harebrained* clyents must tarry and attend without.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580), fol. 29. b.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when
others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HAREFOOT.† *n. s.* [*Sax. hapefot.*]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HAREHEARTED.* *adj.* [*hare and heart.*] Timorous;
fearful. *Ainsworth.*

HAREHOUND.* *n. s.* [*Sax. hapa-hune.*] A hound
for hunting hares.

HAREHUNTER.* *n. s.* [*hare and hunter.*] One who
is fond of hunting hares.

I write an hour or two every morning, then side out a hunt-
ing upon the downs. — How can a poor translator and *hare-*
hunter hope for a minute's memory? *Pope to M. and T. Blount.*

HAREHUNTING.* *n. s.* The diversion of hunting
the hare.

Description of the *harehunting* in all its parts.

Argument to Somerville's Chace.

HARELIP. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want
of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be. *Shakspeare.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in

harelips. *Wiseman.*

HARELIPPED.* *adj.* [*from harelip.*] Having a *hare-*
lip. *Ainsworth.*

HAREMINT.* *n. s.* [*Sax. hapemint.*] An herb.
[*arum.*]

HARE-PIPE.* *n. s.* [*hare and pipe.*] A snare to catch
hares.

H A R

Any person who shall take or destroy any hare with *hare-pipes*, shall forfeit for every hare twenty shillings.

Stat. James I.

HA'RESEAR. *n. s.* [*bupleurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RESLETTUCE.* *n. s.* [*hare* and *lettuce*.] In botany, the sow-thistle. *Ainsworth.*

HA'REWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hapan-pypt*.] A plant [*malva hortensis*.]

HARICOT.* *n. s.* [French, a bean; Cotgrave describes the dish, adopted from this name, as far more savoury than the modern one, and in no less than three different ways. Let the gourmands immediately purchase Cotgrave!] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

I have ordered a *haricot*, to which you will be very welcome about four o'clock. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HA'RIER.† *n. s.* [from *hare*. This is the true spelling of the word; but is now usually written, as well as pronounced, *harrier*.] A dog for hunting hares.

Keeping a kennel of little hounds called *harriers*, at the king's charge. *Blount, Arc. Ten. p. 39.*

HARIOLA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *haridatio*.] Sooth-saying. *Cockran.*

HA'RLOT.* See **HERLOT.**

HA'RISH.* *adj.* [from *hare*.] Like a hare. *Halset.*

TO HARK.† *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Fris. *harken*, to listen. Dr. Johnson has introduced, as one of his examples, a passage from Shakspeare's *Tempest*, in which the word is not *hark*, but *hearken*, and the signification not neuter, but active. See **TO HEARKEN**.] To listen.

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*.
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hindibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakspeare.*

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase.* *L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL. *n. s.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of *privet*, willow, or *hark*, daubed with cow-dung. *Moslimer.*

HARLEQUIN.† *n. s.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, sittle Harlay. *Trevoux*. Dr. Johnson. — M. de Harlay, Mr. Malone observes, lived in the time of Henry the Third of France, viz. 1574—1589; and M. Guet says, that he had the same account, which Menage relates, from Harlequin himself. Notwithstanding this, the name of *harlequin* is found in a letter of M. Raulin in 1511. "Vis antiquam illam *Harlequini* familiam revocare, ut videatur mortuus inter mundane curie nebulas et caligines equitare?" p. 28. Further, it might almost as well be considered a diminutive of the old Fr. *arlot*, a cheat, as of M. Harlay's name.

H A R

Nash, in the Epistle Dedicatory to his *Almond* for a Parrot, (about 1589,) thus speaks of this personage. "Coming from Venice the last summer, and taking Bergamo in my way homeward to England, it was my happe, sojourning there some four or five days, to light in fellowship with that famous Franca Hip' *Harleken*, who, perceiving me to be an Englishman by my habit and speech, asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations."]

A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

TO HARLEQUIN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conjure away, like a harlequin.

Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the spleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the fit. *Green, Poem of the Spleen, ver. 96.*

HA'RLOCK.* *n. s.* A plant: It may be a corruption of *charlock*. But see also **HARDOCK**.

The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
The lilly, &c. *Drayton, Ecl. (1593.)*

HARLOT.† *n. s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlot* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge. Dr. Johnson. — Hickes first suggested that *horelet* (i. e. *harlot*) is the diminutive of *hore*, in which manner *whore* was formerly written; from the Sax. *hop*. Mr. H. Tooke agrees with Hickes, pronouncing the word as the past participle of *hypan*, to *hire*, i. e. denoting any person *hired*. Thus Mr. Bagshaw deduces it from *hire* and *let*; and cites, in proof, an old indictment against certain women "common *harlots* of their bodies." This, I may add, agrees with the ancient notion of this character; a harlot being, as Plantus observes, *quæ ipsa sese venditat*. *Mil. Glorios. A. 2. S. 3.* — Bullet, however, refers the word to the Welsh *herlodes*, and Mr. Chalmers agrees with him; *herlodes* meaning, in that language, a hoiden or romping girl; and *herlod* and *herlotyn*, a stripling, a youth. And thus, in our old language, *harlot* was applied to both sexes. In the Rom. of the Rose, "king of *harlots*," as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is Chaucer's translation of "*roy des ribaulx*;" and, as a writer, nearly two centuries before Mr. Tyrwhitt, remarks, "the kinge of ribaldes or *harlots*, or evill and wicked persons, was an officer of great accompte in tymes paste — sic autem appellantur, quia jam tum homines perditissimi RIBALDI, et RIBALDÆ mulieres puellæque perditæ vocantur. Regis nomen superiori aut judici tribuitur, &c." Fr. Thynne's *Anfnadv. on Speght's Chaucer*, 1598. Thus *harlots* (*ribaldi* et *ribaldæ*) were clearly of both sexes, the Fr. *ribauld*, a fogue, and *ribaulde*, a trull. Our old language applies the word, in this sense, to men. In the Cornish,

harlot means a *rogue*. So in old French, *arlot*, "fripon, coquin, voleur." Rog. Indeed, so far back as about the close of our Henry the third's reign, a royal mandate was issued against "certain vagrant persons calling themselves *harlots*, maintaining idleness in divers parts of our realme; most shameleslie making their meetings, &c. against the honestie of the church and good manners." Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 305. Fox considers them as "people of a lewd disposition and uncivill," and at the same time as a pretended religious order. "It is most probable," he adds, "that the reproachful name of *harlot* had its beginning from hence."

1. A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakespeare.*
They help thee by such kids as geese and *harlots*. *B. Jonson.*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, foole, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

2. A base person; a rogue; a cheat. Apparently the earliest usage of the word. See the etymology.

Whether we [be] the false *harlots*, and you the trewe men.
Dialogue betw. Euseb. and Theoph. (1556.) sign. b. 6. b.
No man but he and thou, and such other false *harlots*, preieth
any such preaching. *Fox, Acts and Mon. Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

3. A servant.

A sturdy *harlot* went hem ay behind,
That was hir hostes man, and bare a sakke,
And what men yave him, laid it on his bakke.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

HA'RLOT.* *adj.*

1. Like a base person.

The *harlot* king
Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Wanton; like a harlot.

The *harlot* lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton, P. L.*
For now she rules me with her 'boks,
And 'round me winds her *harlot* chain.
Way, Fidd. Lay of the Ivy.

To HA'RLOT.* *v. n.* To play the harlot; to keep the company of harlots.

They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and
harloting. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

HA'RLOTRY.† *n. s.* [from *harlot*.]

1. Ribaldry.

Either filthy or soli speche, or *harlotric*, that perteyneth not
to profit, [in the present version, *jesting*.] *Wicliffe, Ephes. v. 4.*
I had lever hear an *harlotry*. *Vis. P. Ploughman, fol. 27.*

2. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Harlotry, when committed with a common strumpet.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catechism, (1662.) p. 123.
Nor shall,

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden.*

3. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare.*
A kind of comition and *harlotry* Venus, which, deriving only
from the body and a branch of the animal life, draws down the
soul to what is merely corporeal, and mingling with it, defiles
and pollutes it. *Hallywell, Excell. of Mor. Virtue, (1692.) p. 111.*

4. Any thing meretricious.

The *harlotry* of the ornaments, *Pursuits of Literature.*

HARM.† *n. s.* [hearm, Sax. Harm was in Anglo-Saxon *harmð*, or *harmð*, i. e. whatsoever harmeth or hurteth; the third person singular of the indicative of *hman*, or *heman*, to hurt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 425. Mr. Tooke might have added, on the authority of Sommer, the verb *hearmian*.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harm, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare.*

How are we happy still in fear of harm?
But harm precedes all sin. *Milton, P. L.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them
out of harm's way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

To HARM.† *v. a.* [Sax. *hearmian*.] To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?

I saw't not, thought it not, it harm'd not me. *Shakespeare, Othello*
Passions ne'er could grow

To harm another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their
wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them. *Ray.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [harm and full.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose harmful head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had given many a breast with pike-head square. *Spenser.*

Let no man fear that harmful creature less, because he sees
the apostle safe from that poison. *Dy. Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any
mixture of harmful quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and outs will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies harmful harvests yield. *Dryden.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from harmful.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than
spending his time not only vainly, but harmfully in such kind
of exercise. *Ascham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. s.* [from harmful.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS.† *adj.* [from harm.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing harm.

Touching ceremonies, harmless in themselves, and hurtful
only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those
things that were least needful, and newest come, should be
the first that were taken away? *Houker.*

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brother, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; not receiving harm.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at
least to save himself harmless; and therefore suit his work
slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from harmless.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, harmlessly, and
in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*
Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall harm-
lessly into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from harmless.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through careless sin humanity
In dough-bak'd men some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's vicious and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the harmlessness, the credulity, the tenderness, the
modesty, and the ingenuous pliability to virtuous counsels,
which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the sly-
ness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed
obstinacy in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMONICAL. } *adj.* [ἀρμονικός; harmonique, Fr.]

HARMONICK. }

1. Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all har-
monical use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other; less properly.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds, are both active,
and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, the pri-
vatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as it tones to ask,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

H A R

HARMONICALLY. * *adv.* [from *harmonical.*] Musically.

The mind, as some suppose, *harmonically* composed, is roused up at the tunes of musick. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 295.*

Anthem— which proceed in one full yet distinct strain, *harmonically*, and, at the same time, intelligibly. *Mason on Church Musick, p. 130.*

HARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony.*]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads, "et once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him thought it musical. *Dryden.*

HARMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious.*]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMONIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.

HARMONIST. * *n. s.* [Fr. *harmoniste.*]

1. One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in musick.

Sweet *harmonist*, and beautiful as sweet. *Young, Night Th. 3.*

I am well aware, that many profound *harmonists* may be disgusted at what I have already advanced, and think their craft in danger, when I seem to attack the very citadel of musick.

A musician may be a very skillful *harmonist*, and yet be defective in the talents of melody, air, and expression. *A. Smith on the Imit. Arts, P. ii.*

2. One who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; an harmonizer.

He endeavourerth to shew how, among the Fathers Augustin and Hieron are flatly against the *harmonist*.

Nelson, Life of Ep. Bull, p. 226.

TO HARMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*

TO HARMONIZE. * *v. u.* To agree; to correspond.

R. Tancuman shews how the making of the tabernacle *harmonizeth* with the making of the world. *Lightfoot, Miscell. (1629) p. 153.*

HARMONIZER. * *n. s.* [from *harmonize.*] One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject.

They do not forget to shew a prudent disdain for commentators and *harmonizers*, by whose care all they have to say is often superseded.

Cleaver, Inq. into the Charact. of David, (1762) p. 5.

HARMONY. *n. s.* [*Harmonia*, Gr. *harmonie*, Fr.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

H A R

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Chayne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick *harmonies*. *Milton, P. L.*

Harmony is a compound idea made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; corresponding sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to the ear. *Milton, P. L.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton, P. L.*

HARNESS. *n. s.* [*harnois*, Fr. supposed from *iern*, or *hiern*, Runick; *hiarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakspeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink,
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakspeare.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

Their steeds around, *Dryden.*

Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

TO HARNESS. * *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light,
And to the field goes he. *Shakspeare.*

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To defend; to protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. *1 Macc. iv. 7.*

The remnant of the horsemen—being *harnessed* all over amidst the ranks, [in the margin, being compassed with the ranks, or defended with the vallics.] *1 Macc. vi. 38.*

3. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlv. 4.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed*, and chained to my plough. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To the *harness'd* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARNESSER. * *n. s.* [from *harness.*] One who fixes horses in their traces; the "*harnesser* of a horse." *Sherwood.*

HARP. *n. s.* [*heapp*, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr. It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

* Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus *harpâ*. *Ven. Fort.]*

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests' cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

H A R

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to listening rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To *HARP*.† *v. n.* [heappian, Saxon; *harper*, Fr.
from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev. xiv. 2.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

You *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
He seems

Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To *HARP*.* *v. a.*

1. To play upon the harp.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, ex-
cept they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be
known what is piped or *harp'd*? *I Cor. xiv. 7.*

2. To touch; to affect; to move.

For thy good caution thanks,
Thou hast *harp'd* my tear aright. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

HARPER.† *n. s.* [heappene, Saxon.] A player on the
harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind *harper's* song. *Shakspeare.*
I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest: — in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper* could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HARPING IRON. *n. s.* [from *harpago*, Lat.] A bearded
dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which
whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe;
Who when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPINGS.* *n. s. pl.* In naval language, the breadth
of a ship at the bow: the fore part of the wales
which go round the bow, and are fastened into the
stem.

HARPIST.* *n. s.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.
She — can no less

Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
Than that Oeagrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pin'd, and left their prey. *Broune, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 5.*

HARPONE'ER. *n. s.* [*harponeur*, Fr. from *harpoon*.] He
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPOON.† *n. s.* [*harpon*, Span. an arrow; *harpon*,
Fr. from the Gr. *ἀγκυρα*] A harping iron.

Some fish with *harpoons*, some with darts are struck,
Some drawn with nets, some hang upon the hook. *Dryden.*

HARPOONER.* See *HARPONEER*.

HARPSICORD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *harpechorde*.] Our
word was formerly written *harpsicon*.] A musical
instrument, strung with wires, and played by strik-
ing keys.

H A R

Let them run divisions on the *harpsicon* or virginals.

Parthenia Sarr. (1633,) p. 144.
He would exactly perform his part of many things to a *harp*-
sicon or theorbo. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
I shall allow them to be *harpsichords*, a kind of musick, which
every one knows is a consort by itself. *Tatler, No. 153.*

HA'RPY. *n. s.* [*harpia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpye*, Fr.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the
faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy
creatures; which, when the table was furnished for
Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying
away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile
the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pignies, rather than hold
three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS.† *n. s.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*. Ital.
arca bouza, the bow with a hole; whence *archibuso*,
arcubugio. Our old spelling was also *harcabuse*, or
harcabuz.] A hand gun.

There entered into it as good as a dozen Frenchmen, well
appointed with their *harcabuzes* and matches lighted.

Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. iv. 14.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. s.* [from *harquebuss*.] One armed
with a *harquebuss*.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in
length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARR.* *n. s.* A storm proceeding from the sea. See
EAGRE. *Coles.*

HARRATE'EN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
Not ill expressive; such the power of snails!

Shestone, Econ. P. iii.

HA'RRIDAN. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-
out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *har'idan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RRIER.* *n. s.* A hare-hound.* See *HARRIER*.

HA'RRICO.* See *HARICOT*.

HA'RRROW. *n. s.* [*charrouc*, French; *harrcke*, Germ.
a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other,
and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to
break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrow*s.

Two small *harrow*s, that clap on each side of the ridge, har-
row it right up and down. *Dryden.*

To *HA'RRŌW*.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy peason, but also thy beams. *Tuiss.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can'st thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?
or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job, xxxix. 10.*

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shakspeare.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Shakspeare.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me growning on the reeling rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. [Sax. *haryan*; Fr. *harier*. See To HARASS.]

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions; to subdue. [Sax. *herygian*.] Obsolete.

And he, that harrow'd hell with heavy stowrs,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion; to overpower. [This should rather be written *harry*. See To HARRY.]

Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*
Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear. *Milton, Comus.*

HARROW.† *interj.* [old Fr. *harau*, *horo*; answering to the modern *hue and cry*; Su. Goth. *hacrop*, from *haer*, *her*, an army, and *op*, a cry.] An exclamation of sudden distress; a cry for help. Obsolete.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this curst light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Spenser.*

HARROWER.† *n. s.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

The natives were likewise bound to give three plowdays each; and every plow was to be allowed four boon-loaves, and to harrow three days; and every harrower was allowed a brown loaf, and two herrings a day. *Blount, Arc. Ten. p. 143.*

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
TO HARRY.† *v. a.* [Fr. *harier*; Sax. *herygian*. See To HARASS.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle; to vex. *Minsheu.*

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill. —
— I repent me much
That I so harry'd him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one harried a nest; that is, he took the young away: as also, he harried me out of house and home; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.

TO HARRY.* *v. n.* To make harassing incursion.

What made your rogueships

Hurrying for victuals here? *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

HARSH.† *adj.* [Dutch, *harsch*; Su. Goth. *harsk*. Formerly written *harish*, and also *harsk*.]

1. Austere; roughly; sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing harsh or bitter ought to appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our features, may contribute to that roughness of our language, which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And harsh in sound to thine. *Shakespeare.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the least cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation harsh. *Dryden.*

The lord commands thee now
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature harsh and haughty. *Bacon.*

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Bp. Taylor.*

No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou canst not praise. *Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or harsh word proceed from him. *Atterbury.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripe.

Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound harshly in her ears. *Shakespeare.*
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so harshly all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shakespeare.*

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

HARSHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *harsh*. It is rarely used in the plural: but Jeremy Taylor has somewhere so employed it.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antient words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare.*

Thy beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,
Nor tame wild Boreas' harshness. *Dennis, Poems, p. 257.*

HART.† *n. s.* [heorte, Saxon.] A he-deer; the male of the hind; the stag.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare.*

The deer
And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May, Virgil.*

HART-ROYAL. *n. s.* A plant. A species of buck-thorn plantain.

HARTSHORN. *n. s.* A drug.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many

ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer: but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorifick, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water. *Hill*.

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woodward*.

HARTSHORN. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

HARTSTONGUE. † *n. s.* [*lingua servinæ*, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller*.

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed. *Mortimer*.

So saxifrage is good, and *hartstongue*, for the stone. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

HARTWORT. *n. s.* [*londylium*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller*.

HARVEST. † *n. s.* [*hæppert*, Saxon; *herfst*, Dutch; *herbst*, German. Some derive it from the Lat. *herba* and *festum*, q. d. *festivitas herbarum*; others, from *Hertha*, the Vesta of the ancient Germans, and Dutch *feest*, q. d. the feast of the Earth. Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *ar*, the year, and *vist*, provision, q. d. provision for the whole year.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare.*

With harvest work he is worse than in Spring. *L'Estrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that reared sow'd. *Shakespeare.*

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such harvest shall he find. *Dryden.*

3. The product of labour.

Let us the harvest of our labour eat,
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *n. s.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out harvest-home. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thinks to Pan and Falce pay. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer;
and there's my harvest-home. *Shakespeare.*

HARVEST-LORD. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant harvest-lord more by penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tusser.*

HARVEST-QUEEN. † *n. s.* [*harvest* and *queen*.] An image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers, a sheaf of corn placed under her arm, and a sickle in her hand, carried out of the village in the morning of the conclusive reaping-day, with musick and much clamour of the reapers into the

field, where it stands fixed on a pole all day; and, when the reaping is done, is brought home in like manner. This they call the *harvest-queen*, and it represents the Roman *Ceres*.

Hutchinson, Hist. of Northumberland.

Adam the while,

Waiting delicious her return, had wove
Of choicest flowers a garland, to adorn
Her tresses, and her rural labours crown;
As reapers oft are wont their *harvest-queen*. *Milton, P. L.*
To HARVEST. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather in. [*mestiver*.] *Sherwood.*

I have seen a stock of seeds *harvested* and *stacked*, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

HARVESTER. *n. s.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. † *n. s.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in harvest.

In this large field of the Scriptures, a man may gather some ears untouched after the *harvestmen*, how diligent soever they were. *Abp. Parker, Pref. to the Old Test.*

Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*

HARUMSCARUM. † *adj.* A low but frequent expression applied to flighty persons, persons always in a hurry; as if they were *hared* or frightened themselves, or *haring* others by their precipitancy; as, he is a *harumscarum* fellow. Grose, who notices this colloquial term, connects it with the verb *hare*, to affright, to make wild; others, both with that verb and with *scare*, though in our northern parts the word is *harumstarum*; and some, with the German *herum*, here and there.

TO HASH. *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm,
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,

As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and politeness: but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*

HASH. † *n. s.* [from the verb. Fr. *hachis*.] Minced meat; "a *hachee*, a sliced gallinawfry, or minced meat." *Cotgrave.*

HASK. † *n. s.* [Swedish, *hass*, a rush.] This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. Obsolete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

HASLET. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, Icelandic, a bundle; *haste*;
HARSLET. } *rel.* *hastereau*, *hastier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. † *n. s.* [*hæpp*, Saxon; whence in some provinces it is yet called *hapse*.]

1. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to them. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle, to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon. [old Fr. *haspe*; Tent. *haspe*, *haspel*.] *Skinner.*

TO HASP. † *v. a.* [Sax. *hæppan*.] To shut with a *hasp*. *Hæpt* in a tomb, awkwardly you're shag'd
With one fat slave before, and none behind. *Garth, Dispens. C. 5.*

HASSOCK. † *n. s.* [*hasock*, German. *Skinner.* — *hass*, Swed. a rush; and *sack*, a sack. Serenius.]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common prayer book. Addison.

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hush* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. s.* [*haste*, Fr. *haeste*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!

But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!

Haste hath never time to hear. Crashaw.

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,

Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;

But as the present, so the last age writ;

In both we find like negligence and wit. Waller.

In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. Dryden.

The wretched father, running to their aid

With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. Dryden.

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, all men are liars.

Psalms.

To **HASTE.** } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr. *haesten*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. Jer.

2. To move with swiftness; eagerness; or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;

He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? Shakspeare.

They were troubled and *hasted* away.

Psalms.

All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post that *hasted* by. Wisdom.

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,

Like mortal life to meet eternity.

Denham.

These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,

Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way.

Dryden.

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste

Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*.

Pope.

Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,

Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. Prior.

To **HASTE.** } *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on;

To **HA'STEN.** } to precipitate; to drive to a swifter

pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by five of the clock. Shakspeare.

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;

To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. Dryden.

Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;

Each knows his course with different periods bound;

And in his passage through the liquid space,

Nor *hastens*, nor towards his neighbour's race. Prior.

HA'STENER. } *n. s.* [from *hasten*.]

1. One that hastens or hurries.

Sherwood.

2. One that precipitates, or urges on.

[They] took upon them to be the saviours and preservers of the city; but, as it proved, the *hasteners* and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom. Hammond, Works, iv. 590.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems. Johnson, Rambler, No. 169.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice, that called loud and clear,

Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*!

Spenser.

If your grace incline that we should live,

You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive.

Waller.

The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,

Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire.

Dryden.

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. Swift.

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for *haste*, with humble *hastiness* told Basilus. Sidney.

3. Rash; eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. Dryden.

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. Hooker.

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. } *n. s.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Peas that come early.

As loud as one that sings his part

To wheel-barrow, or turnip cart,

Or your new pick-pan'd old invention

To cry green *hastings* with an engine. Hudibras, Ep. to Sidoraphel.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over. Mortimer.

2. Any early fruit; as, *hastings* for pears and apples, soon ripe. Cotgrave and Sherwood. So likewise, roses d'*hastiveau*, very forward roses. Cotgrave.

HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, Fr. from *haste*; *haestig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,

The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,

When we have chid the *hasty* footed time

For parting us!

Shakspeare.

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. Prov. xiv. 29.

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20.

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. Eccles. x. 2.

4. Early; ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the Summer. Isaiah, xxviii. 4.

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty*-pudding is thy chiefest dish,

With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. Dorset.

HAT. *n. s.* [*haet*, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. Shakspeare.

Out of mere ambition you have made

Your holy *hat* be stamp't on the king's coin. Shakspeare.

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. Bacon.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,

And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;

His *hat* adorn'd with wings dispos'd the god,

And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. Dryden.

HATBAND. *n. s.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. Bacon.

Room for the noble gladiator! see

His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. Dryden.

HATBOX.* *n. s.* [*hat* and *box*.] The modern word for *hatcase*. See **HATCASE**.

HATCASE. *n. s.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.

H A T

I might mention a *hatoase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. Addison.

TO HATCH.† *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as Skinner thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, *æg*, egg, Saxon.]
r. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. Denham.
The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from the eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. Milton, *P. L.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over and begin to sit.

Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself. Ray.
Addison.

3. To produce by precedent action.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them, who to *hatch* their heresy have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. Hooker.

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. Hayward.
Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And *hatching* hellish things. Beaumont and Fl. *Night-Walker*.

5. [From *hacher*, Fr. to cut, particularly to engrave upon the hilt of a sword. V. Cotgrave in *HACHÉ*. See also *HATCHING*.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood
appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. Chapman.
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air strong, as the axle tree
On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian cars
To his experienc'd tongue. Shakespeare.
Those tender airs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil,
which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able
to deceive the sight. Dryden.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapp'd, my sword well *hatch'd*?
Beaumont and Fl. *Bonduca*.
Some grave instructors on my life; they look
For all the world, like old *hatch'd* hilts.
Beaumont and Fl. *Valentinian*.
A sword bravely gilt and *hatched* with gold.
Heath, *Chron. of the Civ. Wars*, p. 411.

6. To steep. [from the preceding sense.]
His weapon *hatch'd* in blood.
Beaumont and Fl. *Hum. Lieutenant*.

His face
Is *hatch'd* with impudency threefold thick. Heywood, *Iron Age*.
TO HATCH.† *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.
He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*
which varied. Boyle.

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.
The soldiers find not recompence,
As yet there's none a *hatching*. Beaumont and Fl. *Mad Lover*.

HATCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.

In the age of Aristotle, it was generally said that no one had ever seen the *hatch* of the cuckoo. Tr. Buffon's *Hist. of Birds*.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.
Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;

H A T

And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclose
Will be some danger. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

4. [*hæca*, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a floor with an opening over it: perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. Shakespeare.

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*. Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

There she's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. Shakespeare, *Tempest*.
So seas, impell'd by winds with added power,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. Dryden.

A ship was fastened to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skip'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. Dryden.

6. To be under *HATCHES*. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

Some, who have been phlegmatick, and therefore meek, or kept under *hatches*, and therefore lowly.

Dean Pierce, *Serm.* 29 May 1661, p. 24.
He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. Locke.

7. *Hatches*. Floodgates. Ainsworth.

TO HATCHEL.† *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax, so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

His teeth are very industrious in their calling; and his chops like a Bridewell perpetually *hatcheling*. Butler, *Rem.* ii. 462.
The asbestos, mentioned by Kircher in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *Mundus Subterraneus*. Woodward.

HATCHEL.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *hachell*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

Sherwood.
HATCHELLER.† *n. s.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax. [*serancier*, Fr.] Cotgrave and Sherwood.

HATCHER.* [from *hatch*.] A contriver.
Let the begetters and *hatchers* of new opinions be amazed.
Loc, *Bliss of Brightest Beauty*, (1674,) p. 32.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

HATCHET.† *n. s.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *ascia*, Latin. See *TO HACK*. Our word was formerly written without the *t*, agreeably to the etymology. See Butler's Eng. Gramm. 1633, p. 35.] A small axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of stuff, Moron.
His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. Spenser.

Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and halters strong. Crashaw.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist. Dryden.

Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*; and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor.

Addison.
HATCHET-FACE. *n. s.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a *hatchet*.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. Dryden.
HATCHING.* *n. s.* [from the fifth sense of *TO hatch*.] A kind of drawing. See *TO ETCH*.

H A T

[The] figure is afterwards with new lines drawn deeper quite through the ground; and all the shadows and hatchings put in.

Harri.

HATCHMENT. † *n. s.* [corrupted from *achievement*, sometimes written, and also pronounced, *atchievement*.] An armorial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at funerals; and sometimes hung up in churches.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rights nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard.

Shakespeare.

I would have master Pye's mantle, her grace's hearse, to pluck down his hatchments, reverse his coat armour, and nullify him for no gentleman.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*.

Receive these pledges,
These hatchments of our grief, and grace us so much,
To place 'em on this hearse.

Benam. and Fl. Bonifacio.

HATCHWAY. *n. s.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [*harian*, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.

— Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me.

Shakespeare.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?

— Hates any man the thing he would not kill?

— Ev'ry offence is not a hate at first.

Shakespeare.

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land, whom thou hatest for doing most odious works.

Wisd. xii. 4.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords hate, methinks we two may love.

Dryden.

HATE. *n. s.* [*hate*, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear

Your favours nor your hate.

Shakespeare.

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more.

Dryden.

Nausica teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine hate.

Broome, *Notes on the Odyssey*.

HATEABLE. * *adj.* [from *hate*.] Detestable. It should be written *hutable*.

Shewwood.

HATEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. Causing abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth

— The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

Shakespeare.

There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude.

Preacham.

— What owe I to his commands

Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,

To sit in hateful office here confin'd,

Inhabitant of heaven, and heav'nly born?

Milton, *P. L.*

I hear the tread

Of hateful steps: I must be viewless now.

Milton, *Comus*.

But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not so;

He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow.

Pope.

2. Feeling abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamou compell'd

No more to try the fortune of the field;

And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes

His rival's conquest.

Dryden.

HATEFULLY. † *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Drummond, *Trav.* p. 75.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood hatefully appaid

Long since.

Chapman.

They shall deal with thee hatefully, take away all thy labour,
and leave thee naked and bare.

Isa. xlii. 29.

H A T

HATEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.

HATER. *n. s.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble courtesy, which
whosoever loves not shows himself to be a hater of virtue, and
unworthy to live in the society of mankind.

Sidney.

Whilst he stood up and spoke,

He was my master, and I wore my life

To spend upon his haters.

Shakespeare.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.

Brown.

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and
convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murder-
er, an hater of God, and a covenant-breaker.

South.

HATRED. *n. s.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or
absent is apt to produce in us.

Lacke.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,

To oppose his hatred fully.

Shakespeare.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of
aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then
if there could have been hatred in the world when there was
scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the com-
pass of its proper object.

South.

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent
occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world.

Locke.

Retain no malice nor hatred against any: be ready to do
them all the kindness you are able.

Wake.

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind,
and consequently has an inveterate hatred to the church.

Swift.

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and lust the guilt of
adultery.

Sherlock.

HATTED. * *adj.* [from *hat*.] Wearing a hat of any
kind.

Ceremony has made many fools:

It is as easy way unto a duchess,

As to a hatted dame.

Tourneur, *Revenge's Tragedy*.

To HATTER. † *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.]

To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's hatter'd out with penance.

Dryden.

HATTER. *n. s.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A hatter sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-piece.

Swift.

HATTOCK. † *n. s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn;
containing twelve sheaves according to some; and
only three sheaves laid together according to
others.

HAUBERK. † *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old French. See
HABERGEON.] A coat of mail without sleeves,
made of plate or of chain-mail.

And on the hauberk struck the prince so sore,

That quite disparted all the linked frame,

And pierced to the skin.

Spenser, *F. G.*

Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;

The mighty maces with such haste descend,

They break the bones, and make the solid armour head.

Dryden.

To HAVE. † *v. a.* in the present I have, thou hast,
he hath; we, ye, they have; pret. and part. pass.
had. [*habun*, Gothick; *habban*, Saxon; *habben*,
Dutch; *haber*, old French; *habeo*, Latin. The
Saxons also had *hapan*; Icelandic *hafa*; Sw. Goth. *hafwa*;
modern French *avoir*; Ital. *avere*.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had
I might have something to write.

Acts, xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horse-
back, having nothing upon him.

Sidney.

3. To make use of.

I have no Levite to my price.

Judges, xvii. 13.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exod. xvi. 18.*

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *St. John, xvii. 5.*

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madness, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sam. xxi. 15.*

8. To put; to take.

That done, go, and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tusser.*

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakspeare; Hen. IV.*

Your plea is good; but still I say, beware:

Laws are explain'd by men: so *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of them shall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sam. Psalms.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, *Shakspeare.*

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakspeare.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have*?

First they would bribe us without pence, Deceive us without common sense, And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be engaged, as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon.*

17. To wish; to desire: in a lax sense. [from the Lat. *aveo*.]

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Psalms.*

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*

18. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst* the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison.*

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

20. **HAVE** *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions: *have this at you*; *let this reach you*, or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*: but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical: as, *we will have a trial at it*, or *at him*. Dr. Johnson. — *Have with you* is a common expression denoting readiness to attend another; meaning, I will go along with you.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at him*. *Shakspeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at it* with you. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Ford. Will you go, *Mrs. Page*?

Mrs. Page. *Have with you.* *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Iago. Captain, will you go?

Othello. *Have with you.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with you*, lady mine; I take you as your word. *Dryden.*

21. **HAVE** *after*, an expression of the same import as *have with you*, i. e. I will follow you.

Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.

Hor. *Have after.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HAVELESS. * *adj.* [*have* and *less*.] **HAVING** little or nothing. An old word.

As poore as Job, and loveles,

Out taken one for *haveles*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.*

HAVEN. † *n. s.* [*Sax.* *hæpen*; *Iceland.* *hafn*; *Dutch.* *haven*; from the Goth. *haban*, to contain.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney.*

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakspeare.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,

The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath:

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,

Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,

Till he arrive, where she must prove

The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of Heaven visits,

Are to a wise man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakspeare.*

HAVENER. *n. s.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers as receiver, *havener*, and custoner. *Carew.*

HAVEN. *n. s.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.

H A U

In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brow and to bake,
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the ric,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*
Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you
pick the hops, stack them up. *Mortimer.*

2. A horse-collar. *Sherwood's Dict.* 1632. Still
used in the north of England.

HAUNCH. *n. s.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French;
anca, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my stedfast arrow strake? *Spenser.*
To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn
quick, and to rest on his *haunches* is of use to a gentleman
both in peace and war. *Lycke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shakespeare.*

HAUNCHER. * *adj.* [from *haunch*.] Having *haunches*;
as "big-haunched," i. e. having large hips or
haunches. *Sherwood.*

TO HAUNT. † *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. Originally to accustom. • See also HAUNT.
Hunte thyself, [in the present version *exercise* thyself] to
pitee. *Wicliffe, 1 Tim. iv. 7.*
2. To frequent; to be much about any place or
person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no
news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were
acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves ex-
pected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do haunt thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shakespeare.*

She this dang'rous forest *haunts*,
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her sacred shades. *Milton, P. L.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthia, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

3. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that
comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, could I see my country seat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

4. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that
appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

TO HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear
frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate: *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HAUNT. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Custom; practice. The primary sense. See TO
HAUNT.

Of cloth-making she had swiche an *haunt*,
She passed them by Ipres and of Gaunt. *Chaucer, Prol. C. T.*

2. Place in which one is frequently found.

Know and see his place where his *haunt* is, and who hath
seen him there. *1 Sam. xxiii. 22.*

H A U

We set toils, nets, gins, snares, and traps, for *hunts* and
birds in their own *haunts* and walks. *L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A sceng where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of Heaven, he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd. *Pope.*

3. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or
another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot.*

HAUNTER. *n. s.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that
is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom
the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took plea-
sure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK. † *n. s.* [*hafog*, Welsh, devastation.

Dr. Johnson. — But that is supposed to be from
the Sax. *hapoc*, the *hawk*; whence our *havock* for
rapine or devastation.] Waste; wide and general
devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own,
they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion
of all they meet with. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts, viii. 2.*

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison, Cato.*

The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been
made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of
holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in cir-
cumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock*
than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK. † *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of en-
couragement to slaughter; a term formerly mean-
ing that no quarter would be given.

That noo man be so hardy to crye *havock*, upon payne of
hym that is so fownde begynner, to dye therefore; and the re-
menant to be emprisoned, and theyr bodies punished at the
kynges will. *Statutes of Warre, &c. by K. Hen. VIII. (1513.)*

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings. *Shakespeare.*

Até by his side,
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*

TO HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to
destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldiers spoileth and *havocketh*;
so that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenser on Ireland.*

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton, P. L.*

HAUST. * *n. s.*

1. A draught; as much as a man can swallow. [*Lat.*
haustus.] *Coles.*

2. A dry cough. [Sax. *hpohta*, a cough; *leel. hooste*,
the same.] Ray and Grose place it among our
north-country words.

HAUTBOY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *haut bois*, q. d. high wood;
a term said to be given to this instrument, because
its tone is louder than that of the violin. It is often
written, and almost always pronounced, *hoboy*.] A
wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own *haute*; for you might
have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin: the case
of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him. *Shakespeare.*

The *hautboy*, not as now with latten bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound,
Ent soft, and simple, at few holes breath'd time
And tune too. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

H A W

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See **STRAWBERRY**.

HAUTEUR.* *n. s.* [French.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king in pushing things to extremity, brought on the Revolution.

Bp. Ellys, Tr. on Temp. Liberty, (1765) p. 125.

HAUT-GOUT.* *n. s.* [French; corrupted into *hogo*.] More writes it *haugon*, in one of his Letters, 1675; Butler, *haut-goust*.] Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent.

He depraves his appetite with *haut-gousts*.

Butler, Rem. ii. 462.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlick, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.

Evelyn.

HA'W.* *n. s.*

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. [Sax. *hæz*, *hæg*; *hæg-doun*, the hawthorn, *hagan*, the berries.] The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.* Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries.

L'Estrange.

2. An excrescence in the eye.

Huloet.

3. A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*. [Sax. *haga*; Germ. and Icel. *hagr*, a field; Dan. *have*, a garden. An enclosed place is our oldest sense of the word.

Haw, a hedge, or any inclosure. *Ray.*]

There was a polkat in his *have*,
That, as he said, his capons had yslawe.

Chaucer, Pardon. Tale.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.

Carew.

4. Formerly, a dale; written *hawgh*, in Coke upon Lyttelton [Norm. Fr. *haugh*, a valley.]

HAW.* *n. s.* [See **HA**.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job.

L'Estrange.

HA'WA'W.* *n. s.* [apparently a duplication of *have*, in the sense of any inclosure. See the third sense of **HAW**. It is sometimes written *haha*, and is absurdly pretended by Dr. Ash to be derived from the expression of surprise at the sight of it!] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached; sometimes, a kind of canal; intended generally, to open prospects by removing walls or other impediments, and yet to preserve a fence.

Wise men did not, to be thought gay,

Then compliment their power away;

But lest, by frail desires misled,

The girls forbidden paths should tread,

Of ignorance rais'd the safe high wall,

But we *hawhaws* that slew them all:

Thus we at once solicit sense,

And charge them not to break the fence.

Green's Poem of the Spleen, (1754.) ver. 277.

HAWK. *n. s.* [*hebog*, Welsh; *hapoc*, Sax. *accipiter*, Lat.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

H A W

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar
Above the morning lark.

Shakspeare.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.

Peachment.

Whence borne on liquid wing

The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,

High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds.

Thomson.

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.*

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. [from the noun.]

Ride unto St. Alban's,

Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*. *Shakspeare.*

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game.

Locke.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*

With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.

Prior.

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon towering in her pride of place,

Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.

Shakspeare.

Whether upward to the moon they go,

Or dream the winter out in caves below,

Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [*hochio*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come sit, sit, and a song. — Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice?

Shakspeare.

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings.

Wiseman.

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting.

Harvey.

To HAWK.* *v. a.* [from *hocker*, German, *higgler*, a huckster.] To sell by proclaiming it in the streets.

His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry street;

But seldom rose above a sheet.

Swift.

HAWK-EYED.* *adj.* [*hawk* and *eye*.] Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAWK-NOSED.* *adj.* [*hawk* and *nose*.] Having an aquiline nose. This word is sometimes corrupted into *hook-nosed*.

He was tall of stature, and slender, being *hawk-nosed*.

Life of Bernard Gilpin, (1629.) p. 59.

If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous: if *hawk-nosed*, she seems then to be of a kingly race.

Ferrand, Love Mel. p. 35.

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

HA'WKER.* *n. s.*

1. A falconer. [Sax. *hawecepe*.]

Huloet.

Hawkers and hunters, dronkards, fornicatours, adulterers, having no other god but their belly.

Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Scrm. p. 334.

2. One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. [Germ. *hocker*.]

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest person.

Swift.

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,

By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:

She summons all her sons; an endless band

Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.

Pope.

HA'W'KING.* *n. s.* [from *To hawk*.] The diversion of flying hawks at fowls.

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting.

Locke

H A Y

HA'WKWEED. *n. s.* A plant.

Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSEER.* See HALSER.

HA'WSHS. *n. s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. s.* [hæɪ-ðɔrn, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but, that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *haythorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The bough of woodbine, or of hawthorn held. *Dryden.*
Now hawthorns blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*
The hawthorn whitens. *Thomson.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. s.* An insect.

The hawthorn fly is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HAY. *n. s.* [Goth. *hawi*; Celt. *hei*, food of animals; Sax. *hieɪ*, *hiz*, *hez*; Dutch and Icel. *hey*. Our own word at first was *hey*. "He comaundide to them that they schulden make alle men sitte to mete by companies on grene *hey*." *Wicliffe, St. Matt. vi.* Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make hay while the sun shines. *Camden, Rem.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and hay stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears.

Tu. Andronicus.

We have heats of dungs, and of hays and herbs laid up moist. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier season lead
To the taun'd hay cock in the mead. *Milton, L'All.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and osiers cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick shut. *May, Virgil.*

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small as a hay stalk. *Mozon.*

By some hay cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay mows and hay stacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and outs, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock, Dr. Johnson says. It is, no doubt, from dancing in a kind of circle; and is probably from the Fr. *huit*, eight; for the dance is borrowed by us from the French. It was formerly written *hey*, as if an abbreviation of *heydeguyes*, a country-dance or round. See **HEY-DEGUYES**.

He taught them rounds and winding hays to tread,
And about trees to cast themselves in rings. *Sir J. Davies, Orchest. (1599.)*

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the hay. *Shakespeare.*

This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be
There dancing hays by two and three,
Just as your fancy casts them. *Drayton.*

The gum and glist'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down,

Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the hay. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. s.* [Sax. *hæg*; old Fr. *haye*. See **HAW.**]

H A Z

1. A hedge. In Norfolk, a clipt hedge.

For there is neither bush nor hay
In May that it n'ill shrouded bene. *Chaucer, Rom. Rose.*
Hay-ho, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing hays, hedges, or fences. *Blackstone.*

2. A net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

Setting the toils and pitching the hays. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 293.*

Coneys are destroyed by hays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

To HAY.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lay snares for rabbits. *Hulot.*

HA'YCOCK.* *n. s.* A heap of fresh hay. See **HAY**.

HA'YLOFT.* *n. s.* A loft to put hay in.
The dairy, barn, the hayloft, and the grove. *Gay, Birth of the Squire.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. s.* [hay and make.] One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his haymakers. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'YMARKET.* *n. s.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay.

HA'YMOW.* *n. s.* A mow of hay. See **HAY**.

HA'YRICK.* *n. s.* A rick of hay. See **HAY**.

HA'YSTACK.* *n. s.* A stack of hay. See **HAY**.

HA'YSTALK.* *n. s.* A stalk of hay. See **HAY**.

HA'YTHORN.* *n. s.* Hawthorn.

To be delivered from witches, they hang in their entries (among other things) haythorn, otherwise white-thorn, gathered on May-day. *Scott, Discov. of Witchcraft, p. 152.*

HA'YWARD.* *n. s.* [from hay.] A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; who is bound to take care, that they neither crop nor break the hedges of enclosed grounds.

Sherwood, and Chambers.

HA'ZARD. *n. s.* [hasard, French; azar, Spanish; haski, Rumick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shakespeare.*

I will upon all hazards well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well.

Shakespeare.

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgement, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so many things are brought in, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved. *Hooker.*

The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. [perhaps from the Fr. *as*, an ace.] Alan Chartier employs *azar*, in conformity to this etymon. V. Morin. in **HASARD.**

Hazard is vcray moder of lesinges,
And of deceit. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

The duke playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [hasarder, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

H A Z

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge, to hazard himself against a man of private condition.

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may hazard your own share.

Hayward.

Sherlock.

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong,
I lose your company.

Shakespeare.

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than hazard to have you her foe.

Waller.

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturous; liable to chance.

An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indiffer-ent effects, to affix a positive type or period.

Brown.

HA'ZARDER.† *n. s.* [from hazard, Fr. *hasarteur*.]

1. He who hazards.

2. A gamester. I find the word in our old writers, only in this sense. The preceding definition is Dr. Johnson's. In Huloet's old dictionary also, it has no other meaning than that of a gamester.

It is reprove, and contrary of honour,
For to beholden a common hazardour.

Chaucer, Pardon. Tale.

The outrageous disers and hazarders.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546.) sign. B. vi.

HA'ZARDRY.† *n. s.* [from hazard.]

1. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Gaming in general; playing at the game of hazard.

Now that I have spoke of glotonie,

Now wol I you defenden hazardrie :

Hazard is veray moder of lesinges,

And of deceit.

Chaucer, Pardon Tale.

Some fell to daunce; some fell to hazardry;

Some to make love.

Spenser, P. Q.

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [hazardous, Fr. from hazard.]

Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,

We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.

Dryden.

HA'ZARDOUSLY.† *adv.* [from hazardous.] With danger or chance.

Sherwood.

HAZE.† *n. s.* [The etymology unknown. Dr.

Johnson. — One of the conjectures, made by Serenius, affords a probable etymon, viz. *haes*, Icel.

a very small particle, of which a great number forms a cloud or mist.] Fog; mist.

In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged, and appears without any limit.

Burke.

To HAZE.† *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

It hazes; it mingles, or rains small rain.

Ray, North Country Words.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one.

Ainsworth.

HAZEL. *n. s.* [hæzel, Saxon; *corylus*, Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.

Müller.

Kate, like the hazel twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue

As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernel.

Shakespeare.

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut.

Shakespeare.

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,

Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made?

Dryden.

H E A

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a man's fist.

Woodward.

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould.

Mortimer.

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, hazelly loam, clay, or black mould.

Mortimer.

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Of engender'd by the hazy North,

Myriads on myriads, insects armies waft.

Thomson.

HE.† *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [*hy*, Dutch; *hie*, German; *he*, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *ðij*, of which the plural is *ðar*, dative *ðirum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only he,

Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar.

Shakespeare.

If much you note him,

You shall offend him, and increase his passion;

Feed and regard him not.

Shakespeare.

I am weary of this moon; would he would change.

Shakespeare.

Adam spoke;

So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.

Milton, P. I.

When Adam wak'd, he on his side

Leaning half rais'd hung over her.

Milton, P. L.

Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd

On to their blissful bow'rs.

Milton, P. L.

Extol

Him first, him last, him midst.

Milton, P. L.

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor

That little hath, but he that much desires.

Daniel.

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

I stand to answer thee, or any he the proudest of thy sort.

Shakespeare.

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,

And he the god who built the walls of Troy.

Dryden.

4. Male: as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The he's in birds have the fairest feathers.

Bacon.

5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.

6. According to the Saxon usage, he, in our old language, is prefixed to proper names emphatically; as, he Moyses, him Holofernes. Chaucer.

7. Formerly also he was frequently used for it, in all cases.

HEAD.† *n. s.* [heafod, heaf, Saxon; *hoofd*,

Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence by contraction

head. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius considers it as de-

ri-ved from the Icel. *hæd*, height. But Mr. Tooke's etymon is *heafod*, the past participle of *heapan*, to

heave; meaning that part (of the body, or any thing else,) which is *heaved*, *raised*, or *lifted up*, above the

rest. Div. Purl. ii. 39.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.

H E A

- Vain healing verben, and head purging dill. *Spenser, F. Q.*
 Over head up-grew
 Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton, P. L.*
 The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
 For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*
 I could still have offers, that some, who hold their heads
 higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.
 What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my
 head. *Shakespeare.*
 Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
 The evil on him brought by me, will curse
 My head? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milton, P. L.*
3. HEAD and Ears. The whole person. In collo-
 quial language, over head and ears in debt is ap-
 plied to a person greatly in debt.
 You're over head and ears, ere you be aware.
Beaumont and Fl. Wit. at Ser. Weapons.
 In jingling rhymes well fortify'd and strong,
 He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Granville.*
4. Denomination of any animals. Here, perhaps,
 from the Sax. ebe, *græx*, a herd; hence to make
 head, to raise a body of forces.]
 When Innocent desired the Marquis of Carpio to furnish
 thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them; but
 thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*
 The tax upon pasturage was raised, according to a certain
 rate per head upon cattle. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are
 subordinate; leader; commander.
 For their commons, there is little danger from them, ex-
 cept it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*
 Your head I him appoint;
 And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
 All knees in heaven, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*
 The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxa-
 goras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*
6. Place of honour; the first place.
 Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon
 the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of
 them. *Addison.*
7. Place of command.
 An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the Duke of
 Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing.
Addison on the War.
8. Countenance; presence.
 Richard not far from hence hath hid his head.
Shakespeare, Rich. II.
 With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
 And never shew thy head by day or light. *Shakespeare.*
 Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head. *Dryden.*
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind: commonly
 in a ludicrous sense.
 The wenches laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*
 A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell
 to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never
 trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*
 Work with all the ease and speed you can, without break-
 ing your head, and being so very industrious in starting scrup-
 les. *Dryden.*
 The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance,
 without much beating their heads about them. *Locke.*
 If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we
 think that he beats his head and troubles himself to examine
 the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*
 When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head,
 we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to
 his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a
 fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*
 We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances the
 nation had suffered under King George. *Addison.*
10. Face; front; fore part.
 The gathering crowd pursues;
 The ravishers turn head, the fight renews. *Dryden.*
11. Resistance; hostile opposition. [Sax. ebe. See
 the fourth sense.]

H E A

- Then made he head against his enemies;
 And Hymner slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*
 Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my
 power. *Shakespeare.*
 Two valiant gentlemen making head against them, seconded
 by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Raleigh.*
 Sin having depraved his judgement, and got possession of his
 will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which
 he can make head against it. *South.*
12. Spontaneous resolution.
 The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether
 by voluntaries, upon their own head, without any pay or
 commission from the state. *Davies.*
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.
 It was a buck of the first head. *Shakespeare.*
 The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head.
Shakespeare.
14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computa-
 tion.
 If there be six millions of people, then there is about four
 acres for every head. *Gravitt.*
15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.
 His spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of iron.
1 Sam.
 As high
 As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,
 So low towards hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
 Trees, which have large and spreading heads, would lie
 with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*
 If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or
 tops; so heads of asparagus and artichokes. *Watts.*
 Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail,
 or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*
16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.
 By galleys with brazen heads she might transport over Indus
 at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh.*
 His galleys moor;
 Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*
17. That which rises on the top.
 Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into
 the cask, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the head
 or yeast into it. *Mortimer.*
18. The blade of an axe.
 A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree;
 and the head slippeth from the helve. *Deut. xix. 5.*
19. Upper part of a bed.
 Israel bowed upon the bed's head. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*
20. The brain.
 As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
 And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*
21. Dress of the head.
 Ladies think they gain a point when they have teased their
 husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine *coiffure*. *Swift.*
22. Principal topick of discourse.
 These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose only such
 as belong to the natural world. *Burlet, Theory of the Earth.*
 'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy ourselves on
 this head, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a stream.
 It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth
 in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would
 pass, may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. *Hooker.*
 The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between
 it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than
 twenty English miles. *Raleigh, Hist.*
 Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
 Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
 Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. *Dryden.*
24. Crisis; pitch.
 The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last
 grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of
 me, or of itself. *Addison.*
25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.
 [See the eleventh sense.]

HEAD

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

26. Body; confluent. [Sax. ebe.]

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march
in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together
in confusion. *Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful head they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakspeare.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again. *Shakspeare.*

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one head. *B. Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force. [Sax. ebe.]

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. *Shakspeare.*

At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he sought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakspeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the head,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakspeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that
he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he
cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be
still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in
several companies. *L'Estrange.*

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders by
main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD. *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the head work- man; the head inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester, the head
quarters. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct: to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryden.*
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other
governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master
of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*
This lord had headed his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten
years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for
more heads. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with mits and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire:
it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. s.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.

From the cruel headach,
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney.*
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and
coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the fore-
head. *Arbutnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'AD BAND. *n. s.* [head and band.]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

HEAD

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. s.* [head and borough.] A con- stable; a subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by head of borough. *Mudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. s.* [head and dress.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing, in nature as a lady's head-
dress: I have known it rise and fall above thirty degrees. *Addison, Spect. No. 98.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the headdress of a pride. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful
headdress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a
natural little plume, crested like a kind of pinnacle on the
very top of the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADED. * *adj.* [from head.]

1. Having a head or top.

Emboss'd sores, and headed evils. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. Much used in composition; as, clear-headed, having a clear head, long-headed, and the like.

The mother cow must wear a louring look,
Sour-headed, strongly neck'd to bear the yoke. *Dryden, Georg.*

HE'ADER. † *n. s.* [from head.]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. One who heads a mob or party.

3. The first brick in the angle.

If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as
the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing,
and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the
middle of the stretchers of the course they lie upon of the other
side. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. s.* [head and gargle.] A disease,

I suppose, in cattle.

For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADGEAR. * *n. s.* [head and gear.] The dress of a woman's head.

Those glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears,
curled hairs, &c. wherewith our countrywomen counterfeit a
beauty. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 475.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. s.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and un-
wonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardness
in condemning. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. s.* [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic
poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the sub-
ject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow;
but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands
and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon headlands about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tusser.*

HE'ADLESS. † *adj.* [Sax. henþoleap.]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His shining helmet be 'gan soon unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shakspeare.*

Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt,
Of headless men, of savage cannibals. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.*
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the empire stand head-
less about seventeen years. *Raleigh.*

3. Without foundation.

[He] calleth it a rumour, which is an headless tale.

Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.

It may more justly be numbered among those headless old-
wives' tales, which Plutarch so justly derideth.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 62.

4. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting in-
tellects: perhaps for heedless.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of wit-
less headiness in judging, or of headless hardness in condemn-
ing. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

HEADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paven bed;
And bridle in thy headlong wave,
Till thou our summons answer'd have. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-
amples having taught them, never stopt his race till it came to
a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

HEADLONG. *adv.* [head and long.]1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful
whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,

Iest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell headlong down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have pre-
vented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push
him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was ac-
counted good. *South.*

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by Shakspeare.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

HEADMAN. *n. s.* [Sax. heafodman, a principal
person, a governour.] A chief; as, "the headman
of a city, town, or country; the headman of a jury." *Huloet.*HEADMONEY. *n. s.* [head and money.] A capi-
tation tax.

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconded our headmoney.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

HEADMOULD-SHOT. *n. s.* [head, mould, and shot.]

This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the
coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over
one another; which is frequent in infants, and oc-
casions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*

HEADPAN. *n. s.* [Sax. heafopann.] The braipan.HEADPENNE. *n. s.* [Sax. heafopenne.] A kind of
poll-tax formerly collected in the county of Nor-
thumberland.HEADPIECE. *n. s.* [head and piece.]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon,
or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is given with eager speed they lace

The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their
wearing a head-piece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight.

Broome.

This champion will not come into the field, before his great
blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured,
and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understaying; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals

Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes

Perchance are to this business purblind.

Shakspeare.

Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains.
Prideaux.

HEADQUARTERS. *n. s.* [head and quarters.] The

place of general rendezvous, or lodgement for
soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately scour
off to the main, which is the headquarters, or office of intelli-
gence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HEADSHAKE. *n. s.* [head and shake.] A significant
shake of the head.

You, at such times seeing me, never shall
With arms encumber'd thus, or this head-shake,
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,

note

That you know aught of me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

HEADSHIP. *n. s.* [from head.] Dignity; authority;
chief place.

Not the plotting for an headship, (for that is now become a
court-business,) but the contriving of a bursarship of twenty
nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of
suing, siding, &c. *Hales, Rem. p. 276.*

That the followers should be bound to each other as well as
to the chief; that this headship was not at first hereditary.

Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

HEADSMAN. *n. s.* [head and man.] Executioner;
one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,
And headsmen labouring till they blatt their ax. *Dryden.*

HEADSPRING. *n. s.* [head and spring.] Fountain;
origin.

That see is the headspring of our belief.

Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 149. b.

HEADSTALL. *n. s.* [head and stall.] Part of the
bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-cheek'd bit, and a headstall of sheep's
leather, which being restrained to keep him from ambling,
hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots.

Shakspeare.

HEADSTONE. *n. s.* [head and stone.]

1. The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the head-
stone. *Psalm cxviii. 24.*

2. A grave-stone; so called in many places.

HEADSTRONG. *adj.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained;
violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way:
as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate zeal, no less
fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreigious wisdom.

Hooker.

How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding?

— Where I have learnt me to repent the sin

Of disobedient opposition. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

But such a headstrong potent fault it is,

That it but mocks reproof. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

He ill aspires to rule

Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

H E A

There's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong* multitude.
L'Estrange.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul;
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul;
I, for myself, the imperial seat will gain;
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden.*
Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule your's, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*
Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* foot
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addison.*
You will be both judge and party. I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour. *Arbutnot.*

HEADSTRONGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *headstrong*.] Obstinacy; like that of a horse, whose head cannot be held in, or which will not be guided.

Rosinante's *headstrongness* is here remarkable, and shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider. *Gayton on D. Quix. p. 6.*

HEADTIRE.* *n. s.* [*head* and *tire*.] Attire for the head.

An *headtire* of fine linen, and a chain about his neck. *1 Esdr. iii. 6.*

He nameth divers strange forms of apparel, as their *headtire*, slops, headbands, and such like.

A. Willet, Treat. of Solomon's Marriage, &c. (1612.) p. 46.

HEADWAY.* *n. s.* [*head* and *way*.] In naval language, the motion of advancing at sea.

HEADWORKMAN. *n. s.* [*head*, *work* and *man*.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and stamps? *Swift.*

HEADY.† *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murder, spoil, and villany. *Shakspeare.*

I am advis'd what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad. *Shakspeare.*

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*

Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy. *R. Jonson.*

Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other. *Temple.*

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seem'd to be sack. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pisan of song and show;
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's asses milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Thou clav'st the rock, from whose green wound
The thirst-exPELLING fountain brake:
Thou mad'st the *heady* streains forsake
Their channels, and become dry ground. *Sandys, Ps. 74.*

H E A

To **HEAL.**† *v. a.* [*halgan*, Gothick; *hælan*, Saxon; *heelen* Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *hel*, whole.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer. xxx.*

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*. *Watts.*

2. To restore any thing from an unsound to a sound state.

We went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters; there shall not be from thence any more death. *2 Kings, ii. 21.*

3. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*

A fountain had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wiseman.*

4. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wise man.*

5. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.

To **HEAL.** *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves. *Shakspeare.*

Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*

To **HEAL.*** *v. a.* To cover. See To HELE.

HEALABLE.* *adj.* [from *heal*.] Capable of being healed. *Sherwood.*

HEALER. *n. s.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals. I will not be an *healer*. *Isaiah.*

HEALING.† *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he is of a *healing* pacifick temper.

To whom with *healing* words Adam replied. *Milton, P. L.*

Be calm,
And *healing* words from these thy friends admit. *Milton, S. A.*

HEALING.* *n. s.* [from *heal*.]

1. The act or power of curing.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings. *Malachi, iv. 2.*

Of the Most High cometh *healing*. *Eccles. xxxviii. 2.*

2. The act of covering; a covering. See HELING.

HEALTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. *hael*, *hel*; Su. Goth. *hel*; old Eng. *hele*, *helthe*, Pr. Parv. *helefull*, Ort. Vocab. "The *hele* of Eson." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5. See To HEAL.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Genesis.*

May be he is not well;
Infirmary doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakspeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Psalms.*

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;

I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shakspeare.*

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife.

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth, *Howell.*

I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden.*

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon.*

They pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton, P. L.*
Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Druiden.*

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.

If it be so, that neither for fear nor love thou wilt part with thy goods, yet part with thy prayers for thy king; that he may *healthfully*, happily, and victoriously reign.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634) p. 123.

2. Wholesomely.

If merit be disease; if virtue, death;
To be good, not to be; who'd then bequeath
Himself to discipline? who'd not esteem
Labour a crime? study self-murder deem?
Our noble youth now have pretence to be
Dunces securely, ignorant *healthfully*.

Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

HEALTHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country. *Patrick on Gen. xlix. 12.*

2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthfulness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases.

Gravet.

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without sickness or pain. *Sherwood.***HEALTHINESS.** *n. s.* [from *healthy*.] The state of health.**HEALTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Weak; sickly; infirm.

The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and green,
In *healthless* autumn to the ground do fall. *Mur. for Mag. p. 563.*

2. Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Bp. Taylor.*

HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholesome; salutary. Not now used.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

HEALTHY. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many

dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbushnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. s.* In beasts the same as the after-birth in women.**HEAP.** *n. s.* [*heap*, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch; *hop*, *hop*, Su. Goth. and Iceland.]

1. Many single things thrown together: a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wisd. xviii. 23.*

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise.
Venice in its first beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Dryden.*
'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Addison on Ital.*
Blackmore.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

TO HEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. *heapan*.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezek. xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though he *heap* up silver as the dust, and prepare raiment as the clay; he may prepare it, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job, xxvii. 16.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare.*

HEAPER. *n. s.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps. *Sherwood.***HEAPLY.** *adv.* [from *heap*.] In heaps; without order. Obsolete. *Hudnot.***HEAPY.** *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.

Old Ocean lifts his *heapy* waves on high. *Rowe, Lucan.*
Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*
Scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the bracing elk
Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

Nor can Freewill find a place for the sole of her foot among the *heapy* ruins, wherewith he bestrews the ground. *Beauch, Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, p. 188.*

TO HEAR. *v. n.* [Sax. *hepan*, *heopan*, *hýpan*; Icel. *heyrn*; Dutch, *hooren*. See **EAR**.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it

H E A

is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and these different impressions represent different sounds.

Quincy.

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence.

Holder.

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears.

Temple.

2. To listen; to hearken to; as, he *heard* with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not.

Milton, P. L.

3. To be told; to have an account: with of.

I have *heard* by many of this man.

Acts, ix. 13.

As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd.

Tate, Juv.

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or descent.

Locke.

To HEAR. † v. a.

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and singers were as one sound to be *heard* in praising the Lord.

2 Chron. v. 13.

And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*.

Dryden

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ.

Acts, xxiv. 24.

I must beg the forbearance of censure, till I have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse.

Locke.

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A scorner *heareth* not rebuke.

Proverbs.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me.

Ezek. iii. 17.

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts.

Hebrews.

Neptune for human good the beast ordains,
Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to *hear* the reins.

Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

The trembling steed,
With his hot impulse seiz'd in ev'ry nerve,
Nor *hears* the rein, nor heeds the sounding thong.

Thomson, Spring.

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking.

St. Matthew.

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell.

Denham.

The goddess *heard*.

Pope.

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously.

Deut. i. 16.

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth

Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible?

Milton.

7. To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. A Latin phrase.

O! what of gods then boots it to be born,
If old Avengle's sons so evil *hear*?

Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 23.

Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,

Whose fountain who shall tell?

Milton, P. L.

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth?

Prior.

8. To HEAR Say. An elliptical expression for to hear a thing said.

A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast *heard say*, who can stand before the children of Anak!

Deut. ix. 2.

If thou shalt *hear say* in one of thy cities, saying, Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you—then shalt thou enquire.

Deut. xiii. 12.

9. To HEAR a bird sing. A kind of proverbial expression; implying the receipt of a very particular or private communication.

H E A

I *heare* a bird sing in mine care,
That I must either fight or flee.

Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.

I will lay odds, that, ere this year expire,

We bear our civil swords, and native fire,

As far as France; I *heard* a bird so sing.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

1 King. Did you observe their whispers, brother king?

2 King. I did; and *heard*, besides, a grave bird sing,

That they intend, sweetheart, to play us pranks!

D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heardhearht*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cynheard*, a royal keeper. Gibson's Camden. It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hght*, Sax.

HEARD.* } n. s. A keeper of herds. See
HEARDGROOM. } HERD and HERDGROOM.

HE'ARMR. n. s. [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And so was she lulled withal, that we could come so near
as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers*
of her lamentation.

Sidney.

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these serious, *heard* them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees.

Hooker.

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*.

Hooker.

The *hearers* will shed tears,

And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed!

Shakespeare.

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,

And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds.

Shakespeare.

2. One who attends to doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers'* ears.

B. Jonson.

Her *hearers* had no share

In all she spoke, except to stare.

Swift.

HE'ARING. † n. s. [from *hear*.]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Aged ears play truant at his tales,

And younger *hearings* are quite ravished;

So sweet and voluble is his discourse.

Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant

Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come

To give him *hearing*.

Shakespeare.

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice—entered into the place of *hearing*.

Acts, xxv. 23.

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court.

Dryden.

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.

Addison.

4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.

If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so.

Hooker.

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom.

2 Sam. xviii. 12.

You have been talked of since your travels much,

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality

Wherein they say you shine.

Shakespeare.

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*.

L'Esrange.

To HE'ARKEN. † v. n. [heopman, Sax. *harken*, Fris.]

H E A

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.
The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*
He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare.*
They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
The insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*
'The gapping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*
He who makes much necessary, will want much; and,
wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after
any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.
Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Numbers*, xxiii. 18.
Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use
their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther
than it suits their humour. *Locke.*
There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leads and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

TO HE'ARKEN.* *v. a.*

1. To hear by listening.
She past into his dreadful den,
Where nought but darksome dreariness she found,
No creature saw, but *hearkened* now and then
Some little whispering, and soft-groning sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*
But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here. *Milton, Comus.*
2. To hear with attention; to regard.
When Thelamon *harkened* had his tale. *Lydgate.*
The king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

HE'ARKENER.* *n. s.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that *hearkens*.

Harkeners of rumors and tales. *Burret, All. (1580.)*

HE'ARSAL.* *n. s.* [probably from *hear*.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hearsal* of his heavy stress
The warlike damsell was empassioned sore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HE'ARSAY. *n. s.* [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves
upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh, Hist.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish
every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE.* *n. s.* [of unknown etymology, Dr. Johnson says; yet, under the other form of writing the word, viz. *herse*, he cites the low Lat. *hersia*, "supposed" to come from the Sax. *hepian*, to praise."—Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. *hýpjan*, to adorn, to decorate. Div. Purl. ii. 323.—Serenius derives it from the Goth. *hersa*, a sepulchral mount or hill.—The low Lat. *hersia*, or *hercia*, is said to have been a kind of candlestick, in the form of a harrow, (old Fr. *herce*,) having branches filled with lights, and being placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs; and hence *hearse* came to be used for the grave, and for the coffin, or chest containing the dead.]

1. A temporary monument set over a grave; according to Huloet, as well as Dr. Johnson. The solemn obsequy at funerals; according to E. K. the contemporary commentator on Spenser.

H E A

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a year, or the space of certain months. *Weever.*

So many torches, so many tapers, so many black gowns, so many merry mourners laughing under black hoods, and a gay *hears*. *Sir T. More, De Quad. Nov.*

The gaudy girlonds deck her grave,
The faded flowers her corse embrace.
O heavie *hearse*! *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

2. The place, or the case, in which a dead corse is deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral,
Where Duden's corse they softly laid in ground. *Fairfax, Tuss.*

To add to your laments,
Wherewith ye now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*
These poor and fruitless drops,
Which willingly would fall upon his *hearse*,
To embalm him twice. *Beaumont and Fl. Coronation.*

3. A carriage, in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *hearse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse. *Rowe, common.*

TO HEARSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a *hearse*, or coffin.

Tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels
in her ear. O! would she were *hearsed* at my feet, and the
ducats in her coffin. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

HE'ARSE-CLOTH.* *n. s.* [*hearse* and *cloth*.] A covering thrown over the *hearse*, or coffin; a pall.

Without any blacks to be hung any where in or about the
church, other than a pulpit-cloth, a *hearse-cloth*, and a mourning
gown for the preacher. *Bp. Sanderson's Will, in Walton's Lives.*

HE'ARSE-LIKE.* *adj.* [*hearse* and *like*.] Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-*
like airs as carols. *Bacon, Ess. of Adversity.*

HEART.* *n. s.* [Sax. *heort*; Germ. *hertz*; Goth. *hiarto*; Icel. *hiarta*; "ab ant. *hýra*, *hurra*, *horfa*, movere, agitare." Serenius.—"The *heart*, in the Teutonic languages,—should probably be referred to the Gr. *καρδια*, in which the rough breathing of the *h* is hardened into a consonant. Junius has been aware of this connexion." Whiter.]

1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

The *heart* gives heat, and motion, and life, unto that which is to be our nourishment. *Smith on Old Age, p. 230.*

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the
mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake
withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart*-blood there,
Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare*

Snakes, in my *heart*-blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*. *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.

—Master Page, much good do it your good heart. *Shakespeare.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,

How makes it in the heart those passions spring?

The mutual love, the kind intelligence,

'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our hearts at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the heart. *Sprat.*

Prest with heart corroding grief and years,

To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more until the heart be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the heart of the country. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders near the heart of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or heart of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the heart of all the town I'll stay,

And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of heart of oak, such as will reach ground. *Morgan.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare.*

Hey, my hearts; cheerly, my hearts. *Shakespeare.*

What says my heart of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shakespeare.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take heart again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave heart and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously.

That when the paynim spy'd the streaming blood,

Gave him great heart and hope of victory. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Eve, recovering heart, reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good heart, his

majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took heart upon't,

went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take heart, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,

Who lost my heart while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's heart was towards Absalom.

2 Sam. xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's heart,

By the abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy heart,

Thus over-tend, on that which is not thine. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the heart too much upon

any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I

set my heart upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be

thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing powerful herbs with magick art,

She chang'd his form who could not change his heart. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn heart to gain?

But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

9. Memory: though South seems to distinguish.

Whatsoever was attained to concerning God, and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by heart and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by heart; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the

heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part,

Composing songs for fools to get by heart? *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to heart any thing, is to be zealous, or solicitous, or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to heart, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to heart. *Clarendon.*

Amongst those who took it most to heart, Sir John Stawel was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side, which had the good of their country most at heart. *Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart. *Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart. *Swift.*

What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. *2 Sam. vi. 16.*

The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction but the Irish sea betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King, Charles.*

Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask you

advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;

But every woman is, at heart, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld

Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare.*

Such iron hearts we are, and such

The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now

handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,

And then shew you the heart of my message. *Shakespeare.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker.*

18. Strength: power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compost. *Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather heart again,

And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because

if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,

Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,

Beguild me to the very heart of loss. *Shakespeare.*

20. Life. *For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.*

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakespeare.*

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not for my heart deny it him. *Shakespeare.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
As English Merlin for his heart. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACHE. *n. s.* [*heart and ache.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die — to sleep —
No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

HEART-APPALLING. * *adj.* [*heart and appal.*] Dismaying the heart.

Direful to see! an heart-appalling sight.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

HEART-BLOOD. * *n. s.*

1. The blood of the heart; life.

Thy heart-blood will I have for this day's work.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Our nobler swords will drink the blood of none,
But thy heart-blood, Porsenna, thine alone.
Dancer's Poems, (1660.)

2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

HEART-BREAK. *n. s.* [*heart and break.*] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break.
Shakespeare.

HEART-BREAKER. † *n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Dr. Johnson. — Rather, as it should seem by the example, for the love-locks of the other sex.

Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad tune,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
Making your musick of heart-breaking mone. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. s.* Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BRED. * *adj.* [*heart and bred.*] Bred in the heart.

His virtue that within had root,
Could not choose but shine without;
And the heart-bred lustre of his worth,
At each corner peeping forth,
Pointed him out in all his ways,
Circled round in his own rays. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 94.*

HEART-BROKEN. * *adj.* [*heart and broken.*] Having the heart overpowered with grief.

HEART-BURIED. * *adj.* [*heart and buried.*] Deeply immersed.

Dismounted every great and glorious aim,
Imbruted every faculty divine,
Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world. *Young, Night Th. 2.*

HEART-BURN. * *n. s.* [*heart and burn.*] Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart and burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. s.* [*heart and burn.*]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning. *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-BURNING. * *adj.* Causing discontent.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements.
Middleton's Witch.

HEART-CHILLED. * *adj.* [*heart and chill.*] Having the heart chilled.

O'er the pale corse we saw him gently bend,
Heart-chill'd with grief. *Shenstone, Eleg. 15.*

HEART-CONSUMING. * *adj.* Destroying the peace of the heart.

Yet let not grief and heart-consuming care
Prey on your soul; but let your constant mind
Bear up with strength and manly hardiness. *Edwards, Sonn. 38.*

HEART-CORRODING. * *adj.* Preying on the heart.

See Pope in the second sense of HEART.

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-DEEP. * *adj.* Rooted in the heart.

Dipping and seasoning all our words and sentences in our hearts, before they come into our mouths, truly affecting and cordially expressing all that we say; so that the auditors may plainly perceive that every word is heart-deep.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 7.

HEART-DISCOURAGING. * *adj.* Depressing the heart.

To have a large tale of brick required, and a small allowance of straw to prepare it with, cannot but be a great and heart-discouraging disadvantage. *South, Sermon vii. 322.*

HEART-EASE. *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come thou goddess fair and free
In heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton, L'All.*

HEART-EATING. * *adj.* Preying on the heart.

They live solitary, alone, sequestered from all company but heart-eating melancholy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 153.*

HEART-EXPANDING. * *adj.* Opening the feelings of the heart.

A gaily checker'd heart-expanding view. *Thomson, Autumn.*

HEART- FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart-felt joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-GRIEF. * *n. s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

There's not, I think, a subject,
That sits in heart-grief and uneasiness
Under the sweet shade of your government.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.

And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief
To shew them feats. *Milton, St. A.*

HEART-HARDENED. * *adj.* Having the heart hardened; obdurate; impenitent.

Mockers and heart-hardened miscreants who say, Let us sin that mercy may abound.
Hawmar, Transl. of Bzov's Sermon. (1587) p. 187.

HEART-HARDENING.* *adj.* Rendering stern or obdurate. See Shakespeare in the fourteenth sense of **HEART**.

HEART-HEAVINESS.* *n. s.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of heart-heaviness. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

HEART-OFFENDING.* *adj.* Wounding the heart; giving pain to the heart.

Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,
Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life,
I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. V. P. ii.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. s.* A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her heart-quelling son upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING.† *adj.*

1. Ecstatic; depriving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;
For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness,
A melting pleasure ran through every part,
And me revived with heart-robbing gladness. *Spenser.*

2. Stealing the heart or affections.

Drawn with the power of an heart-robbing eye,
And wrapt in fetters of a golden tress. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The cunning thief that lurks for prize,
At some dark corner watching lies;
So that heart-robbing god doth stand
In your black lobbies, shaft in hand.

Howell, Sonn. on Black Eyes, Lett. i. v. 22.

HEART-SICK.† *adj.* [*heort-jeoc*, Sax.]

1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mist-like, unfold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*
All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture; qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, P. L.*

HEARTS-EASE.† *n. s.*

1. A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

2. A toy or ornament, formerly so called.

He gave me hearts-ease of silk for a new-year's gift.
Q. Kath. Howard, Burnet's Ref. iii. Rec. iii. 72.

HEART-SORE. *n. s.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HEART-SORE.* *adj.* Violent with pain of heart.

Penitential groans,
With nightly tears, and daily heart-sore sighs. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

HEART-SORROWING.* *adj.* Sorrowing at heart.

You cloudy princes, and heart-sorrowing peers,
Now cheer each other in each other's love. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

HEART-STRINGS. *n. s.* [*heart and string*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Spenser.*

How, out of tune on the strings?

— Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings. *Shakespeare.*

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy heart-strings crack. *Bp. Taylor.*

There's the fatal wound,
That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
— None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton, P. I.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HEART-SWELLING.* *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion.

Is thy honour wronged? Forgive, and it is vindicated. Ay,
but this kind of heart-swelling can brook no poultice but
revenge! Take heed, my soul; the remedy is worse than the
disease. *Quarles, Jud. and Mer. Revengeful Man.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him
heart-whole. *Shakespeare.*
You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident
you are heart-whole. *Dryden.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud she cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
Fast falling on her hands. *Rew.*

To HEART.* *v. a.* [*Sax. hyrtan*. See **To HEARTEN**.]

To encourage; to hearten.

For putting life into and hearting this free-will worship,
which is only acceptable to God when it proceeds according
to his own directory, three things in the Scripture and our
church-book are especially to be taken notice of.

Bp. Prideaux, Euch. (1656,) p. 193.

To HEART-STRIKE.* *v. a.* [*heart and strike*.] To affect at heart. See **HEART-STRUCK**.

They seek to heart-strike us,
That are spectators, with their misery. *B. Jonson, Tr. Horace.*

HEARTED.† *adj.* It is only used in composition; as, hard hearted, Dr. Johnson says, which is a mistake; for Shakespeare twice uses it uncompounded.

1. Seated or fixed in the heart.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and hearted throne,
To tyrannous hate. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. Laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I
hate the Moor: My cause is hearted; thine hath no less reason. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

To HEARTEN.† *v. a.* [*Sax. hyrtan, hyrtan*; Teut. *herten*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, heartening them that
were forward, but especially with his own example leading
them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

H E A

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:
Unsheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George.

Shakspeare.

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*
Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May, Virgil.*

HE'ARTENER.* n. s. [from *hearten*.] That which animates or stirs up.

A coward's *heartener* in war,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noise from far.
Brown, Brit. Past. B. i. S. 1.

HEARTH.† n. s. [Sax. *heorð*; Goth. *hawja*; Icel. *ar* or *hjr*, *fxc*.] The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome; now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakspeare.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakspeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, so; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton, Val. Ex.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTH-MONEY.* } n. s. A sort of tax upon HEARTH-PENNY. } hearths; *heorð-pennig*, Sax. It was also called *chimney-money*. V. Cowel in HARTH-PENY.

Upon the revolution *hearth-money* was declared to be not
only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of
slavery upon the whole people. *Blackstone.*

HE'ARTILY. adv. [from *heartly*.]

1. From the heart; fully.
I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more Christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakspeare.*
If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise

Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wauley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.
Where his judgement led him to oppose men on a publick
account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the op-
position ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.
As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety
has hindered my eating till this moment. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. n. s. [from *heartly*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.
This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty
from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. * *Shakspeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.
The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admo-
nishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness
of a friend. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. adj. [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakspeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heart-
less* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

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H E A

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. adv. [from *heartless*.] Without cou- rage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS.† n. s. [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Who have yielded themselves over to a disconsolate *heart-
lessness*, and a sad dejection of spirit.

Bp. Hall, Christ Myst. § 10.

HE'ARTY.† adj. [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. [Teut.
herzlich.]

Omnient and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweet-
ness of a man's friend by *heartly* counsel, [in the margin, the
counsel of the soul.] *Prov. xxvii. 9.*

They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which
they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *heartly* welcome and an open face;
In all they did you might discern with ease

A willing mind, and a desire to please, *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he
has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heartly* for the
government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.
Whose laughs are *heartly*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.
Oak, and the like true *heartly* timber, being strong in all
positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work.
Wotton, Architecture.

HEARTY-HALE. adj. [heart and hale.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *heartly-hale*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HEAST.* See HEST.

HEAT.† n. s. [heaf, hæc, Saxon; *heefe*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax *hætan*, to make warm. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch
of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the
object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we
denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*,
in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when
we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation,
which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there
is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation:
whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of mat-
ter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such
motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason
of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means
of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the in-
tolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel,
they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing
the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their
work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a
white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Morson.*

5. Fermentation: effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

H E A

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden*.

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden*.

They the turn'd lines of golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate*.

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden*.

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison*.

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to discover them. *Sidney*.

The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakspeare*.

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displaced in cool sedate reflection.

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chase. *Atterbury*.

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift*.

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shakspeare*.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles*.

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than those distemper'd *heats*? *Dryden*.

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison, Cato*.

TO HEAT. *v. a.* [Sax. hætan.]

1. To make hot; to endure with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*. *Dan. iii. 19*.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer, Husbundry*.

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools. *Shakspeare*.

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emotion *heats* your breast,
And your own rage now robs you of your rest. *Dryden*.

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden*.

HEAT. *part. adj.* Hot, says Mr. H. Tooke, as a participle, is sufficiently common; *heat* is rarely so used; and he accordingly cites a solitary instance from Ben Jonson. *Heat*, however, was formerly sufficiently common also as a participle, and stands in the present version of our Bible, though Dr. Johnson, in his first citation to illustrate the verb *heat*, has unwarrantably printed the word *heated*. Chaucer uses *het* as the pret. of the verb: "One me *het*, the other did me cold." *Ass. of Fowls*, ver. 145.] *Heated*.

H E A

Nebuchadnezzar — commanded, that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*. *Dan. iii. 19*.

As a herdess in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her fair flock.

Browne, Brit. Past.

And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

HEATER. *n. s.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smoooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *v. n. s.* [Goth. *haithjo*, a field; Icel. *heide*, a wood; Germ. *heide*, a solitary place, and also the shrub, viz. the Lat. *erict.*]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year. *Miller*.

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer, Husbundry*.

Off with bolder wing they soaring dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomson*.

2. A place overgrown with *heath*.

Say, from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted *heath* you stop our way
With such prophetick greeting. *Shakspeare, Marbeth*.

Heath and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple*.

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will swell a great way into the sea. *Bacon*.

HEATH-CKOCK. *n. s.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents *heaths*.

Coruwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heathcock*, and powte. *Cadew, Survey*.

HEATH-POUT. *n. s.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden*.

HEATH-PEAS. *n. s.* A species of bitter Vetch, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. s.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

HEATHEN. *v. n. s.* [Goth. *haithn*; Sax. hæðen.

"*Hætra tā ēðn*, not all nations, but all the heathen, (the word *heathen* comes from *ēðn*;) all the Gentiles distinguished from the Jews, as the same words are translated Rom. xv. 14." Bentley, Confut. of Atheism, Sermon vi. — Stillingfleet notices a derivation of the word from the Germ. *hyden*, "heathy ground, where men worshipped the trees." *Ecc. Cases*, P. ii. p. 474.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *1 Chron. xvi. 35*.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathen* as in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke*.

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison*.

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen*. *Addison*.

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St.

Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *heathenish*.] A profane state, or character, like that of the heathens.

Sherrwood.

• The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, *heathenishness*, and prophaneness of most play-books.

Prynne, Histriomastix, p. 913.

HEATHENISM. *n. s.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgement of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

TO HEATHENIZE.* *v. a.* [from *heathen*.] To render heathenish.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay and great numbers of not unlearned persons.

Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion, (1698,) p. 63.

HEATHER.* *n. s.* [See **HADDER**, and **HEATH**.] Another word for *heath*.

HEATHY.† *adj.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath. This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Morimer, Husbandry.*

Far seen, the heights of *heathy* Cheviot blaze. *Thomson, Summer.*

HEATLESS.* *adj.* [*heat* and *less*.] Cold; without warmth.]

Embraces

Like the cold stubborn bark, hoary and *heatless*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to grow. *Hughes, Ecstasy, st. 8.*

TO HEAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*. [Sax. *heapan*, *hepan*, pret. *hop*; Goth. *hafjan*; Icel. *hafa*; "ab antiquiss. Scyth. *ha*, high." *Serenius.*]

1. To lift; to raise from the ground. So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay, Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence Had risen, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will And high permission of all-ruling Heaven Left him at large. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To carry. • Now we bear the king Toward Calais; grant him there; and there being seen, *Heave* him away upon your winged thoughts Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

3. To raise; to lift. So daunted, when the giant saw the knight, His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high, And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I cannot *heave* My heart into my mouth. *Shakspeare.*
He dy'd in fight;

Fought next my person, as in consort fought, Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence, And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to swell. The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain, And *heave* it up? they pant and stick half way, The glittering funny swarms, That *heave* our friths and croud upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?

— Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans, That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;

One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakspeare.*

7. To puff; to clate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and *heaved* into the plain. *Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain. He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour. The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. Thou hast made my curdled blood run back, My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part: Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*
Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*
The *heaving* tide

In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay, Trivia.*

4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards. None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves* You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise. But after many strains and *heaves*, He got up to his saddle caves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. s.* An offering among the Jews. Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numb.*

HEAVEN.† *n. s.* [heoron, which seems to be derived from heorp, the places over head, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Heaven* signifies that which is raised high, or *heaved up*. Thus *Serenius* refers it to the verbs *hafjan*, and *hafa*, to heave or lift up. See **TO HEAVE**. And thus Mr. H. Tooke and Mr. Whiter refer it to the Sax. *heapan*. An ingenious writer deduces the Saxon from the Hebrew *she-aphon*, or leaving out the s or hiss, *he-aphon*, that is to say, the round orb of air which is above our heads: from which idea the Latins took their word *cælum*. See A Commentary on the 53d chapter of Isaiah, by S. Harris, D.D. 1739. p. 204.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky. A station like the herald Mercury, New lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill. *Shakspeare.*

Thy race in time to come Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heaven* invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air, and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh, Hist.*

This act, with shouts *heaven* high, the friendly band Applaud. *Dryden.*
Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Temple.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell

That summons thee to *heaven* or to *hell*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

These, the late

Heaven-banish'd host, left desert utmost *hell*. *Milton, P. L.*

'All yet left of that revolted rout,

Heaven-fullen, in station stood, or just array,

Sublime with expectation. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of *heaven*.

Now *Heaven* help him!

Shakspeare.

The will

And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven*

Left him at large. *Milton, P. L.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *Heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take physick, pomp;

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,

That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,

And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*

Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Heavens! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shakspeare.*

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING.* *adj.* Desiring to enter *heaven*.

The high-born soul

Disdains to rest her *heaven-aspiring* wing

Beneath its native quarry. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 1.*

HEAVEN-BANISHED.* *adj.* Banished from *heaven*.

See *Milton* in the second definition of *HEAVEN*.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. *adj.* Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heaven-begot*, assert your son

By sonic sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN.* *adj.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of *heaven*.

It was the winter wild,

While the *heaven-born* child

All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Depressing the high and *heaven-born* spirit of man far beneath the condition wherein either God created him, or sin hath sunk him. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Introd.*

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,

In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,

And *heaven-born* flame. *Dryden, Juv.*

Oh *heaven-born* sisters! source of art!

Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;

Who lead fair virtue's train along,

Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. *adj.* Produced or cultivated in *heaven*.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy. *Shakspeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall

Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.* *adj.*

1. Raised towards the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of *heaven*.

O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;

To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;

The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

These passages are to be found only in St. John's Gospel; and whoever reads them with attention will discover in them plain indications not only of a *heaven-directed* hand, but of a feeling and grateful heart. *Bp. Porcius, Serm. i. xviii.*

HEAVEN-FALLEN.* *adj.* Fallen from *heaven*. See *Milton* in the second definition of *HEAVEN*.

HEAVEN-GIFTED.* *adj.* Bestowed by *Heaven*.

To gird in brazen fetters under task

With this *Heaven-gifted* strength. *Milton, S. A.*

HEAVEN-INSPIRED.* *adj.* Receiving inspiration from *heaven*.

Thy *heaven-inspired* soul on wisdom's wings shall fly up to the parliament of Jove. *Decker, Com. of Fortunatus.*

Aptly both assume one name,

Both *heaven-inspir'd* compos'd of zeal and flame. *Watt on Sandys's Psalms.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED.* *adj.* Taught by *Heaven*.

The *Heaven-instructed* house of faith

Here a holy dictate hath. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 186.*

HEAVEN-KISSING.* *adj.* Touching, as it were, the sky. See *Shakspeare* in the first definition of *HEAVEN*.

TO HEAVENIZE.* *v. a.* [from *heaven*.] To render like *heaven*.

O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee: then thou shalt be ever, like this firmament, most happily restless. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. § 80.*

HEAVENLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *heavenly*.] Supreme excellence.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*

Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent

To our dim eyes, &c. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.*

HEAVEN-LOVED.* *adj.* Beloved of *Heaven*.

But oh! why didst thou not stay here below

To bless us with thy *heaven-lov'd* innocence. *Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant.*

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* isle,

Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore. *Sir W. Jones, Ode.*

HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]

1. Resembling *heaven*; supremely excellent.

As the love of *heaven* makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not *Maro's* muse, who sung the mighty man;

Not *Pindar's* *heavenly* lyre, nor *Horace* when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting *heaven*.

Adoring first the genius of the place,

Then earth, the mother of the *heavenly* race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of *heaven*.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,

Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells,

And ever-musing melancholy reigns,

What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of *heaven*.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine

About the supreme throne

Of him, to whose happy-making sight alone,

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to *heaven*.

The danger of being all soul, all holiness, all *heavenly-mindedness* so early, is a sad frightful thing for a young courtier! *Hammond, Works, iv. 515.*

With how much more difficulty may we imagine a man to get humility, or *heavenly-mindedness*, while all the appetites, and the very nerves of his soul strive against it, and endeavour to pull down as fast as he can build up. *South, Serm. vii. 54.*

HEAVEN-SALUTING.* *adj.* Touching the sky; *heaven-kissing*.

What shall they do,

When stubborn rocks shall bow,

And hills hang down their *heaven-saluting* heads. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 153.*

HEAVENWARD.* *adv.* [*heaven* and *peapb*, Saxon.] Towards *heaven*.

Out of the west comst, a wendie as me thought

Came walking in the way; to *heavenward* she loked;

Mercy hight that mayde. *Via. of P. Ploughman.*

I prostrate lay,

By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,

H E A

Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke.

Prior.

HEAVEN-WARRING.* *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choice and prime
Of those *heaven-warring* champions could be found
So hardy, as to proffer or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage.

Milton, P. L.

HE'AVEN.* *n. s.* [from *heave*.]

1. One who lifts any thing; as, a coal-heaver.
2. A name given by seamen to a wooden staff, which they often employ as a lever.

HE'AVILY.* *adv.* [Sax. *hepelice*.]

1. With great ponderousness.
And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drove them
heavily. Exod. xiv. 25.
2. Grievously; afflictively.
Upon the ancient hast thou very heavily laid thy yoke.

Isaiah, xlvii. 6.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under
a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings
fall heavily upon them. Collier.

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I bowed down heavily, as one that mourneth for his mother.
Psalm xxxv. 14.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have heavily borne.

Shakspeare.

This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in the
army was less pleasant to him. Clarendon.

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night.

Shakspeare.

HE'AVINESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hepigne*.]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.
The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or
the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the
power which may move it. Wilkins.

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow
and heaviness; of some more mollified, and softened in mind.
Hooker.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event.

Shakspeare.

Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An heaviness that's gone.

Shakspeare.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good
word maketh it glad. Prov. xii. 25.

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in
heaviness, through manifold temptations. 1 Pet. i. 6.

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness;
torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness,
That makes the weight.

Shakspeare.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses?

Addison.

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome heaviness,
Which seiz'd his eyes.

Dryden.

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude,
are signs of a too plentiful meal. Arbuthnot.

4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received
some, which, by reason of the fatness and heaviness of the
ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and
pitch. Arbuthnot on Coins.

HE'AVING.* *n. s.* [from *heave*.]

1. A pant; a motion of the heart.

'Tis such as you, —

That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless heavings; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

2. A swell.

Of all objects that I have ever seen, there is none which
affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean. I

H E A

cannot see the *heavings* of this prodigious bulk of waters,
even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment.

Addison, Spect. No. 489.

HE'AVY.* *adj.* [heafiz, Saxon, from *heapan*, to
heave; whence the usage, in some counties, of
heft for *weight*.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the
centre; contrary to light.

Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of
an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it
were much heavier than it is. Wilkins.

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He talk'd with him Peter and James and John, and began
to be sore amazed, and to be very heavy; and saith unto
them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death.

St. Mark, xiv. 33.

Let me not be light;

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. Shakspeare.

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an heavy hand over the citizens, having a
malicious mind. 2 Mac. v. 23.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound

That ever yet they heard. Shakspeare, Macbeth.

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy
reckoning to make. Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Chartres, at the levee,

Tells with a sneer the tidings heavy. Swift.

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. Prior.

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unani-
mated.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged,
and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken. Swift.

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. Dryden.

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep.
St. Luke, ix. 33.

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. Shakspeare.

9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. Shakspeare.

I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed,
that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or
fortune better than myself. Knolles.

10. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of
my idle and heavy hours. Locke, Ep. to the Reader.

When alone, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands
for want of some trifling amusement. Swift.

11. Load'd; encumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not
willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with
booty, he returned unto Scotland. Bacon, Hen. VII.

12. Not easily digested: not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to
the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion.

Arbuthnot.

13. Rich in soil; fertile; as, heavy lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome; as, heavy roads.

15. Thick; cloudy; dark.

It is a heavy night. Shakspeare, Othello.

16. Thick; with little intermission; as, a heavy storm.

17. Requiring much labour; as, a heavy undertaking.

H E B

HEAVY. † *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; **heavily**.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isa. xvi. 1.*

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *St. Matt. xi. 28.*

Another whose more *heavy* hearted saint
Delights in nought but notes of rueful plaint.

Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 5.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy* headed fellows. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

HEBDOMAD. † *n. s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

Those of creation being concluded within the first *hebdomad*. *Glanville, Pre-ex. of Souls, ch. 2.*

HEBDO'MADAL. † } *adj.* [from *hebdomada*, Latin.]

HEBDO'MADARY. } Weekly; consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sub-

baths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

They had their original of later time than this *hebdomadal* account. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.*

HEBDO'MADARY.* *n. s.* [*hebdomadarius*, low Lat.] A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it was to officiate in the cathedral. *Obsolete.*

HEBDOMATICAL.* *adj.* [*ἡβδοματικός*, Gr.] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of a dambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral, office.

Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 142.

HE'BEN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *hebene*; "heben, or ebony." Cotgrave.] Ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,

His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.

Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 37.

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebeler*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HEBETATION.* *n. s.* [from *hebetate*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETE.* *adj.* [Latin, *hebes*.] Dull; stupid.

Examine and try the commonality in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebetate* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.

Edlis, Knowl. of Din. Things, p. 325.

HE'BETUDE. *n. s.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.

Harvey on the Plague.

HE'BRAISM. *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as *Gracisms*, and sometimes *hebraisms*, into the language of his poem.

Addison, Spect.

HE'BRAIST. *n. s.* [*hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BREW.* *n. s.* [*Hebraeus*, Lat. *Ebricux*, old Fr. *Ἑβραῖος*, Gr.] The name is, according to the most received opinion, from *Eber*, one of the ancestors of Abraham.]

1. An Israelite; one of the children of Israel. See Jew.

He spied an Egyptian smiting an *Hebrew*, one of his brethren. *Exod. ii. 17.*

H E C

2. A Jew converted to Christianity.

It [the Epistle to the Hebrews] was written towards the end of, or soon after, St. Paul's imprisonment at Rome, A. D. 63, to the converted Jews of Palestine, here called *Hebrews*, as distinguished from the Hellenists, or foreign Jews.

Bp. Percy, Key to the N. Test.

3. The Hebrew tongue.

And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. — And it was written in *Hebrew*, and Greek, and Latin.

St. John, xix. 20.

HE'BREW.* *adj.* Relating to the people or language of the Jews.

Persuade this *Hebrew* woman, which is with thee, that she come unto us. *Judith, xii. 17.*

He spake unto them in the *Hebrew* tongue. *Acts, xxi. 40.*

HE'BREWESS.* *n. s.* [from *Hebrew*.] An Israelitish or Jewish woman.

Every man should let his man-servant, and every man his maid-servant, being an Hebrew or *Hebrewess*, go free; that none should serve himself of them, to wit, of a Jew his brother.

Jerem. xxxiv. 9.

HEBRIDIAN.* *adj.* [from the *Hebrides*, the western isles.] Respecting the western islands of Scotland.

Cockran calls the Irish sea, "the *Hebridian* wave."

I was told by a gentleman, who is generally acknowledged the greatest master of *Hebridian* antiquities, that there had indeed once been both bards and senachies; and that *senachi* signified the man of talk, or of conversation; but that neither bard nor *senachi* had existed for some centuries.

Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

HEBRICIAN. *n. s.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *hebricians* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. s.* [*hecatombe*, French; *ἑκατόμβη*.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's houses

I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*;

None starve, none surfeit so.

Donne.

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,

And therefore only one of them shall die.

Dryden.

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,

And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed.

Addison.

HECK.* *n. s.*

1. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [Su. Goth. *hacca*, the same.] North. *Ray, and Grose.*

2. The winding of a stream. [German, *ecke*.] *Obsolete.*

3. A kind of net formerly used in rivers; as, a salmon *heck*. *Chambers.*

4. A hatch or latch of a door. North. *Grose.*

HE'CKLE.* See HACKLE.

HE'CTICAL. † } *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from *ἔκτε.*]

HE'CTICK. } Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual; and, ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot.

Quincy.

That silence which I will not call a symptom of my sickness, but a sickness itself. However, I will keep it from being *hectic*.
Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem. p. 433.

- A *hectic* fever bath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be control'd. Donne.
- 2. Troubled with a morbid heat.
A corrosive to one already in a *hectic* condition.

The busy brain of the lean and *hectic* chymist. Sterne, *Sermon*.
HECTICALLY. * *adv.* [from *hectic*.] Constitutionally.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.
Johnson, *Life of Aischa*.

HECTICK. † *n. s.* An *hectic* fever.

Like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.
By wasting *hecticks* of his flesh bereft. Sandys, *Job*, p. 48.

HECTOR. *n. s.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homerick* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversive, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. South.

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. Prior.

TO HECTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it.

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. Dryden.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. Arbuthnot, *Hist. of J. Bull*.

TO HECTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. Stillingfleet.

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. Swift.

HECTORLY. * *adj.* [from *hector*.] Blustering; insolent; outrageous.

Those, who seek glory from evil things, (who glory in their shame,) from presumptuous transgression of God's law, *hectorly* profaneness, and debauchery, from outrageous violence, from over-reaching craft, are not only vainglorious but impudent. Barrow, vol. iii. S. 31.

HERACEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy.

HEDGE. † *n. s.* [hegge, Saxon; and so our own word is written *hegge* by Wicliffe and Chaucer, from *hegan*, to enclose.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. Mortimer.

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. Pope.

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. Thomson.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born* man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. Shakespeare.

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate, vicar can be presumed to do. Swift.

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. Swift.

TO HEDGE. † *v. a.* [Saxon, *hegian*.]

1. To enclose with a *hedge*, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. Ecclesi. xxviii. 24.
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. Bacon.

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. Shakespeare, *K. John*.

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money: so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? Locke.

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge* in, is, to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourself
To *hedge* me in. Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I prythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. Dryden.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. Swift, *Direct. to the Footman*.

TO HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and vain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. Shakespeare.

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth: meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. Shakespeare.

HEDGE-CREEPER. [*hedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under *hedges* for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. s.* A plant; *fumaria sepium*. Ainsworth.

HEDGE-HOG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *crinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a *hedge*.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserv'd in a brazen vessel, effect. Broun, *Vulg. Err.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under-part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. Ray on the Creation.

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. Ainsworth.

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. Ainsworth.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one; externally it is said to be a vulnerary. Hill, *Mat. Medica*.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. s.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. s.* A plant; *galeopsia*. Ainsworth.

H E E

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant railery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedgehog.

Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* clins, on hillocks green. *Milton.*
The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *sparrow; curruca.*] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGING-BILL. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook used in making hedges.

Come, master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HEDGER. *n. s.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton, Comus.*
He would be laugh'd at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [*heban, Sax.*] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;
But wonders much at those new vocal *reeds.* *Dryden.*
He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

To HEED.* *v. n.* To mind; to consider.

Thoughtless she leaves amid the dusty way
Her eggs, to ripen in the genial ray;
Nor *heeds*, that some fell beast, who thirsts for blood,
Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood. *Warton, Paraphr. of Job, ch. 39.*

HEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton, l' All.*
Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*
Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise hearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice: observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unveil them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L' Estrange.*

H E E

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgements join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing: with of.

I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakspeare.*
To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

That worthy divine did not *heedfully* observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 5.
I would wish parents to mark *heedfully* the witty excuses of their children. *Wotton on Education.*

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

And evermore that craven coward knight
Was at his back with heartlesse *heediness*,
Wayting if he unwares him murker might. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 26.*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving: with of.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Wallcr.*
Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*
Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*
Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlessly* on unto the non ultra of folly, or precipice or perdition. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 30.*

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion, that though it is the interest of some to hide as much of their faces as possible, yet because a leading toast appeared with a backward head-dress, the rest shall follow the mode, without observing that the author of the fashion assumed it because it could become no one but herself. *Taiter, No. 212.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. s.* [*Sax. hel. hele; Su. Goth. hacl, from haella, to sustain.*]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wicman, Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His wings, *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Estrange.*

4. To *be at the heels*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
— Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakespeare, Titus.*
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at out *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*
Want! Worldly want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Olway.*

7. To follow close as a dependent.

Through proud London he came sighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

8. To lay by the *heels*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare.*
One half of man, his mind,
Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison.*

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakespeare.*

11. To have the *heels* of. To outrun; as, my horse had the *heels* of him.12. A spur; as, the horse understands the *heels* well.A low expression.
To *HEEL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side; as, the ship *heels*. [perhaps from the Sax. *hylban*.]To *HEEL*. *v. a.* To arm a cock.HE'ELER. *n. s.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.HE'EL-PIECE. *n. s.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arbutnot.*

HEFT. *v. n.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet purtake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. [For *haft*.] To handle.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*

3. In some places used for *weight*; i. e. the thing which is heaved.

4. [I]old.

It affords a greater *heft* and purchase.

Windham, Speech against Reformers of Parliament, 1809.

HE'FTED. ** adj.* [from *heft*.] The word is the reading in Shakespeare's folio edition, and stands in the modern text of the poet.] Heaved; expressing agitation.

Thy tender-*hefted* nature shall not give

Thee o'er to harshness. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

[HEG. ** n. s.* [See HEG.] A fairy; a witch.

Huloet, and Barret.

HEGEMONICAL. ** adj.* [*ηγεμονικος*, Gr. from *ηγμων*,

HEGEMONICK. } a leader.] Ruling; predominant.

The most princelike and *hegemonical* part of his soul, which ought to rule over all, is now become servile and a slave unto all. *Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 120.*

All maniacs have a predominant idea, which masters every other, and is *hegemonick* in most of their propositions.

Johnstone on Madness, p. 2.

HEGIRA. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16. A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Harris.*HE'IFER. *n. s.* [Sax. *heapone*.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,

And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,

But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food

Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *† interj.* [formerly written also *hah-ho*.]

1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakespeare.*

I would I had a wife, saith he; *hah-ho* for an husband, cries she! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 569.*

2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,

And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *† n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers it as derived from *high*; and Milton wrote it *highth*. It is the Sax. substantive *heðe*, *hihð*, and the Goth. *hauitha*. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it to be *heapeð*, the third person singular of the indicative *heapan*, to lift up.]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Up to what pit thou seest,

From what *highth* fallen. *Milton, P. L.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*

Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

2. Altitude; definite space measured upwards.

Abroad I'll study thee,

As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinum a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,

Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;

That when a man was plac'd in one degree,

Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine heights the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conquest or reign'd,
When England to her greatest height attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties,
nor climb the heights to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its height at once. *Bacon.*

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the height
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton, S. A.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my height
Of happiness! *Milton, P. L.*
Despair is the height of madness. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the height of your
breeding. *Shakespeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater heights, and enforced
with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

To HEIGHTEN.† v. a. [from height.]

1. To raise high; to elevate.

Being so heighten'd,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery,
Seducing so my friends; and, to this end,
He bow'd his nature. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton, P. L.*

Heighten'd as with wine. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he
converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more
of the same kind heighten'd it into a perfect Languedoc.
Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to heighten our confu-
sions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. See HEIGHTENING.

HEIGHTENING.* n. s. [from heighten.] Improvement by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof
should bear a proportion to the area; so in the heightenings of
poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited
to the occasion. *Dryden.*

All these amazing incidents do these inspired historians
relate nakedly and plainly, without any of the colourings and
heightenings of rhetoric. *West on the Resurrection, p. 356.*

HEINOUS adj. [haineux, Fr. from hain, hate; or from the Teut. hoon, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or
angels should attempt, it were most heinous and accursed sacri-
lege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare.*

As it is a most heinous, so it is a most dangerous impiety
to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HEINOUSLY.† adv. [from heinous.] Atrociously; wickedly.

If the act be so heinously flagitious, and redounding to so
high dishonour of God. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add.*

HEINOUSNESS. n. s. [from heinous.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and
trifles, must have little sense of the heinousness of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR.† n. s. [heire, old Fr. hæres, Latin; derived by some from hæreo, to be close to, q. d. to be next to; by others from herus, lord or master, the heir being such when in possession of the inheritance.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An heir signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England,
to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?

—The heir of Alanson, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,

To bar my master's heirs in true descent,

God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

Being heirs together of the grace of life

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost. *1 Pet. iii. 7.*

And I his heir in misery alone. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in
their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant heir had got a new steward, and
was resolved to look into his estate. *Swift.*

3. HEIR Apparent. He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor.

4. HEIR Presumptive. One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose succession or inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born; as that of a daughter, by the birth of a son; or that of a brother or nephew, by the birth of a child.

To HEIR. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;

One only daughter heir'd the royal state. *Dryden.*

HEIRDOM.* n. s. [heir and dom.] The state or possessions of an heir.

Or if, O shame! in hired harlot's bed

Thy wealthy heirdom thou have buried;

Then, Pontice, little boots thee to discourse

Of a long line of golden ancestours. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 3.*

HEIRESS. n. s. [from heir.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An heiress she, while yet alive;

All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the heiress of the crown, yet
claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law.

Dryden.

HEIRLESS adj. [from heir.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of

The wrong I did myself; which was so much,

That heirless it hath made my kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

HEIRLOOM.† n. s. [heir and geloma, goods, Sax.]

Any furniture or movable decreed to descend by
inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the
freehold.

Those principles of obedience and patience, which our
Saviour left to his apostles, and they like heirlooms to their
successors. *Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1616,) Y. y. 3.*

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,

Transmitted to the hero's line;

Thence through a long descent of kings

Came an heirloom, as Homer sings.

Swift.

HEIRSHIP. n. s. [from heir.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to
build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived
of his heirship. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold*.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held up* of friends. *Eccles.*
If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

To HEEL.* *v. a.* [Sax. *helan*; Su. Goth. and Icel. *haela*; to cover. The word was formerly written also *heal*, *hill*, *hell*, and *heal*.] To hide; to conceal; to cover. It is yet used in some parts of England. See **HELL**, and **To HILL**.

There may no man's privtee
Be *held* halve so well as myn. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*
We women connen nothing *hele*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the air, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 45.

To *heal* the fire; to *heal* a house; to *heal* a person in bed;
i. e. to cover them. *Ray, South Country Words.*

HELIER.* See **HELLIER**.

HELIACAL.* *adj.* [*heliacque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*; Gr.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*
The exact light and magnitude of the stars; their *heliacal*, acronical, matutine, and vespertine motions.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 227.

The *heliacal* rising of the star Sothis.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

HELIACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their calicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HELICAL. *adj.* [*helice*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*, Gr.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HE'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To hele*.] The covering of the roof of a building. See **HILLING**.

HE'LIOD Parabola, in mathematicks, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCENTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος*, and *κέντρον*.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIO'METER.* *n. s.* [*ἥλιος*, the sun, and *μέτρον*, a measure; *heliometre*, Fr.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon.

HELIOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*heliroscope*, Fr. *ἥλιος*, and *σκοπεῖν*.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HELIOTROPE.* *n. s.* [*ἥλιος*, and *τρέπω*; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.]

1. A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night and in cloudy weather.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. A precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

They sell — agats, turquoises, *heliotropes*, cornelians.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 44.

HELISPHERICAL.* *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]

The *heliispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called, because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

They are *heliispherical* lines, as they call them, that is, partly circular and partly helical or spiral.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650.) p. 285.

HELIX. *n. s.* [*ἥλις*, Fr. *ἥλιος*.] Part of a spiral line, a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL.* *n. s.* [Goth. *halje*, from *huljan*, to cover; Germ. *hella*; Sax. *helle*. "Some derive it from the Hebrew word *sheol*, either subtracting the first letter, or including it in the aspiration. — But the derivation given by Verstegan is the most probable; from being *helled* over, that is to say, *hidden* or *covered*. For in the German tongue (from whence our English was extracted) *hil* signifieth to *hide*; and *hiluk* in Otfridus Wissenbergensis, is *hidden*: And in this country, [Ireland,] with them that retain the ancient language, which their forefathers brought with them out of England, to *hell* the head, is as much as to *cover* the head; and he that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a *hellier*. So that, in the original propriety of the word, our *hell* doth exactly answer to the Greek *ἄδης*, which denoteth τὸν αἰὸν τόπον, the place which is unseen, or removed from the sight of man." Abp. Usher's Answ. to the Jesuit Malone in Ireland, 4th edit. p. 219.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell

That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Let none admire

That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton, P. L.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Country.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down into *hell*.

Gen. xxxvii. 35. (Dou. and Answ. Transl. 1609, &c.)
He descended into *hell*. *Apostle's Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalms xxv. 4.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;

They of both ends the middle two do fly;

The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,

Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,

To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,

That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well

As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;

Not with a counterfeited pass

Of golden bough, but true gold lace.

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,

Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*. *King, Cookery.*

6. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultney's *hell*. *The Counter-Rat, 1658.*

7. The infernal powers.

HEL

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*
8. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head,
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

HELL-BORN.* *adj.* [*hell* and *born*.] Born in hell.

Like the *hell-born* hydra. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 32.*
Dann'd *hell-born* pride. *Marston, Sat. (1598.)*

Learn by proof,

Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfolded smoke and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth unto the skies. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HELL-BREWED.* *adj.* [*hell* and *brew*.] Prepared or brewed in hell.

Hence with thy *hell-brew'd* opiate.

Milton, Comus, ver. 696. (MS. reading.)

HELL-BROTH. *n. s.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boil'd up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owl's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

HELL-CAT.* *n. s.* [*hell* and *cat*.] Formerly, a witch; a hag.

The whorson old *hel-cat* would have given me the brayne of a cat once—I had her make sawce with't. *Middleton's Witch.*

HELL-CONFOUNDING.* *adj.* [*hell* and *confound*.]

Vanquishing the power of hell.
With that he from his holy bosom drew
A golden banner, in whose silken lap
His Lord's almighty name wide open flew,
Of *hell-confounding* majestie made up:
The fiend no sooner Jesus there did read,
But shame fell'd down his eyes, and fear his head.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 20.

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king. *Milton, P. L.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide, and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HAG.* *n. s.* [*hell* and *hag*.] A hag of hell.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.

In. Ri. hardson on the O. Test. p. 281.

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasours to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND.* *n. s.* [*hell-hund*, Saxon.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death.
Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fastning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd

My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A profligate person.

God, keep me from these *hell-hounds*. *Beaumont and Fl. Philast.*

HEL

HELL-KITE. *n. s.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed.

The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh *hell-kite!* all?

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,

At one fell swoop?

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

HELLEBORE. *n. s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HELLEBORE White. *n. s.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species

Be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

And melancholy cures by sovereign *hellebore*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

HELLEBORISM.* *n. s.* [from *hellebore*.] A medicinal preparation of *hellebore*.

In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines
And *helleborism*, the cure of those that are sick of love, or any
the like passions. *Ferrand, L'oeur Malade. (1640.) p. 169.*

HELLENICK.* *adj.* [*ἑλληνικός*, Gr.] Grecian; heathen.

So great an injury they [the Christians] then held it to be deprive
[of *hellenick* learning; and thought it a persecution more
undermining and secretly decaying the church, than the open
cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

HELLENISM.* *n. s.* [*ἑλληνισμός*.] A Greek idiom.

Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the critics
call *hellenisms*. *Addison, Spect. No. 285.*

HELLENIST.* *n. s.* [*ἑλληνιστής*.]

1. A Grecianizing Jew.

That the thing was done by the Jews, I deny not; but by
those, I mean the *Hellenists*. *Gregory, Posthum. p. 88.*

Uncanonical pieces that had been annexed to it by the
Hellenists. *Cosin, Can. of Script. p. 50.*

2. Any one skilled in the Greek language.

Another thing observable of *s* with its affinis *t*: when they
come alone, without the implication of other consonants, they
are of an easy and graceful pronunciation. Homer seems to
have loved them.—But if all this do not satisfy the critical
Hellenist, then I must add, &c.

Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 126.

HELLENISTICAL.* *adj.* [from *hellenist*.] Relating to the language used among the Grecianizing Jews.

The importance of the *hellenistical* dialect, into which he had
made the exactest search. *Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

Heinsius and some other scrupulous critics reckon this an
hellenistical form of speech. *Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 157.*

HELLENISTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hellenistical*.] According to the *hellenistical* dialect.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 60.

TO HELLENIZE.* *v. n.* [*ἑλληνίζω*, Gr.] To use the Greek language.

To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek
learning. *Hammond on Acts, viii.*

HELLIER.* *n. s.* [from *helle* or *hell*. See **TO HELE.**]

A slater; a tiler.

He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is commonly
called a *hellier*. *Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jes. Malone, p. 219.*

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a
heler or *hellier*. *Ray.*

HELLISH. *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other
heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I
find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,

Now entering his great duel, not of arms,

But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments
in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its
foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HELLISHLY.* *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HEL

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secrecy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 390.*

HELLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell*.] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELLY. ** adj.* [from *hell*.] Having the qualities of hell.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *hell* hearts.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedict. (1573.) fol. 48. b.
Free Helicon and frank Parnassus' hills,
Are *hellie* haunts, and ranke pernicious illes.
Mir. for Mag. p. 455.

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntus* and *Boetius* among the Greeks.

Gibson's Camden.

HELM. *† n. s.* [helm, Sax. from *helan*, to cover, to protect. Dr. Johnson. — *Heaulme, helme*, old Fr. *de helmus*, qui se trouve dans les lois ripuaires pour *galea*; en anc. Prov. *ilm*.] Roquefort. — It is most probably from the Icel. *hialmr*, a helmet: which, Serenius observes, has passed from the northern people to others; from the Goth. *hilusa*, to cover.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet: a morrion; an head-piece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the sky's begins his threats. *Shakspeare.*
Mæstheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles and supporters. *Camden, Rem.*

3. The upper part of the retort.
The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cobobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*. *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The steerage; the upper part of the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *B. Jonson.*
More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denham.*
Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*

5. The station of government.
I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies. *Shakspeare.*

TO HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,
must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

HELMED. *† adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

Mars the god, that *helmed* is of steel.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. ii. 593.

The *helmed* cherabim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

HELMET. *n. s.* [probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

HEL

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakspeare.*

Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound. *Dryden.*

HELMETED. ** adj.* [from *helmet*.] Wearing a helmet. *Huot.*

Oh! no knees, none, widow;
Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them,
And pray for me your soldier. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kins.*

HELM'NTHICK. *adj.* [from *helms*.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

HELMSMAN. ** n. s.* [*helm* and *man*.] He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

HELMWIND. ** n. s.* [*helm* and *wind*.] A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England.

In these mountains [of Westmorland,] towards the north-east part of the county, is a very remarkable phenomenon, such as we have not found any account of elsewhere in the kingdom, except only about Ingleton, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent, in the confines of the counties of York and Lancaster. It is called a *helmwind*. A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people say, the *helm* is up: which is an Anglo-Saxon word signifying properly a covering for the head. — This *helm* is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, ready to tear up all before it. Then on a sudden ensues a profound calm. And then again alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into the country above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.

Burn and Newolson, Hist. of Westm. and Cumb. i. 7.

HELOT. ** n. s.* [Lat. *Helotes*, from *Helos*, a Laconian town, conquered by the Spartans, who made all the inhabitants prisoners of war, and reduced them into the condition of slaves. Potter, *Archæol. Gr. b. i. ch. 10.*] A slave.

Nor was it lawful for any Spartan to improve this lot to the best, by living upon it; for they were strictly prohibited all occupations, even that of agriculture; and their hinds or *helots* paid them only an annual quantity of corn, wine, and other fruits. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 140.*

TO HELP. *v. a.* preter *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; *helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist: to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*
O Lord, make haste to *help* me. *Psalms.*
God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*
They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*
A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillington.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they stuck. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*

3. To raise by help: with up.
Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him up. *Eccl. iv. 10.*

4. To enable to surmount: with over.
Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help: with off.

H E L

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

Locke.

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obsolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,

To *help* him of his blindness.

Shakspeare.

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs.

Gerard.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;

And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.

Shakspeare.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it.

Swift.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

Sanderson.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot *help*.

L'Estrange.

Those closing skies may still continue bright;

But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night.

Dryden.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide.

Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.

Swift.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

Atterbury.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

Pope.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive.

Zech.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.

Bacon.

13. To *HELP* to. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

Mac. viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him to his oxen again.

L'Estrange.

14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,

And complaisantly *help'd* to all I hate;

Treated, carress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

Pope.

TO HELP. v. n.

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you

I have *help* to make this rescue?

Shakspeare.

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.

Bacon.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,

And Danby's matchless impudence

Help'd to support the knave.

Dryden.

A generous person *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

Garth.

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the muses failed.

Rymer.

HELP. † n. s. [helpe, assistance, Sax. from the verb; hulpe, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

Knolles.

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them.

Locke.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them.

Smolridge.

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

Wilkins.

H E L

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

South.

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

Locke.

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children.

Bacon.

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

Holder on Speech.

HELPER. n. s. [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.

2 Kings.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth.

3 Jo. 8.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.

Bp. Taylor's Rule of living holy.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils.

More.

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,

As it hath fated her to be my motive

And *helper* to a husband.

Shakspeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.

Swift to Pope.

HELPLEFUL. adj. [help and full.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,

Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords.

Shakspeare.

He orders all the succours which they bring;

The *helpful* and the good about him run,

And form an army.

Dryden.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skillful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

Raleigh, Hist.

HELPLEFULNESS. * n. s. [from *helpful*.] Assistance; usefulness.

God ordained it [marriage] in love and *helpfulness* to be indissoluble.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

HELPLESS. adj. [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot

Closes by the board the prince's main-mast bore;

All three now *helpless* by each other lie.

Dryden.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

Rogers.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?

'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend.

Pope.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,

Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

Spenser.

4. Unsupplied; void: with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,

Helpless of all that human wants require.

Dryden.

HELPLESSLY. † adv. [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without succour.

If he thus be *helplessly* distract,

'Tis requisite his office be resign'd.

Kyd, Span. Tragedy.

HELPLESSNESS. † n. s. [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of succour.

It was an objection constantly urged by the ancient Epicureans, that man could not be the creature of a benevolent being, as he was formed in a state so helpless and infirm: Montaigne took it, and urged it also. They never considered or perceived that this very infirmity and *helplessness* were the cause and cement of society.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

H E M

HE'LFMATE.* *n. s.* [*help and mate.*] A companion; an assistant; a partner.

HELTER-SKELTER.* *adv.* [as Skinner fancies, from heolſter ꝛeabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion. Dr. Johnson. — Others, not less fancifully, from the Latin *hilariter* and *celeriter*, i. e. merrily and hastily. But Grose has given a better derivation. "*Kelter* or *kitter*, is frame, order, condition, a northern word; hence *helters-kelter*, a corruption of *halter*, to hang, and *kelter*, order, i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order." In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

"Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Ettrange.*

All dominion ended with the day, and males and females met *helter-skelter*. *Spect. No. 276.*

HELVE.* *n. s.* [*helpe, Sax. helvé, German; perhaps from healban, to hold.*] The handle of an axe.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head slippeth from the *helve*. *Deut. xix. 5.*

TO HELVE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To fit with a helve or handle. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HEM.* *pron.* [*Sax. heom.*] Them. We may be said to retain this old word in our writing and speaking 'em for them; as, I have seen 'em this morning.

Such end perdy does all *hem* remain,
That of such falsers' friendship bene fain *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

HEM. *n. s.* [*hem, Saxon.*]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rollers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wueman.*

2. [*Hemmen, Dutch.*] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison.*

3. *Interject.* Hem! [*Lat.*]

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare.*

TO HEM.* *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

The contexture of this speech will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I *hem* it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator. *Spencer on Prodigies, p. 202.*

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rushy bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in, about, round.*

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*? *Warrfax.*

Why, Neptune hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemm'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

H E M

TO HEM.* *v. n.* [*hemmen, Dutch.*] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

She speaks much of her father; says, she hears
There's tricks in the world; and *hems*, and beats her heart, *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Scr. Weapons.

He's dry, he *hems*!

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Scr. Weapons.

HEMEROBAPTISTS.* *n. s.* [*Gr. ἡμέρα, the day, and βάπτω, to wash.*] A sect among the ancient Jews, who bathed every day, in all seasons.

I might here run through a great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient hereticks; the Valentinians, in their cross; the *hemerobaptists*, in their holy water. *Fulke, Retent. (1580.) p. 314.*

The *hemerobaptists* every day did baptize and drench themselves in water, imagining that all their sins were thereby washed away. *Loc. Bliss of Br. Beauty, p. 28.*

HE'MI.* A word often used in composition, signifying, like *demi* and *semi*, half; and is an abbreviation of the Greek ἡμισυ.

HE'MICRANY. *n. s.* [*ἡμισυ, half, and κράνιον, the skull, or head.*] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE.* *n. s.* [*ἡμικύκλιος.*] A half round.

Upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace. *B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.*

HE'MINA. *n. s.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. s.* [*ἡμισυ, half, and πλῆσσω, to strike or seize.*] A palsy, or any nervous affection, relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. s.* [*ἡμισφαίριον; hemisphere, French.*] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light

His day, which else, as the other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton, P. L.*

A hill

Of Paradise, the highest from whose top

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken

Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton, P. L.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;

So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHERICAL. } *adj.* [*from hemisphere.*] Half

HEMISPHERICK. } round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HE'MISTICH, or HE'MISTICK.* *n. s.* [*ἡμιστίχιος; hemistich, Fr.* It is most correctly written *hemistich*, as *distich*.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistich*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistich*. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

The method of writing parallel *hemistichs* in opposite columns — may sometimes have caused a transposition of whole lines. *Abp. Newcome, Ess. Tr. of the Bib. p. 248.*

HE'MISTICHAL.* *adj.* [*from hemistich.*] Denoting a division of the verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve; — as I suspect, that it shews how these poems were sung to the harp by the minstrels. *Warren, Hist. E. P. Add. to Vol. I.*

The *hemistichal* division is not exhibited to the eye in the printed page.
Bp. Horsley, Tr. of Hosea, p. 43.

HEMLOCK. *n. s.* [hemleac, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different.
Miller.

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock.* *Shakespeare, R. Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock.* *Locke.*

HEMORRHAGE. *n. s.* [*αιμορραγία*; *hemorrhagie*,

HEMORRHAGY. *n. s.* [*αιμορραγία*; *hemorrhagie*,

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*
Twenty days' fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HEMORRHOIDS. *n. s.* [*αιμορροειδης*; *hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emroids.
I got the *hemorrhoids.* *Swift.*

HEMORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoides*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides, there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

Emboss upon the field, a battle stood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP. *n. s.* [*hænep*, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch; *cannabinis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Hemp-seeds are used in medicine on many occasions. *Chambers.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP Agrimony. *n. s.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HEMPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys clinking. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

HEMPY. *n. s.* [from *hemp*.] Resembling hemp.

'Twixt the rind and the tree there is a cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss. *Howell, Lett. ii. 53.*

HEN. *n. s.* [*henne*, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock. Dr. Johnson. — *he*, *haena*, gallina. *Vox antiquissima*. Serenius.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart —
Nor chick, nor *hen*, was known to disobey. *Drayton, Cock and Fox.*

2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing,

and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

O'er the trackless waste

The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-COOP. *n. s.* [*hen* and *coop*.] A cage in which poultry are kept.

HEN-DRIVER. *n. s.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk. The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Waltun.*

HEN-HARM. *n. s.* A kind of kite. *Ainsworth.*

HEN-HARRIER. *n. s.* So called probably from destroying chickens. *Pygurgus.*

HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a *hen*. A low word.

One puling, *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set. *Gayton on D. Quir. p. 149.*

HEN-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*hen* and *house*.] A place for sheltering poultry.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. s.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *T. Esrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have sally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HENBANE. *n. s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was cur'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst. *Dryden.*

HENBIT. *n. s.* [*Alsine foliis hederaceis*.] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Dorham, Phys. Theology.*

HENCE. *adv. or interj.* [*heonan*, Saxon; *hennas*, old English; *hin*, German; *hinc*, Latin.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge thy follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakespeare.*

The Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton, P. L.*

A sullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shakespeare.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton, Lycidas.*

3. At a distance; in other places. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are insinew'd to this action. *Shakespeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

Make less thy body, *hence*, and more thy grace. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store..

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrow'd *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From *hence* is a vicious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesied from *hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To *HENCE*. *v. a.* [from the advrb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonforð, Saxon.] From this time forward.

Thanks and kinamen,
Henceforth be curis. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton, P. L.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
Till day droop. *Milton, P. L.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFO'WARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakespeare.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who
are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *† n. s.* [hýne, or hine, Sax. a servant,
and *man*, Skinner: *hengst*, Teut. a horse, and *man*,

Spelman. Sax. *hengert*, a horse. And the primary
usage of *henschman* is in the sense of a horseman.

Our old poets often use *henschboy* also for an
attendant, and we have now *horseboy*.] A page; an
attendant. Obsolete.

Every knight had after him riding
Three *henschmen* [each] on him awaiting. *Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.*

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henschman*. *Shakespeare.*

Three *henschmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

HEND. ** † adj.* [probably from the Sax. *hean*, humble.

HE'NDY.] Both words are used by Chaucer; but
they have long been obsolete.] Gentle. *Bullokar.*

Sire, ye shuld ben *hende*
And curteis, as a man of your estat;
In compaignie we wils have no debat. *Chaucer, Frere's Prol.*

This clerk was cleped *hendy* Nicholas. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

To *HEND*. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon, from *hendo*, low
Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*,
Teutonic.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following
passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*;
or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

or it may mean to take possession.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare.*

HE'NDE'GAGON. *n. s.* [éndexa and γωνία.] A figure of
eleven sides or angles.

HE'NDECASYLLABLE. ** n. s.* [éndexa and σύλλαβες, Gr.]
A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables.

A living author, that must be nameless, has written the
following *hendecasyllables*:

O dulcis puer, O venuste Marce, &c.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

HENS-FEET. *n. s.* *sumaria sepium*, Hedge fumitory.

To *HENT*. ** v. a.* [Sax. *hentan*; Su. Goth. *haenta*;
from *hæta*.] To catch; to lay hold of. See To

HEND. *Bullokar.*

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

HEPA'TICAL. *† adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; *hepatique*, Fr.

HEPA'TICK.] from *ἥπαρ*.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be *florid*, it is stomach blood; if red
and copious, it's *hepatic*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatic*
gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HEP.† n. s. [Sax. *heap*.] The fruit of the wild-
briar, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip*. See

HIP.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and
haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτα and capsula.] Having
seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTACHORD. ** n. s.* [heptacorde, Fr. *ἑπτα*, Gr. seven,
and χορδή, a chord.] Anciently, a musical instru-

ment of seven strings; as, the lyre; and also a
poetical composition played or sung on seven

different notes or sounds.

HE'PTAGON. *n. s.* [heptagone, French; ἑπτα and

γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *† adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven
angles or sides.

In a circle describe an *heptagonal* and equilateral figure.

Selden on Drayton's Polyol. S. 11.

HEPTA'MEREDE. ** n. s.* [heptameride, Fr. *ἑπτα*, Gr.
seven, and μέρος, a portion.] That which divides

into seven parts.

The *heptamerde* of M. Sauvveur could express an interval so
small as the seventh part of what is called a comma, the
smallest interval that is admitted in modern music.

A. Smith on the Imitative Arts.

HEPTA'RHICK. ** adj.* [heptarchique, French, from

heptarchy.] Denoting a sevenfold government.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the
several extents of their *heptarchic* empire.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 69.

HE'PTARCHIST. ** n. s.* [from *heptarchy*.] He who
rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold govern-

ment.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald,
fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 48.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. s.* [heptarchie, Fr. ἑπτα and ἀρχή]

A sevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the
Germans of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it
into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant be-

fore, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale, Orig. of Manhood.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of power,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HE'PTATEUCH. ** n. s.* [heptateuque, Fr. ἑπτα and τεύχος]

seven, and τεύχος, a work, a book.] A term

HER

applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Still new favourites she chose,
Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*
One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sovereign power;
Wonderous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on *her* train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*
Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HER's. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's*.

This pride of *her's*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakspeare.*
Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *her's* confess. *Cowley.*
Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what *he* fortune wanted, *her's* could mend. *Dryden.*
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *her's*, but yours. *Dryden.*

HERALD. *n. s.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *B. Jonson.*
When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*
Please thy pride, and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn, *Shakspeare.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakspeare.*

To HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his sight, *Shakspeare.*
Not pay thee.

HERALDICK. ** adj.* [from *herald*.] Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry.

The figures of herself and Sir Thomas Pope, both kneeling
in their *heraldic* surcoats of arms. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 199.*

HER

Nature directs the thistle to honour the rose above all other flowers, exclusive of the *heraldic* meaning.

Warton, Hist. E. P. II. 263.

HE'RALDRY. *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant *her*, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drow
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleveland.*

HE'RALDSHIP. ** n. s.* [from *herald*.] The office of an herald, as a proclaimer.

Being by *name* president of ways, and by his office of
heraldship peacemaker, as an old stamp titles him, [Mercury.] *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 3.*

HERB. *n. s.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night
Mulea gather'd the enchant'd *herbs*
That did renew old *Æson*. *Shakspeare.*

With sweet swelling *herbs*
'Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton, P. L.*

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them
herbs; as sage and mint. *Watts, Logick.*

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong
grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HERB Christopher, or Bane-berries, *n. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herba-
ceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catch-
ing, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gather-
ing and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HERBAGE. *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with
herbage, and thronged with animals. *Woodward.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RBAGED. ** adj.* [from *herbage*.] Covered with
grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink. *Thomson, Summer.*

HE'RBAL. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other
like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are
ample testimonies thereof. *More, Anid. against Atheism.*
Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBAL. ** adj.* Pertaining to herbs.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.

Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620.) I. 3. b.
The least of *herbal* plants, [mustard-seed.]

HE'RBALIST. *† n. s.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in
herbs.

What every *herbalist* almost, and physician, hath written.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 551.

HER

Other plants, and trees, and herbs, and flowers, should constantly partake of the like decay; — which our best physicians and *herbalists* have not yet found to be so.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 145.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

HERBAR. *n. s.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in Spenser.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,

— And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HERBARIST. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham.*

TO HERBARIZE. *v. n.* [Fr. *herboriser*; from *herb*.] To go about gathering medicinal herbs.

The apothecaries' company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herbarizing* feast; and I have heard them often say, that they have found a greater variety of curious and useful plants near and about Hampstead than in any other place.

Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water, (1734,) p. 27.

HERBARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *herbarium*.] Our old word is *herbere* or *erbere*.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbary* for furnishing domestick medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 231.*

HERBELET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

Thes *herbelets*, which we upon you strow. *Shakspeare.*

HERBER.* *n. s.* See **HERBARY**. It was also formerly an arbour.

A pleasant *herber* well ywrought. *Chaucer, Pl. and Leaf.*

HERBESCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBIST.* *n. s.* [from *herb*.] One skilled in herbs; an herbalist. *Sherwood.*

HERBLESS.* *adj.* [*herb* and *less*.] Having no herbs; bare.

His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.

Abs. and Achitophel, P. ii.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,

Where no shepherd keeps his flock.

Jos. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

HERBORIST. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HERBORIZATION.* *n. s.* [French; from *herboriser*.] The appearance of plants in fossils.

Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of *herborizations*. The first, amongst which are those found on agates, are owing to parts of real plants. — The second sort are owing to the stone containing particles of iron, which are so disposed as to present ramifications, &c.

Muty, Acc. of the Hist. of the R. Acad. of Sciences at Paris.

HERBOUR.* See **HARBOUR**.

HERBOURLESS.* See **HARBOURLESS**.

HERBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

HERBOSUS.† *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin. And in our old lexicography, *herbosous* is the English word; "full of grass." Cockeram.] Abounding with herbs.

HER

HERBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HERBWOMAN. *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along.

Arbutnot.

HERBY.† *adj.* [from *herb*.]

1. Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Full of herbs. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

HERCULEAN.* *adj.* [from *Hercules*.]

1. Of extraordinary strength, like Hercules.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?

B. Jonson, Marques at Court.

So rose the Danite strong,

Herculean Samson, from the harlot lap

Of Philistean Dalilah.

Milton, P. L.

2. Befitting Hercules; large; massy.

He is about to repeat the blow with an huge, *herculean* club.

Drummond, Trav. p. 31.

HERD.† *n. s.* [heopð, heph, Sax. *hiord*, Goth.

from *hyrda*, to keep. *Serenius.* So Mr. H. Tooke

deduces the Saxon word from the verb *hyrdan*, to

keep. Some French etymologists, noticing their

old word *herde*, conceive it to be from the Lat.

herere, to be close together.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,

Or race of youthful and unbanded colts,

Fetching mad bounds.

Shakspeare.

To make a sweet savour unto the Lord, of the *herd*, or of the flock.

Numb. xv. 3.

There find a *herd* of heifers, wandering o'er

The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the *more*. *Addison.*

2. A company of men in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,

Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles

by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. Not always in contempt and detestation, as the preceding definition of Dr. Johnson insinuates.

The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens

View us their mortal *herd*, behold who err,

And in their time chastise.

Baum, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

4. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [*hyrd*, Saxon.] A sense still retained in composition: as *goatherd*.

From thence into the open fields he fled,

Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 4.

Ne was there *herd*, ne was their shepherds' swayne,

But her did honour.

Ibid. st. 10.

TO HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endure men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem

One of the number.

Addison, Cato.

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,

And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd.

Wals.

TO HERD.† *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,

However great we are, honest and valiant,

Are *herded* with the vulgar.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

HER

The most in fields like *herded* beasts lie down.

Dryden, Ann. Mirab.

HERDESS.* *n. s.* [from *herd*, a keeper of cattle.] A shepherdess. Obsolete.

An *herdesse*,

Which that yclepid was *Ceone*. *Chaucer, Tr. i. 654.*

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.

Brown, Brit. Past.

HERDGROOM. *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other. *Spenser.*

HERDMAN.* *n. s.* *herd* and *man*. Sax. [*leapman*.]

HERDSMAN. } One employed in tending herds:
formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,

In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

The words of *Amos*, who was among the *herdmen* of *Tekoa*.

Amos, i. 1.

And you, enchantment,

Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou

These rural latches to his entrance open,

I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold

A sheehook, or have learn'd aught else the least

That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs. *Milton, Lyciur.*

There off the Indian *herdsman*, shuffling heat,

Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds

At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milton, P. L.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsman*, round

The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.

Dryden, Virg. Georg.

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted by consent.

Locke.

HERE.* *adv.* [*hep*, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch; *her*, Icel. and Goth.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,

Keep residence. *Milton, P. L.*

Here Nature first begins

Her farthest verge. *Milton, P. L.*

How wretched does *Prometheus's* state appear,

While he his second misery suffers *here*!

Cowley.

To-day is ours, we have it *here*.

Cowley.

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:

'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

'*Here's* to thee, *Dick*.

Cowley,

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;

To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often opposed to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;

Doth that bode weeping?

'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;

Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet-

briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the

ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the

shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in

Bacon.

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn

in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HER

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined.

Sprat, Serm.

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean *this place*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;

Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HEREABOUT.* *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

For all this same, I'll hide me *hereabout*;

His looks I fear, and his intent I doubt. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

HEREABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge.

Addison on Italy.

HEREAFTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather

than story him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs

From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd

'Egypt. *Milton, P. L.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,

And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy *here*, and more happy *hereafter*. *Bacon.*

HEREAFTER.* *n. s.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry,

Dr. Johnson says; citing only the examples from

Addison's *Cato*, and from *Prior*. Yet it is finely

employed in prose.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,

And intimates eternity to man. *Addison, Cato.*

He supersedes every little prospect of gain and advantage

which offers itself *here*, if he does not find it consistent with

his views of an *hereafter*. *Addison, Spect. No. 225.*

The mind that is habituated to the lively sense of an *here-*

after, can hope for what is the most terrifying to the generality

of mankind, and rejoice in what is the most afflicting.

Tatler, No. 156.

I still shall wait

Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative,

with a sword in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, de-

manded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY.* *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before,

it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being

in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby*

we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj.* [*heres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monar-

chy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not

that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HEREDITAMENT.* *n. s.* [*heredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

Hereditament, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not only

lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it

corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed. *Blackstone.*

HER

HEREDITARILY. † *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.

In this kingdom such were *hereditarily* honoured with it.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.
Titular respects, which, those who are really and *hereditarily* possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of transportedness. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 420.*

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HEREDITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakespeare.*

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden, Ovid.*

When heroic verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise? *Dryden, Virg.*

HEREIN. *adv.* [*here and in*.] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth
to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakespeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly
revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously
wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgement is re-
solved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREINTO. *adv.* [*here and into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our
laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than
with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREOF. *adv.* [*here and of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare.*

HEREON. *adv.* [*here and on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall
into question. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HEREOUT. *adv.* [*here and out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a prepo-
sition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsole-
scent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose,
by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy
to be retained.

HEREMITE.* *n. s.* See EREMIT. A hermit.

Heremites, and other votaries, professing only devotion.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 85.

HEREMITICAL. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*,
from *eremite*, of *ignus*, a desert; *heremitique*,
French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none
of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in
a rock. *Pope.*

HERESIARCH. *n. s.* [*heresiarche*, French; *ἀρχιερεῖς* and
ἀγχι.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of
hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *here-
siarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HERESIARCHY.* *n. s.* [from *heresiarch*.] Principal
heresy.

The book itself [the alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against
our Blessed Saviour. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 323.*

HERESY. *n. s.* [*heresie*, French; *hæresis*, Latin;
ἀιρέσις.] An opinion of private men different from
that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HER

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason
whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be
convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and
unable to be withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon men's
wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her
judgement, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*,
novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. *King Charles.*

HERETICK. *n. s.* [*heretique*, Fr. *ἀιρετικός*.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in oppo-
sition to the catholick church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or
schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a
father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means
Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any
persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental
errors. *Watts, Logick.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose
opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakespeare.*

HERETICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing he-
resy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of
Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant
it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal
persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the
church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the
same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy
that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERETICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With heresy.

HERETOCH.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hepetoza*, from *hepe*, an
army, and *teon*, to lead.] A general; a leader of
an army. Obsolete.

In the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from Edward
the Confessor's laws, the military force of this kingdom was in
the hands of the dukes, or *heretochs*. *Blackstone.*

HERETO. *adv.* [*here and to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto and fore*.] Formerly;
anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring
your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religi-
ous, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the
priesthood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO. *adv.* [*here and unto*.], To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man
hereunto is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whose
assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his
authority whose words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children
often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Lacke.*

HEREUPON.* *adv.* [*here and upon*.] Upon this.

The melancholy silence that follows *hereupon* — raises in
the spectators a grief that is inexpressible. *Tatler, No. 133.*

HERewith. *adv.* [*here and with*.] With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismayd,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Spenser.*

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the
Scots. *Hayward.*

HERIOT.* † *n. s.* [*hepezið*, Sax. Dr. Johnson. —

The Saxon *hepezið* was military tribute; and
hejjegeat, which some derive from *hepe*, an army,
and *geotan*, to render, to pay, was the military as-
sistance formerly supplied by the vassal to his lord.]

A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, sometimes the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually, a beast.

This he detains from the *ivy*; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

HERIOTABLE.* *adj.* [from *heriot*.] Subject to the demand of an *heriot*.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.

Burn, Hist. Camb. and Westm. i. 174.

HERITABLE.† *adj.* [old French, *heritable*; from *héres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*

HERITAGE.† *n. s.* [*heritage*, French.] Not often found in the plural.

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

To cause to inherit the desolate *heritages*. *Isaiah, xlix. 8.*

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*.

Com. Prayer.

HERMAPHRODITY.* *n. s.* [from *hermaphrodite*.]

The being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

Some do believe *hermaphroditely*,

That both do act and suffer.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

HERMAPHRODITE. *n. s.* [*hermaphrodite*, Fr. from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀρσινόη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right

Canonical *hermaphrodite*.

Cleveland.

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites*.

Arbutnot and Pope.

HERMAPHRODITICAL.† *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.]

Partaking of both sexes.

[These ladies] cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain of fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical*, authority.

B. Jonson, J. p. 100.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.

Brown.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the riding habit, which some have not judiciously styled the *hermaphroditical*, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition.

Guardian, No. 149.

HERMAPHRODITICALLY.* *adv.* [from *hermaphroditical*.] After the manner of both sexes.

Unite not the vices of both sexes in one; be not monstrous in iniquity, nor *hermaphroditically* vicious.

Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 31.

HERMAPHRODITICK.* *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.]

Partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,

Male, female, yea *hermaphroditick* eyes.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

HERMETICAL.† *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mer-*

HERMETICK. *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mer-* cury, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetick* rings,

Their gem of riches, and bright stones that brings

invisibility.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing *hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the *hermetical* or *chimick* art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels, close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HERMIT. *n. s.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *ἐρημίτης*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fivescore Winters worn,

Might shake off fifty looking in her eye.

Shakespeare.

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,

And the late dignities heap'd up to them,

We rest your *hermits*.

Shakespeare.

HERMITAGE. *n. s.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass

Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;

On top whereof a sacred chapel was,

And eke a little *hermitage* thereby.

Spenser, F. Q.

Go with speed

To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,

Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

Shakespeare.

And may at last my weary age

Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,

The hairy gown and mossy cell,

Where I may sit and rightly spell

Of every star that heaven doth shew,

And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton, Il Pens.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

HERMITAGE.* *n. s.* A French wine.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*.

Addison, Tatler, No. 101.

HERMITARY.* *n. s.* [from *hermit*.] A religious cell, annexed to some abbey. This is sometimes written *hermitage*.

Chapels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses.

Howell, Lett. B. 77.

HERMITESS.† *n. s.* [from *hermit*.] Written *hermitresse*, by Drummond; from the Fr. *hermitresse*, Cotgrave and Sherwood.] A woman retired to devotion.

Here she stay'd; among these pines,

Sweet *hermitress*, she did alone repair.

Drummond, Sonn.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers, affecting woods and forests.

Parthenia Sacra, (1633,) p. 38.

HERMITICAL.† *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

You would have me resolve the *hermitical* and austere character into a timid, gloomy, and phlegmatick one.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

HERMODACTYL. *n. s.* [*ἑρμῆς*; and *δακτύλος*.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure

H E R

of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

HERN. *n. s.* [Contracted from **HERON**, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *heron*, and bittern. *Beacham on Drawing.*

HERNHILL. *n. s.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

HERNIA. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wise man, Surgery.*

HERNSHAW.* *n. s.* [from *heron*; and written also *hernew*, and *heronshaw*, whence the vulgar corruption *handsaw*, noticed by Warburton in one of the following examples.] A heron.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight
At an *hernewshaw*, that lies aloft on wing,
The whyles they strike at him with heedlesse might
The warie foule his bill doth backward wring.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 9.

Like a tame *hernew*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

"I know a hawk from a *handsaw*." Shakespeare's Hamlet.

This was a common proverbial speech. The Oxford editor alters it to "I know a hawk from an *hernewshaw*;" as if the other had been a corruption of the players; whereas the poet found the proverb thus corrupted in the mouth of the people: so that the critic's alteration only serves to shew us the original of the expression. *Warburton.*

HERO. *n. s.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἦρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*
Heroes in animated marble frown.
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope, on the Odys.*

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a *hero* in learning.

HERODIANS.* *n. s. pl.* A Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament; and which some commentators consider merely as a political party, and not as a religious sect, so distinguished in the time of *Herod the great*.

They sent unto him their disciples with the *Herodians*.

St. Matt. xxii. 16.

We cannot forbear assenting to the judicious conjectures of *Dr. Prideaux* and others, who look upon the *Herodians* not as a religious sect, but a political party, who began to become eminent in the days of *Herod the great*, as favouring his claims, and those of his patrons the Romans, to the sovereignty of Judea. *Bp. Percy, Key to the New Test. Intr.*

HEROESS. *n. s.* [from *hero*; *herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad decease,

Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

HEROICAL. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroick.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden.*

HEROICALLY., *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

H E R

HEROICK.* *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakespeare.*

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name

To person or to poem. *Milton.*

Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,

But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poetry, till now,

Like some fantastick fairy-land did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

4. Denoting that kind of verse, in which *heroick* or epick poems are usually composed.

The measure is English *heroick* verse without rime, as that, of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin.

Milton, Introduct. to P. L.

HEROICK.* *n. s.* An *heroick* verse; which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English *heroick*. *Dryden.*

HEROICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero.

Heroically is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself

Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd

A life *heroick*. *Milton.*

HEROICO'MICAL.* *adj.* [from *hero* and *comical*.]

HEROICO'MICK.* *adj.* Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity.

He offended Pope, by adopting the machinery of his sylphs, in an *heroicomical* poem. *Dr. War ton, Essay on Pope.*
The Rape of the Lock, now before us, is the fourth, and most excellent of the *heroicomick* poems.

Dr. War ton, Ess. on Pope.

HEROINE. *n. s.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess*.

But inborn worth, that fortune can confound,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*

Then shall the British stage

More noble characters expose to view,

And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

HEROISM. *n. s.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the *Odyssey* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.*

HERON. *n. s.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who tenor bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HERONRY.* *n. s.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hernry*.] *Dr. Johnson* joins *heronshaw* with this word as denoting place, without any authority; and it is believed to be used only of the bird. See **HERNSHAW**.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles.

HEROSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *hero*.] The character of a hero, jocularly speaking.

[*He*.] his three years of *heroship* expir'd,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow. *Cowper, Task, B. 4.*

HERPES. *n. s.* [*ἕρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

HERPETICK.* *adj.* [*Gr. ἑρπιδός*.] Creeping: a modern word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the disease *herpes*.

HERRICA NO.* See HURRICANE.

HERRING.† *n. s.* [old. Fr. *hairang*, *harenc*; Sax. *hepung*, *hepunc*; probably from *hepe*, a troop, an army, as *Serenius* and others suppose; these fish usually appearing together in large numbers.] A small sea-fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, herring, mackerel, and cod. *Garew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
Buy my herring fresh. *Suif.*

HERRNHUTER.* *n. s.* [from the German *huth des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original Herrnhuters; afterwards, *herrnhuth*; which may be interpreted, "the guard or protection of the Lord."] One of a fanatical sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, in the early part of the eighteenth century; called also Moravians.

A worthy friend of mine, some years ago, communicated to me a treatise published in Germany, against the Herrnhuters, or Moravians, intitled, as far as I remember, "The Wickedness of the Herrnhuters detected."

Rimius, Narr. of the Rise, &c. of the Herrnhuters, (1753.) Prof. Isaac Le Long is himself an Herrnhuter, and has published his work with the approbation of Count Zinzendorf.

Ibid. p. 6. (note.)

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. See *HER*.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shakespeare.*

Whom ill fate would ruin it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*

I see her rolling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,
She makes the obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

HERSAL.* See HEARSAL.

HERSE.† *n. s.* [*hersia*, low Lat. supposed to come from *hepian*, to praise. Dr. Johnson.— See, however, *HEARSE*.]

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave. See *HEARSE*.

2. A grave; a coffin. See *HEARSE*.

3. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herces* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

4. [French, *herce*.] A kind of portcullis, in fortification, stuck full of iron spikes. This is not written *hearse*.

TO HERSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an *herse*; to enclose. See *TO HEARSE*.

The Grecians sprightly drew from the darts the cores,
And *her'd* it, bearing it to *Sept*. *Chapman.*
The house is *her'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Crashaw.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt *herself*.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself*. *Exodus.*
She returned answer to *herself*. *Judges.*

HERSELIKE.† *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals. See *HEARSELIKE*.

TO HERV. *v. a.* [*hepian*, Sax. to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with Love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

But were thy years green, as now bene mine,—
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

HE'SITANCY. *n. s.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

TO HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, Fr.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITATION. *n. s.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a panner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HE'SKY.* See HUSKY.

HEST.† *n. s.* [*hæst*, Saxon; one of our oldest words, from the Goth. *haitan*, to command; written also *heast*. Wicliffe uses it.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *behest*.

The sacred things and holy *heastes* fortaught. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Thou dost afflict the not deserver,

As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakespeare.*

HE'TERN.* See YESTER.

HE'TERARCHY.* *n. s.* [*heteros*, another, and *arché*, command, Gr.] The government of an alien.

It is a joy to think we have a king of our own; our own blood; our own religion; — otherwise, next to anarchy, is *heterarchy*; neither do we find much difference betwixt having no head at all, and having another man's head on our shoulders.
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Christ and Caesar.

HETEROCLITE.† *n. s.* [*heteroclite*, French; *heteroclitum*, Latin; *ἑτεροκλίτης* and *κλίτης*.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclitites*. *Clarke.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

Heteroclitites, which no new hospital can hold, no physick help.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

There are strange *heteroclitites* in religion now-a-days.
Howell, Lett. iv. 35.

Here only riddles be,
And *heteroclitites* in physiognomy. *Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 32.*

The example will, I believe, be found an *heteroclitite*, and to stand alone in the history of nature. *Spencer on Prod. p. 160.*

HETEROCLITE.* *adj.*

1. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension.

The *heteroclitite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Wallis.*

2. Deviating from common rules; singular.

Upon a general view of his poetry, we shall find him, as in his other performances, an uncommon, surprising, *heteroclitite* genius.
Orrery on Swift, p. 120.

It is impossible for a man of sense to guard against the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclitite* characters, because he cannot foresee them. *Shenstone.*

HETEROCLITICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclitite*.] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HETEROCLITOUS.* *adj.* [from *heteroclitite*.] Varying from grammatical declension.

Parrot-like, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.

Sir W. Petty, Advice to Harlib, (1648), p. 23.

HETERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; *ἑτεροδοξα* and *δοξα*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HETERODOX. *n. s.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HETERODOXY.* *n. s.* [from *heterodox*.] The quality of being heterodox.

Pelagianism and Socinianism, with several other *heterodoxies* cognate to, and dependant upon them.

South, Dedic. of his Sermon, to the Univ. of Oxford.

Heterodoxies, false doctrines, yea and heresies may be propagated by prayer as well as preaching.

Bp. Bull, Works, ii. 562.

HETEROGENE.* *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. *ἑτερος* and *γενος*, Gr.] Not of the same kind; dissimilar.

An old French hood,

And other pieces, *heterogene* enough. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

All the guests are so meer *heterogene*,
And strangers, no man knows another. *B. Jonson, Maga. Lady.*

HETEROGENEAL.*† *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not conmaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whatever next presents itself, his heavy conceit seizeth

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upon, and goeth along with, however *heterogeneous* to his matter in hand.

Donne, Charact. of a Dunce.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar.

Newton.

HETEROGENEITY. *n. s.* [*heterogenéité*, Fr. from *heterogeneousus*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS.† *adj.* [*ἑτερος* and *γενος*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature; which cannot be arranged one under another.

That which may be added to, or subtracted from, a right-lined angle, is homogeneous to it: because *heterogeneous* quantities are not capable of addition or subduction.

Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, § 4.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROGENEOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *heterogeneous*.] Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts. *Ash.*

HETEROSCIAN.* *adj.* [*ἑτερος* and *σκια*, Gr.] Having the shadow only one way. See **HETEROSCIANS**.

The noon-shadows are *heteroscian*.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650) p. 300.

HETEROSCIANS. *n. s.* [*ἑτερος* and *σκια*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropic fall at noon always to the North.

To **HEW.** *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [*heapan*, Sax. *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose

Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakspeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryden.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends

Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:

Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakspeare.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew him down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He, from the mountain *hewing* amber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton, P. L.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *in*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Ira, xxix. 16.*

H E X

Not is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformatations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations.

K. Charles.

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks.

Addison on Italy.

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god.

Dryden, Fob.

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone.

Mortimer.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new.

Pope to Swift.

To *Hew*. * *v. n.* To dig.

Solomon told out threescore and ten thousand men to bear burdens, and fourscore thousand to *hew* in the mountains.

2 Chron. ii. 2.

Hew. * *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Destruction by cutting down.

Then to the rest his wrathfull hand he bends;
Of whom he makes such havock and such *hew*,
That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 49

2. Colour. So *huc* was formerly written. See *HUE*.

HE'WER. † *n. s.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

From the *hewer* of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.

Deut. xxix. 11.

And Solomon had fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains.

1 Kings, v. 15.

That is, *hewers* of stone; for timber was hewed by Hiram's servants in Lebanon.

Patrick.

HE'XACHORD. * *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *χορδή*, Gr.] In music, a concord, commonly called a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON. * *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *ἔδρα*, Gr.] In geometry, a cube.

HEXAGON. *n. s.* [*hexagone*, French; *ἑξ* and *γωνία*.]

A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered.

Brown.

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*.

Ray.

HEXA'GONY. *n. s.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonics*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians?

Bp. Branchall against Hobbes.

HEXA'METER. *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *μέτρον*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick.

Dryden.

HEXA'METER. * *adj.* Having six metrical feet.

Like Ovid's *Fasti*, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

HEXAMETRICAL. * } *adj.* Consisting of hexameters.

HEXA'METRICK. }

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his *hexametric* poetry.

Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.

I have already cited his version of Naueorgus's *hexametrical* poem.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 458.

HE'XAPEDE. * *n. s.* [*ἑξ*, Gr. and *pedes*, Lat.] A fathom.

Cockeram.

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ἑξ* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.

H I A

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of chrysal.

Woodward.

HE'XAPOD. *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *ποδῆς*.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America.

Ray.

HEXA'STICK. † *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *σῆκος*, Gr. Usually written *hexastick*; but *hexastich* would be more correct. It was formerly *hexastichon*.] A poem of six lines.

His request to Diana in an *hexastich*.

Seklen on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 1.

That famous *hexastich* which Sannazarius made.

Howell, Lett. i. l. 36.

The following *hexastic* on a similar subject, is of the same rude period.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 30.

HE'XASTYLE. * *n. s.* [*ἑξ* and *σῦλος*, Gr.] In architecture, a building with six columns in front.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *heui*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the wood with peaceful lyric:

Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick.

Prior.

HEY. * See, under *HAY*, To dance the *HAY*, and also *HEYDEGUY*.

HEY'DAY. † *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder; pronounced *highday*.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*!

Mudibras.

HEY'DAY. *n. s.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age

The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgement.

Shakespeare.

HEY'DEGUY. † *n. s.* [perhaps from *heyday*, and *guise*, meaning in a frolick manner; or from *hay*, in the sense of dancing the *hay*, i. e. in a figure or company of eight, *huit*, Fr! Dr. Johnson merely notices this word as if it were *heydegive*, and corrupts the example in Spenser accordingly. There is no such word as *heydegives*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance, or round, as the contemporary commentator on Spenser explains it.

Friendly *Facries*, met with many *Graces*,
And lightfoot *Nymphs*, can chase the lingering night
With *heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

Our Banquet done, we had our music by,
And then, you know, the youth must needs go dance,
First, galliards; then, larouse; and *heydeguy*.

Breton's Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

The nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* amongst the hills.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 5. Arg.

By wells and rills, in meadows greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day guise*.

Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

HEY'WARD. * See *HAYWARD*.

HIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping. Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the glimment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIA'TUS. *n. s.* [*hiatus*, Lat.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with it.

Woodward.

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless when the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. Pope.

HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

HIBERNIAN.* *n. s.* [*Hibernus*, from *Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland; *Hiberie*, old French; *Pibinia*, Saxon; adopted, according to some, from *Iberia*, and the *Iberi*, in Spain; according to others from the Celt. *ibh*, *ivar*, denoting *western*.] An Irishman.

There is one *Hibernian*, whose mind is superior to the general delusion, as his talents and erudition are superior to the antiquarian scribblers of the present day.

Campbell, *Ecc. and Lit. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 260.

HIBERNIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Ireland.

HIBERNICISM.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Hibernicus*.] A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

HICCIUS DOCTIUS.* *n. s.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this of here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves. Dr. Johnson.—The term is supposed to have arisen from the veneration in which the Roman Catholic priests were, in old times, held; the presence of whom, in the assemblies of the people, was announced with the words, *hic est doctus! hic est doctus!* See Brand's *Popular Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 417.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock

For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's-hall;
And *hiccius doctus* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
It had been both friend and foe to crimes. Hudibras.

HICCOUGH.* *n. s.* [*Mcken*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing *hiccup*; others, *hiccough*, *hick*, *hichoc*, and *hicket*. The last is French, *hoquet*; and base Latin, *hoquetu*.—*Hick* is both Danish and Belgick, and may be the British *ig* also; or may be an abbreviation of any of the rest. *Hiccup*, or *hickup*, is the Belgick *huckup*, as *hichoc* is their *hickhock*. *Hiccough* is so given, because it seems to have something of the nature of a cough. Pegge.—From the Su. Goth. *hicka*, whence our old word *yering* in the same sense.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late

I heard an echo supererogate

Through imperfection, and the voice restore,

As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. Cleveland.

Sneezing curth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows.

Wiscman, *Surgery*.

To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, so bid me not to love,

Is to forbid my pulse to move,

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,

Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*. Hudibras.

HICKWAIL.* *n. s.* A bird; a kind of small wood-

HICKWAY. *n. s.* pecker. Chambers.

HID.* } *part. pass.* of *hide*. [Sax. *hubb*, *hibbe*.]
HIDDEN. }

Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;

And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. Milton, *P. L.*

Other *hidden* cause

Left them superiour.

Milton, *P. L.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;

God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. Pope.

HIDDENLY.* *adv.* [from *hidden*.] Privily; secretly. Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

HIDAGE.* *n. s.* [from *hide*.] A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.

HIDALGO.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth. Of all the miseries which he had endured, this was the greatest; that he, an *hidalgo*, a gentleman of Spain, should live to become a servant. Terry, *Voyage to East Ind.* (1655,) p. 109.

To HIDE. *v. a.* *preter. hid*; *part. pass. hid* or *hidden*. [Sax. *hidan*.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avant, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee!

Shakespeare.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,

And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews' fates. Dryden.

Thus the sire of gods and men below:

What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. Dryden.

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece;

The occasion but exerted that, or this. Dryden.

Then for my corpse a homely grave provide,

Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. Dryden.

Sens *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er

The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. Dryden.

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection?

Addison.

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. Addison.

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head

In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart

Is filled with peace. Rowe, *Royal Convert*.

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie *hid*; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some *hiding* place. L'Estrange.

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;

Your virtues open fairest in the shade;

Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,

Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,

Weakness or delicacy. Pope.

HIDE and SEEK. *n. s.* A play in which some *hide* themselves, and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play *at hide and seek* in my hair. Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*.

HIDE.* *n. s.* [*hyde*, Sax. *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past

Through mine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd

On his broad shield. Dryden

Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,

And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. Pope.

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!

How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? Shakespeare.

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs

Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. Dryden.

3. A certain quantity of land. [*hide*, *hyde*, Fr. *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till; *hida*, *hyde*, Saxon. "When the realm was first divided into *hides*, a *hide* contained 100 acres, that

H I D

is, 120 according to English measure.—The just value of a *hide*, that might fit the whole kingdom, never appears from Domesday; and was ever of an uncertain quantity." Kelham on Domesday Book, p. 231.]

One of the first things was a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. Wotton.

HIDEBOUND.† *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. Farrier's Dict.

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. Swift.

3. Harsh; untractable.

To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour, which he calls his judgement. Milton, Arcopagitica.

And still the harsher and *hidebunder*, The damsels prove, become the fonder. Hudibras.

In detestation of the former, whom they observe to be often absurd and unreasonable, but always *hidebound* and fantastical. Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

He hath wealth; yet he will scarce use it, though to purchase his own health; but starves his poor *hidebound* carcass, and impoverisheth his body to enrich his purse.

Stafford's Niobe (1611), P. i. p. 91.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?

Quarles, Judg. and Mer. The Swearer.

Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a *hidebound* miser. Situation of Paradise, &c. (1683), p. 73.

HIDEOUS.† *adj.* [*hideux*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. —

Perhaps from the Icel. *heide*, a desert, a wild frightful place. Our word at first was *hidous*: "So *hidous* is the shours," i. e. dreadful. Chaucer, Mill. Tale.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. Sidney.

Some monster in thy thoughts,

Too *hideous* to be shewn. Shakespeare, Othello.

I fled, and cry'd out death!

Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd From all her caves, and back resounded death. Milton, P. L.

Her eyes grew, suffer'd, and with sulphur burn;

Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;

Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,

And open all the furies of her face. Dryden.

2. It is commonly used of risible objects: the following use is less authorised.

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. It is used by Spenser in a sense not now retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion.

Spenser.

HIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

I arm myself.

To welcome the condition of the time;

Which cannot look more *hideously* on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. Shakespeare.

H I E

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. Collier's Defence.

HIDEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror.

Go antickly, and shew outward *hideousness*.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

She presented in her trusty glass The faithful copy of my *hideousness*.

Beaumont, Psych. (1651), p. 79.

HIDER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

Sherwood.

HIDING.* *n. s.* [from *To hide*.] Concealment; the act of withholding from sight.

Sherwood.

There was the *hiding* of his power.

Habb. iii. 4.

HIDING-PLACE.* *n. s.* A place of concealment.

Had they now known the world, and the *hiding-places* that are therein, they would have gone into the dens and rocks of the mountains. Shuckford on the Creation, p. 104.

To HIDE.† *v. n.* [higan, higan, Saxon; heya, Icel.

"Highe thou to come to me soone." Wicliffe,

2 Tim. iv. 9. In the present version, *Do thy diligence*.

Spenser, in his early poetry, writes it *high*:

"The night *higheth* fast, it's time to be gone."

Shep. Cal.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,

They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*.

Spenser, F. Q.

My will is even this,

That presently you *hie* you home to bed.

Shakespeare.

Well, I will *hie*,

And so bestow these papers as you bade me.

Shakespeare.

Some to the shores do fly,

Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;

But running from, all to destruction *hie*.

Daniel.

The snake no sooner hiss'd,

But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*.

Crashaw.

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,

Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies*.

Milton, P. L.

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree

Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea.

Waller.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*.

Dryden.

2. It was anciently used with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;

Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him.

Crashaw.

HIE.* *n. s.* [from the verb. Yet retained in Yorkshire, according to Pegge: "Make as much *hie* as you can."] Haste; diligence.

He — charged hem in *hie*

To shapen for his life some remedie.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

HIERARCH.† *n. s.* [i^{er} and *agxi*; *hierarque*, French.]

1. The chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,

Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd,

Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.

Milton, P. L.

2. The chief of any establishment.

The politic learning of accommodating *hierarchs*, or statesmen. Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

HIERARCHAL.* *adj.* [from *hierarch*.] Belonging to sacred government.

The great *hierarchal* standard was to move. Milton, P. L.

HIERARCHICAL.† *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

This epistle [of St. Paul to Titus] is one of the three, not unjustly styled the *hierarchical* epistles, "de statu ecclesiastico composita," as Tertullian speaks; being so many rescripts apostolical to Timothy, and Titus; (the one, directed by St. Paul to stay at Ephesus, primate of Asia; the other, left

in Crete, metropolitan of that and the neighbour islands;) directing them, how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God, &c.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 1.

Bishop Hall was the defender of our *hierarchical* establishment.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iv. 2.

HIERARCHY. *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels shewn,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest.

Fairfax.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*.

Donne.

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd.

Sandys.

These thy supreme king
Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.

Milton, P. L.

The blesseddest of mortal wights, now questionless the
highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned,
that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed
solely to her.

Howell, Voc. Forest.

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of
Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England.

Bacon.

While the whole Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of
the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices.

South.

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church
established under the *hierarchy* of bishops.

Swift.

HIEROGLYPH. } *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*, French;
HIEROGLYPHICK. } *ιερός*, sacred, and *γλύφω*,
to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

He gave her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto
her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial
hieroglyphs used in France, called "Rebus de Picardy."

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646.) p. 115.

- This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life.

Wilkins, Dædalus.

Herodotus, holding the very same *hieroglyph*, speaks much
plainer.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 3.

- The first writing men used was only the single pictures and
gravings of the things they would represent, which way of
expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*.

Woodward.

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd.

Pope.

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any
animals as patrons of punch.

Swift.

HIEROGLYPHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French,
HIEROGLYPHICK. } from the noun.] Emblematical;
expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban
marble.

Sandys, Travels.

The Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin.

Cleveland.

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*,
which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition,
stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.]
Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as
the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the *hieroglyphick* of the
sun.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

HIEROGRAM.* *n. s.* [*hierogramme*, Fr. *ιερός*,
sacred, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A kind of sacred
writing.

HIEROGRAMMATICK.* *adj.* [*hierogrammatique*, Fr.
from *hierogram*.] Expressive of holy writing.

Clement adds to epistolic [writing] the *hierogrammatic*, which
was alphabetic; but, being confined to the use of the priests,
was not so well known.

Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 3.

HIEROGRAMMATIST.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ιερογραμματιστής*.] A
writer of hieroglyphicks.

There were two sorts of languages and characters among the
Egyptians; one common, and used by all, constituted for their
trade and commerce with mankind, and which was that tongue
or idiom called the Coptic or Pharonic; and the other used
only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers,
and the like persons in sacerdotal orders.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

HIEROGRAPHICAL.* } *adj.* [from *hierography*.] De-
HIEROGRAPHICK. } noting sacred-writing.

Apuleius describes the sacred book or ritual, of the Egypt-
tians, as partly written in symbolic, and partly in these *hierog-
raphic* characters of arbitrary institution.

Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 3.

These [characters] were properly what the ancients call
hierographical.

Ibid.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ιερός* and *γράφω*.] Holy
writing.

HIEROLOGY.* *n. s.* [*hierologie*, Fr. *ιερός*, and *λόγος*,
Gr.] Discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY.* *n. s.* [*hieromancie*, Fr. *ιερομαντεία*,
Gr.] Divination by sacrifices.

HIEROPHANT.* *n. s.* [*ιεροφάνης*.] One who teaches
rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their
heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fan-
cies of the people.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To come at the truth of his character, he was severely
interrogated by the priest or *hierophant*.

Warburton, Div. Leg. of Moses, ii. § 4.

To HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; prob-
ably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinch-
ing and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have
wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends.

Hale.

Base thou art!

To *higgle* thus for a few blows,

To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse.

Audibras.

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry
sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich
John Bull?

Ardennot, Hist. of John Bull.

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This
seems the original meaning, such provisions being
cut into small quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted
from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as
higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER.* *n. s.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells pro-
visions by retail.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a ren-
dezvous of *higglers* and drovers.

South, Sermon, iii. 311.

HIGH.* *adj.* [Goth. *hauh*; Sax. *heah*, *hry*, *huh*,
superl. *hægt*; Dutch, *hoog*; whence the old Fr.
* *hogue*, height.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface,
or from the centre: opposed to *deep* or *long
downward*.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved. *Becon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to *low*.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them, And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,

That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal beings. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *highest* faculty of the soul.

Baxter.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest; *high* sheriff; *high* steward; *high* bailiff; *high* constable.

Herod on his birth-day made a supper to his lords, *high* captains, and chief estates of Galilee. *St. Mark, vi. 21.*

He woos both *high* and low, both rich and poor.

Shakspeare.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know

To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low.

Dryden.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon — aim'd not beyond

Higher design than to enjoy his state.

Milton, P. R.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakspeare.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

Him that hath an *high* look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer. *Psalm ci. 5.*

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me I am exceeding weary.

— I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood. — It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakspeare.*

11. Strong; powerful.

The children of Israel went out with an *high* hand.

Exod. xiv. 8.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and *high* is

Thy right hand. *Psalm lxxxix. 13.*

With an *high* arm brought He them out. *Acts, xiii. 17.*

12. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast, Or mœn rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind, *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up

In its full fury. *Addison, Cato.*

13. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Nor only tears

Rain'd at their eyes, but *high* winds worse within

Began to rise; *high* passions, anger, hate,

Mistrust, suspicion, discord; and shook sore

Their inward state of mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Canst heavenly minds such *high* resentment shag,

Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

She had from her infancy discovered so imperious a temper,

usually called a *high* spirit. *Tatler, No. 231.*

14. Full: complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.

High time now ran it wax for Una fair, To think of those her captive parents dear. *Spenser, P. Q.*

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?

High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain, that forces

were already upon their march towards the West. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

15. Raised to any great degree; as, *high* pleasure;

high luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.

For Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full

Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton, P. R.*

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

16. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North,

or low to the South. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

17. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as,

by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the

foregoing expression, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should

be gathered. *Gen. xxix. 7.*

18. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who divided the same according to the seven planets. *Brown.*

19. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may

be so at a cheaper. *South.*

20. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* trea-

son, in opposition to *petty*.

21. Solemn; eminently observable.

That sabbath day was an *high* day. *St. John, xix. 31.*

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,

That it in golden letters should be set,

Among the *high* tides, in the kalendar? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

22. Loud; full; a musical term: "an *high* or shrill

sound." Barret. See also the adverb, and *On*

HIGH.

There let the pealing organ blow,

To the full-voic'd quire below,

In service *high*, and anthems clear. *Milton, Il Pens.*

23. Zealous in the cause of others; as, he was *high*

in the praise of him; he was a *high* man for the

king.

24. A term applied, some time after the revolution,

to the church; which was raised by the dissenters;

in order to break the church party, by dividing the

members into *high* and low; and the opinion raised,

that the *high* joined with the papists, inclined the

low to fall in with the dissenters.

Swift, Exam. No. 43.

The terms *high* church, and low church, as commonly used,

do not so much denote a principle, as they distinguish a party.

They are like words of battle, that have nothing to do with their

original signification, but are only given out to keep a body of

men together, and to let them know friends from enemies.

Addison, Tatter, No. 220.

He is said, by the author of the Biographia, to have declared

himself of the party who had the honourable distinction of *high*

churchmen. *Johnson, Life of Yalden.*

HIGH * adv.

1. Aloft.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars

Up to the fiery concave, towering *high*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Aloud.

Praise him upon the *high* sounding cymbals. *Psalm cl. 5.*

3. Powerfully.

Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent,

From his strong hold of heaven, *high* over-ruled

And limited their might. *Milton, P. L.*

4. In a great or high degree.

My revenges were *high* bent upon him.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

5. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton, P. L.*
On HIGH. † *adv.*

1. Above; aloft. Dr. Johnson gives *high* as a substantive, with the following example from Dryden; observing that the substantive, which he defines *high place, elevation*, is used only with *from* or *on*. It is evidently, however, only an adverb; and Dryden's *from high* merely an elliptical expression of *from on high*.

The windows from *on high* are open. *Isaiah, xxiv. 18.*
The day spring from *on high* hath visited us. *St. Luke, i. 78.*
When he ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive.

Ephes. iv. 8.

The loud
Ethereal trumpet from *on high* gan blow. *Milton, P. L.*
Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd. *Dryden.*

2. Aloud. See the adjective and adverb **HIGH**.
"Loud, *on high*, out aloud." *Huloet.*

Fiercely that stranger forward came, and nigh
Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat
Bad that same boaster, as he mote *on high*,
To leave to him that lady. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 16.*

To HIGH. * To hasten. See **To HIE**.

HIGH. † Is much used in composition, with variety of meaning. Dr. Johnson says; but, as Mr. Mason has observed, the number of these compositions would be much diminished, if *high* were considered as an adverb, which it really is, and were for that reason printed as a separate word. Our poets, however, abundantly use it in composition, as the additions to such words, already given by Dr. Johnson, will show.

HIGH-AIMED. * Having lofty or grand designs.
Thou, — for all
Thy *high-aim'd* hopes, gain'st but a flaming fall. *Crashaw; Transl. of Marino.*

HIGH-ARCHED. * Having lofty arches.
The *high arch'd* roofs were fill'd
With wealth. *May, Lucan, B. 10.*
Over the foaming deep *high-arch'd*, a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-ASPIRING. * Having great views.
Some uprear'd, *high-aspiring* swain. *Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 3.*
She cheek'd again
The *high-aspiring* thought. *May, Reign of Hen. II. B. 5.*

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Supremely happy.
The good which we enjoy from heaven descends
But that from us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Wearied, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.
Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*
1. Of lofty structure.
I know him by his stride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars. *Cresch.*

HIGH-CLIMBING. * Difficult to ascend; high to climb.
As when a scout,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night at last by break of cheerful dawn
Obtains the blow of some *high-climbing* hill. *Milton, P. L.*

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.
A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutick fever,
with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DAY. * *n. s.* Fine; befitting an holiday.
Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.
Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.
His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryden.*

HIGH-EMBOVED. * Highly vaulted; having lofty arches.
But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the *high-embowed* roof. *Milton, H. Pen.*

HIGH-ENGENDERED. * Formed aloft; engendered in the air.
I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness; —
But yet I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your *high-engender'd* battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HIGH-FED. Pampered.
A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and
mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.
Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLYER. *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.
She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flyer*; and it is not
improbable she may also be a Papist at heart. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]
1. Elevated; proud.
This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant.
This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of
marriage. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLUSHED. * Elevated; elated.
That man greatly lives,
Whate'er his fate, or fame, who greatly dies,
High-flush'd with hope, where heroes shall despair. *Young, Night, Th. 8.*

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.
Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden, Virg.*

HIGH-GAZING. * Looking upwards.
Don Paillaco cast up his eyes,
Brinsful of thoughts to solve this knot of mine;
But in the fall of his *high-gazing* sight
He spied two on the road. *More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 74.*

HIGH-GOING. * Going or moving at a great rate.
How can she brook the rough *high-going* sea,
Over whose foamy back our ship, well rigg'd
With hope and strong assurance, must transport us. *Massinger, Renegado.*

HIGH-GROWN. * Having the crop grown to considerable height.
Search every acre in the *high-grown* field. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HIGH-HEAPED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

H I G

- The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*
2. Raised into high piles.
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope.*
- HIGH-HEARTED.*** Full of heart or courage.
Come, be *high-hearted* all! *Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.*
- HIGH-HEEL'D.** Having the heel of the shoe much raised.
By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*
- HIGH-HUNG.** Hung aloft.
By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-METTLED.** Proud or ardent of spirit.
He fails not in these to keep a stiff reign on a *high-mettled*
Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on
other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*
- HIGH-MINDED.** Proud; arrogant.
My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shakespeare.*
Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest
by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom. xi. 20.*
- HIGH-PLACED.*** Elevated in situation or rank.
High-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-PRINCIPLED.** Extravagant in notions of politics.
This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled*
men I have met with. *Swift.*
- HIGH-RAISED.***
1. Raised aloft.
On *high-rai'd* decks the haughty Belgians ride. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*
2. Raised with great conceptions.
To our *high-rai'd* phantasy present
That undisturbed song of pure conceit,
Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
To Him that sits thereon. *Milton, Ode Sol. Musick.*
- HIGH-REACHING.***
1. Reaching upwards.
At last appears
Hell bounds, *high-reaching* to the horrid roof. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Ambitious; aspiring.
High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
- HIGH-REARED.*** Of lofty structure.
The prayers of holy saints, and wronged souls,
Like *high-rear'd* bulwarks, stand before our faces. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
- HIGH-RED.** Deeply red.
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested
upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time af-
forded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle on Colours.*
- HIGH-REPENTED.*** Repented of to the utmost.
My *high-repented* blames,
Dear sovereign, pardon to me. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*
- HIGH-RESOLV'D.*** Resolute.
With a power
Of *high-resolved* men, bent to the spoil,
They hither march amain. *Titus Andronicus.*
- HIGH-ROOFED.*** Having a lofty roof.
The shade
High-roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton, P. R.*
- HIGH-SEASONED.** Piquant to the palate.
Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals,
and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*
- HIGH-SEATED.*** Fixed above.
Heaven's *high-seated* top. *Milton, P. L.*
- HIGH-SIGHTED.** Always looking upwards.
Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-SPIRITED.** Bold; daring; insolent.

H I G

- HIGH-STOMACHED.** Obstinate; lofty.
High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-SWELLING.*** Swelling to a great height.
Desire, like stormy wind,
Stirs up *high-swelling* waves of hope and fear,
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iii. 9.
- HIGH-SWOLN.*** Swoln to the utmost.
The broken rancour of your *high-swoln* hearts. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
O, let my *high-swoln* grief distil on you
The saddest drops of a parental dew. *Dr. King's Poem, p. 60.*
- HIGH-TASTED.** Gustful; piquant.
Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*
- HIGH-TOWERED.*** Having lofty towers.
Huge cities and *high-tower'd*. *Milton, P. R.*
- HIGH-VICED.** Enormously wicked.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-WROUGHT.***
1. Agitated to the utmost.
It is a *high-wrought* flood;
I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main,
Descry a sail. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
2. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.
'Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *Pope.*
- HIGHLAND.*** *n. s.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.
By their actions we might rather judge them to be a gene-
ration of *highland* thieves and redshanks.
Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace.
The wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to
their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold wa-
ter does them no harm. *Locke.*
- HIGHLANDER.*** *n. s.* [*from highland*.] An inhabitant
of mountains; a mountaineer.
His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*
- HIGHLANDISH.*** *adj.* [*from highland*.] Denoting
a mountainous country.
The country round is altogether so *highlandish*, that some-
times, when I waked from my little reveries, I really thought
myself at home. *Drummond, Trav. p. 10.*
- HIGHLY.*** *adv.* [*from high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us
into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and
highly tend to its safety. *Addison.*
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith,
by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakespeare.*
4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more
highly than he ought to think. *Rom. xii. 3.*
- HIGHMOST.*** *adj.* [*An irregular word*.] Highest;
topmost.
Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGHNESS.*** *n. s.* [*from high*.]
1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakespeare.*

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came?

Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal
highness.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason
of his *highness* I could not endure.

4. Excellence; value.

The park for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and brow-
ings for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any
for its *highness* in the whole land.

HIGH. † [This is an imperfect verb, used only in
the preterite tense with a passive signification:
hagan, to call, Saxon; heissen, German. Dr.
Johnson. — This is not accurate. For, that it is
not confined to the past tense, the laughable pro-
logue alone in the Midsummer Night's Dream
might prove; but it was formerly not uncommon
in other forms of passive signification.]

1. Is called; is named; am named.

Now *hight* I Philostrate. Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*.

Bright is her hew, and Geraldine she *hight*.

Id. Surrey, Songs, &c. (1587,) fol. 5. b.

This grisly beast, which by name lion *hight*,
The trusty Thisby, coming first by night,
Did scare away, or rather did affright,

2. To be called.

I dare not beknowe min own name;
But there as I was wont to *hight* Arcite,
Now *hight* I Philostrate. Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*.

3. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock. Dryden, *Nut's Priest*.

4. It is sometimes used as a participle passive: called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings, Dr. Johnson says; but Crose notices it as used in the North for called.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubbard. Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*.

On parchment scraps used, and Wormius *hight*.

To HIGHT. * v. a. [hagan, Sax. heta, Su. Goth.
haitan, gahaitan, M. Goth. to promise, and to
command. At first, this word was written *hete*.]

1: To promise. Still used in Cumberland, according to Pegge.

He had hold his way, as he had *hight*.

2. To entrust.

The gates stood open wide,
Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*. Spenser, *F. Q.* l. iv. 6.

3. To command; to direct.

But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*
Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall.

On HIGHT. * adv. Aloud. See on HIGH.

He spake these same words all on *hight*. Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*.

HIGHT. * n. s. [Sax. hih8.] Height. See HEIGHT.

That to the *hight* of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And say the *hight* of the old building, which Wykeham
made use of, was about sixteen feet in *hight*.

HIGHWAY. * n. s. [high and way.] The utmost
flow of the tide.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the high-
water, and are something above the low-water mark. *Spenser*.
HIGHWAY. † n. s. [high and way.] "As the Romans
always elevated their publick roads above the circum-
jacent country, by a causeway of stone, or else by
earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by
the name, which they have retained, of the high-
way." *Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury*.]

1. Great road; publick path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path or seek the right:
All keep the broad highway, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray.

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appian,
who made the highway, and of Fabius the dictator.

Entering on a broad highway,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found.

2. Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the
highway to lose.

HIGHWAYMAN. n. s. [highway and man.] A robber
that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that
observe strict justice among themselves.

A remedy like that of giving my money to an highwayman,
before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of
robbery.

HIGHLAND. n. s. An herb.

To HILARATE. * v. a. [Lat. hilaro. We now use
exhilarate.] To make merry.

HILARITY. † n. s. [hilaritas, Latin. Merriment; gayety.
Cheer up the countenance, expel austerity, bring in hilarity.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof
than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is,
a sober incalescence and regulated estimation from wine.

HILARY Term. * [In law.] The term which begins
on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti
Hilarii*.

HILD. in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or
lady: so *Hildbert* is a noble lord; *Muthild*, an
heroick lady.

HILDING. † n. s. [hild, Saxon, signifies a lord; per-
haps *hilding* means originally a little lord in con-
tempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad
qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach ab-
breviated from *hinderling*, degenerate, *Hughes's*
Spenser. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke and Mr.
Malone concur in deducing this word from the Sax.
hylban, to crouch, to bend down; and the former
assimilates this derivation to that which he gives of
coward, viz. the English *cower*. But that word of
shame is the ancient French *couard*, which took its
origin from *cow*, the tail, as the Italian *codardo* has
from *cauda*, the same; and as the low Latin
caudatus has been applied to the timid and pusil-
lanimous. V. Du Cange.]

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stolen
The horse he rode on.
If your lordship had him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in
your respect.

A base slave;
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth.

2. It is used likewise for a quantity of money.

Laura, to his lady, was born a *hilding*.
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and *hildings*.
This *hilding* toy, this *hilding* scorn,
And sets us all at naught.

HIM

HILL.† *n. s.* [hil, Sax. from the verb *hulan*, or *hejan*, to cover. "Any heap of earth, or stone, &c. by which the plain or level surface of the earth is covered." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 382.]

An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair hills of fruitless love. Sidney.

Jerusalem is seated on two hills,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. Fairfax.

Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and hills,
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art. Fairfax.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a hill, looks round to view. Granville.

A hill is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral,
which, by a plastic virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean
fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do
increase and grow. Chycne.

To **HILL.*** *v. a.* [Sax. *hulan*; Goth. *huljan*, to cover.
See To HELE.] To cover. "A bed-hilling is a
quilt or coverlet, in the north of England, accord-
ing to Grose.

With the clothes of hir love
She hilled all hir bedde aboute. Gower, Conf. Am. R. v.

Ye shall enquire yf there be any house in the wardle, that is
hyllid with any other thyng than tyle, or slat, or lede, for peryl
of fire. Arnold's Chron. sign. F. 5. b.

Those mountains
Hill'd with snow. Carew, Poems, p. 145.

HILLED.* *adj.* [from *hill*.] Having hills.

The power, thus stigmatized, is a power seated in the seven-
hilled city. Bp. Hurd on the Proph. Sermon. li.

HILLING.* *n. s.* [from To *Hill*.]

1. A covering; as, "the *hylling* of a house." Prompt.
Parv. A bed-hilling. See To *HILL*.

2. An accumulation.
Cease then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold,
and employ your hours in a more noble traffick. Hewyt, Sermon. p. 41.

HILLOCK. *n. s.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
what, judge you, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus! Sidney.

Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row belts, on *hillocks* green. Milton, l' All.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie
scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these
dominions. Addison on Italy.

HILLY.† *adj.* [from *hill*.]

1. Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druma remain yet her very
Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains. Howell.
Climbing to a *hilly* steep,

He views his herds in vales afar. Dryden.

Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though
a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. Addison.

2. Like a hill; lofty.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never seal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down almost as soon
As we have reach'd it. Beaumont and Fl. Prophets.

HILT. *n. s.* [hilt, Saxon, from *healban*, to hold.]

The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns, and coronets. Shakespeare.

Take thou the *hilt*,

And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays

A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. Pope, Odyssey.

HIN

HILTED.* *adj.* [from *hilt*.] Having a hilt; as, a
silver-hilted sword.

HIM.† [him, Saxon; *imma*, Goth.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. Gen. xli.

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction
joined with *him*. Accidence.

3. Sometimes used for *himself*.

Sweet touch, the engine that Love's bow doth bend,
The sense wherewith he feels *him* deified.

Chapman, Ovid's Banquet, &c. (1595).

The hungry Tantal might have fill'd *him* now.

P. Fletcher, Purp. Id. v. 64.

4. **HIM** thought. An ancient form of speech of the same
construction as *methought*; meaning, he thought.

When he [St. George] sawe the arrayes of that danyssel, *him*
thought that it shold be a woman of grette worth.

Lib. Restiv. sign. k. ij.

Him thought he heard the softly whistling wind.

Peirce, Tass. xliii. 40.

Him thought he by the brook of Cherith stood. Milton, P. H.

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more empha-

tical, and more expressive of individual personality.

'T was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend
is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.

Bacon.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one

Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. Denham.

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun by way of

emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again. Judges, iii. 19.

God *himself* is with us for our captain. 2 Chron. xiii. 12.

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds, as high as heaven *himself*. Shakespeare.

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signifi-

cation

David hid *himself* in the field. 1 Sam. xx. 24.

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition
made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set awork by
a reproveable badness in *himself*. Shakespeare.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispo-
sitions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much
himself as to sigh his griefs, and grieve his pains, to sing his joys,
and do and feel every thing by sympathy. South.

By **HIMSELF.** Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way
by *himself*. 1 Kings, xviii. 6.

HIN. *n. s.* [hin, Saxon.] A measure of liquids among Jews,

containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the
fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. Exod. xxix. 40.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*.

[*hynan*, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position
to the face; as, *hind* legs. See **HINDER** and **HIND-**

MOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour ga-
thers itself into a ball. Ray.

The stag

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. Pope.

HIND. *n. s.* [*hinde*, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer,

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,

A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy

Did love as life. Spenser, F. Q.

Canst thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,

Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew. Dryden.

2. [*hine*, Sax.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hind*, were called for by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths, to Datchet-lane. *Shakespeare.*

3. [hinsman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A labouring *hind* in shew. *Dryden, Fob.*

HINDBERRIES. † *n. s.* [Sax. *hinsberflan.*] The same as raspberries, according to Ainsworth; rather, perhaps, bramble-berries.

To HINDER. †, *v. a.* [hinsman, Sax. *hinderen*, Dutch; probably from the Goth. *hindar*, behind.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Gen. xiv. 56.*

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd. xvii. 20.*

If the *hins* were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Softude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing. *Temple.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right. *Locke.*

To HINDER. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minims of *hinder*ing knot-grass made. *Shakespeare.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of same commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That is in a position contrary to that of the face: opposed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison.*

HINDERANCE. *n. s.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with *of*, sometimes with *to* before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker.*

They must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hind'rance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. † *n. s.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so by their rashness become the greatest *hinderers* of such things, as they more arrogantly than godly would seem, by their own private authority, most hotly to set forward.

K. Edward VI. Prov. before the Order of Communion, (1547.)

A gaduator commonly proves an *hinderer*; and, by his covinous clashing, cloth often dig his partner's grave. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 273.*

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

HINDERLING. † *n. s.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] Dr. Johnson gives no example of the word; and Mr. H. Tooke, in his remarks on *hidding*, (Div. Purl. ii. 315.)

doubts the existence of *hinderling*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

[From this root [*hind*] comes the Anglo-Sax. *hinsberflin*, properly one who comes far behind his ancestors, *familie sua opprobrium*. In Legibus Edw. Confess. c. 35. "Occidentales Saxonici habent in proverbio summi despectus *hinderling*, i. e. omni honestate dejecta et recedens imago;" the scandal of his family. *Callander's Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 56.*

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Genesis.*

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*. *Shakespeare.*

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut. xxv. 18.*

Let him retire, betwixt two ages east,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell he said, and run. *Pope.*

HINDOO. † *n. s.* [Persian. "*Hindoo* for the people, and *Hindustan* for the country, now generally used by natives and foreigners, were probably given them by their neighbours the Persians. The river improperly called the *Indus* is quite out of the question, either as giving a name to the country, as many have imagined, or borrowing one from it, according to the opinion of the late Alexander Dow, Esq. in the dissertation prefixed to his *Hist. of Indostan*, p. xxxi. l. 12.; who in the same page asserts, that 'the *Hindoos* are so called from *Indoo* or *Hindoo*, which in the Shanscrita language signifies the Moon.' It is true, that *cendoo* is one of the names of the moon, but not *hindoo*. Let it suffice, that there are such words as *Hindoo*, or *Hindustan*, in the Sanskreet language. In Persian we find *hind* for the country, and *hindoo* for the people." Wilkins's *Heetopades*, 1787. p. 332.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

The British laws may, in some degree, be softened and tempered by a moderate attention to the peculiar and national prejudices of the *Hindoo*. *Hathed, Code of Gentoo Laws, Pref.*

HINDERANCE. † See HINDERANCE.

HINGE. † *n. s.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.

Dr. Johnson. — I believe no one ever before saw or heard of *hingle* and *hangle*. All the three words, however, are merely the past participle of the verb *hangan*, to *hang*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 358. — Mr. Tooke might have found "*hinge* or *hingell*" in Barret's *Alveary*, 1580. Skinner and others have also deduced this word from the verb *hang*. In Scotland *hing* is still used for *hang*; and Pegge says, in the north of England also.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heaven arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton, P. L.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Donham.*

Heaven's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

H I P

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.

Milton, P. R.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives.

Creech, Manilius.

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law,
whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and
twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue.

Temple.

4. To be off the HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and till
that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually dis-
quieted.

Tillotson.

Metlinks we stand on ruins, Nature shakes
About us, and this universal frame
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap from off its *hinges*.

Dryden.

To HINGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou dost observe,
Blow off thy cap.

Shakespeare.

To HINGE. * v. n. To turn as upon a hinge; to
hang: as, the settlement of the matter *hinges* upon
this point.

To HINNATE. * v. n. [Latin, *hinnio*.] To neigh.
To HINNY. } Cockeram.

He neigheth and *hinneth*; all is but *hinnying* sophistry.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.

To HINT. † v. a. [enter, to implant, French. Skin-
ner, and Dr. Johnson. — From the *hand*. Sere-
nius. — From the Norm. Sax. *henda*, to take hold
on any thing. Rev. Mr. Lemon. — From *hentan*,
to take hold of; *hint* being something taken. Mr.
H. Tooke.] To bring to mind by a slight mention
or remote allusion: to mention imperfectly.

For examples out of other histories, to hint a few of them.

South, Sermon. i. 289.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike.

Pope.

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul.

Thomson.

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agri-
culture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole
poem.

Addison on the Georgicks.

HINT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion;
distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations,
the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his
heart.

South, Sermon.

2. Suggestion; intimation.

Upon this *hint* I spake;

She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd. Shakespeare, Othello.

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe
some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put
different interpretations on them.

Addison.

HIP. † n. s. [Goth. *hup*; Dutch, *huppe*; Sax. *hipe*.
pipe-baner-ee, the sciatica; or hip gout.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica?

Shakespeare.

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual
riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica, or *hip*
gout.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

H I P

So shepherds use

To set the same mark on the *hip*

Both of their sound and rotten sheep.

Hudibras.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,

And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound.

Dryden.

3. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an
advantage over another. It seems to be taken from
hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part
commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish

For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,

I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*.

Shakespeare, Othello.

4. Hip and Thigh. A phrase used in our present
version of the Bible, and sometimes in conversation,
denoting perhaps complete overthrow.

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.

Judges, xv. 8.

Sampson *hip and thigh*, pell-mell, haphy with his leg and foot
only, slew the Philistines with a great slaughter.

Ep. Richardson on the Q. Test. p. 66.

HIP. n. s. [from *heopa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the
briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watery foam. Spenser, Hobb. Tale.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*.

Shakespeare.

Years of store of *haws* and *hips* do commonly portend cold
winters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To HIP. v. a. [from the noun.] To sprain or shoot
the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*.

Shakespeare.

HIP. interject. An exclamation, or calling to one;
the same as the Latin *eho*, *heus*!

Ainsworth.

HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication
of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poets cares;

One foot the sock, t' other the buskin wears:

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,

Like Volcuis *hip-hop* in a single boot.

Congreve.

HIP. } adj. A corruption of *hypochondriack*.

HIPPESH. } Ainsworth.

HIPPED. * adj. [from the corrupt word *hip*.] Mel-
ancholy.

To some coffee-house I stray

For news, the mauna of a day;

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather,

That politicks go by the weather.

Green's Spleen, p. 10.

HIPHALT. * adj. [*hip* and *halt*.] Lame. See HIP-
SHOT.

Vulcans of whom, I spake,

He had a courbe upon the back,

And thereto he was *hippe-halte*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

HIPPOLAMP. * n. s. [*ἵππολαμπος*, Gr. *hippocampe*,
Fr.] A sea-horse.

Jove's bright lamps

Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocampe*.

Browne.

HIPPOCENTAUR. n. s. [*ἵπποκένταυρος*; *hippocentaure*,
French.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half
man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chi-
meras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and
whereof we can have no notion?

Dryden.

HIPPOCRASS. n. s. [*hypocras*, French; quasi *vinum*
Hippocratis.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *hippocrass*, the wine,

Wassail the bowl, with ancient ribbons fine.

King.

HIPPOCRATES'S SLEWE. n. s. A woollen bag made by
joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of
flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for
clarification.

Quincy.

HIPPOCRATISM. * n. s. [from *Hippocrates*.] The
philosophy of Hippocrates, applied to the science

of medicine; or the doctrine of Hippocrates, considered with regard to the means of prolonging life.

Chambers.

HIPPOTAME.* *n. s.* [*ἵπποταμος*, Gr. *hippopotame*, Fr. *Spenser* has departed from analogy in writing *hippodame*.] A sea-horse.

Infernal hugs, centaurs, fiends, *hippodames*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. 15. 50.

That his swift chariot might have passage wyde,
Which foure great *hippodames* did draw, in teme-wise tyde.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 40.

HIPPOTRONE.* *n. s.* [*ἵππος*, a horse, and *τρέμας*, a course, Gr. *hippodrome*, Fr.] A course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.

Within the *hippodrome* many of the cavalry use to ride.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 162.

Stukeley supposes these two banks to have formed the ground for a British *hippodrome*, or horse-race.

Warton, Hist. of Kidding-ton, p. 70.

HIPPOTRIFF.* *n. s.* [*ἵππος* and *τρέμας*; *hippotriff*, French.] A winged horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippotriff* bore through the air sublime.

Milton, P. R.

A centaur, *hippotriff*, and a flying dragon, are things that were never seen.

Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles, p. 185.

HIPPOUTAMUS. *n. s.* [*ἵππος* and *τάμας*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot*? says the goose to the gosling. *L' Etrange.*

HIPWORT. *n. s.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

HIR.* [*Sax. hýra, of them*.] In our old language is *their*.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [*hýran*, Saxon; from the Cymr. *hur*, merces. *Serenius*.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His sordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and *hires* the jakes.

Dryden, Juv.

2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god.

Isaiah, xlv. 6.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms

Are *hir'd* to bear their staves.

Shakspeare.

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,

Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,

Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.

Dryden.

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hired out* themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased.

1 Sam. ii. 5.

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out*; as, he *hired out* his house to strangers. Dr. Johnson. — This sense seems to be the primary one; at least, it is very ancient.

A man plant'd a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and dais'd a lake, and biddid a tour, and *hired* it to tilleris, [in the present version, *let it out*.]

Wickiffe, St. Mark, xii. 1.

HIRE. *n. s.* [*hýre*, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good sire,

He, thence departing, gave for his pains *hire*.

Spenser, F. Q.

I have five hundred crowns,

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.

Shakspeare.

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw.

Dryden.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame.

Dryden.

HIRELESS.* *adj.* [*hire* and *less*.] Without hire: not rewarded; not recompensed; not expecting hire.

Your misbelief my *hireless* value scorns.

Davequant, Gondibert, i. 3.

Poetry,

Oh *hireless* science, and of all alone

The liberal; meanly the rest each state

In pension treats; but this depends on none.

Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

HIRELING. *n. s.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,

That with the tedious day his toil might end,

And he his pay receive.

Sandys.

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages.

Wilkins, Dædalus.

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son

On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run.

Dryden, Juv.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,

No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise.

Pope.

HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew

Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due.

Dryden.

HIRER. *n. s.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing, paying a recompence; one who employs others, paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRST.* See **HURST**.

HIRSUTE.* *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.]

1. Rough; rugged; shaggy.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

An *hirsute* beggar's brat, that lately fed on scraps.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Their bodies, that are affected with this universal melancholy, are most part black; — *hirsute* they are and lean.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 201.

2. Of coarse manners; of rough behaviour.

He looked elderly, and was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour.

Life of A. Wood, p. 109.

HIRSUTENESS.* *n. s.* [from *hirsute*.] Hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the browe, &c. shew melancholy.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 58.

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [*hýr*, Saxon; i. e. *his*.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes us fierce

As waters to the sucking of a gulph.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

If much you note him,

You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Heav'n and yourself

Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,

And all the better is it for the maid:

Your part in her you could not keep from death;

But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

If our Father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us.

Shakspeare.

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself; nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*.

Locke.

HIS

HIS

When'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches his. *Addison.*
2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear,
In his descent. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his exceptions.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as *the man his ground, for the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the s formative of the genitive was his contracted. Dr. Johnson. — "Christ his sake," in our liturgy, is a mistake either of the printers, or of the compilers. "My paper is the Ulysses his bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength." *Addison, Guard. No. 98.* This is no slip of Mr. Addison's pen: he gives us his opinion upon this point very explicitly in another place. "The same single letter [s] on many occasions," says Addison, "does the office of a whole word, and represents the his and her of our forefathers." *Spect. No. 135.* "The latter instance," Lowth observes, "might have shewn him, how groundless this notion is: for it is not easy to conceive, how the letter s added to a feminine noun should represent the word her, any more than it should the word their added to a plural noun; as, the children's bread. But the direct derivation of this case from the Saxon genitive case is sufficient of itself to decide this matter." Lowth, *Introduct. to Eng. Grammar.*

Where is this man, and now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Donne.*

By thy fond consort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus his blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this man's.

Were I king,
I should cut off the noblest of their lands,
Desire his jewels, and this other's house. *Shakespeare.*

5. Angently before self.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

HISPID.* *adj.* [old Fr. *hispid*; Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The hispid Thibide? or what Satyr wild?

Merr, Verses pref. to Hall's Poems, 1646.

7. To HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames,
and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horse-shoe; think of that; hissing hot. *Shakespeare.*

The merchants shall hiss at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*

See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they hiss in their hair. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a public exhibition; which is sometimes done by hissing.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*
To HISS. *v. a.* [*hiscan*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing, to explode.

Every one will hiss him out to his disgrace. *Ecclus. xxii. 1.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be hissed out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will hiss me to my grave. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

What's the newest grief?
— That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

He would have spoke,
But hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of public scorn! *Milton, P. L.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

HISSING.* *n. s.* [from *hiss*.]

1. The noise of a serpent, and of some other animals.

Being scared with beasts that passed by, and hissing of serpents, they died for fear. *Wisdom, xvii. 9.*

2. An object of hisses or disgrace.

To make their land desolate, and a perpetual hissing; every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and wag his head. *Jerem. xviii. 16.*

HISSINGLY.* *adv.* [from *hissing*.] With whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST.* *interj.* [Of this word I know not, the original: some have thought it a corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *hush*; but I have heard that it is an Irish verb commanding silence. Dr. Johnson. — Others suppose it to be the Latin interjection of silence, *st*; considered as an abbreviation of *sta*, stand, or of *siste*, stop. But it is most probably from our own word *whist*, be silent; *whist*, *huist*, *hist*. See *To WHIST*.] An exclamation commanding silence.

The mute Silence *hist* along,
'Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Hist, *hist*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismsals coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAL.* *adj.* [*historial*, Fr.] Our elder word for historical.

An *historia*' thing notable. *Chaucer, Doct. of Phys. Tale.*

HISTORIAN. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.]

A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompense
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton, P. L.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good historians. *Addison.*

Not added years on years my task ould close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes.

Pope.

HISTORICAL. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*,
HISTORICK. } *Lat.*]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an *historiographer*.

Spenser.

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known.

Burnet, *Theory*.

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass.

Pope.

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare.

Prior.

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person.

Hooker.

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God?

Hooker.

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him.

Pope, *Essay on Homer*.

HISTORIED. * *adj.* [from *history*.] Recorded in history; containing history. See **STORIED**.

HISTORIER. * *n. s.* [from *history*.] An old word for an historian.

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.

Martin on the *Marr. of Privats*, (1554) M. ii.

To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me.

Sidney.

The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER. *n. s.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*; *historiographie*, Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an *historiographer*.

Spenser.

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*?

Addison.

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. of John Bull*.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIOLOGY. * *n. s.* [*ιστορια*, and *λογος*, description, discourse.] Knowledge of history; explanation of history.

Cockeram.

HISTORY. * *n. s.* [*ιστορια*, Gr. *historia*, Lat. *historia*, French; from *ισω*, skilful, knowing; whence *ισογειω*, to inquire, to explore, to know by examination, and to relate.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Caesar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise.

Pope.

2. Narration & relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room.
What *historian* of toil could I declare?

Wiseman.

But still long-wetted nature wants repair.

Pope.

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines.

Watts.

HISTORY PIECE. *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place.

Pope.

HISTRION. * *n. s.* [Fr. *histrion*; Lat. *histrion*.] A player.

Cockeram.

HISTORICAL. * *adj.* [Fr. *histrionique*, from the

HISTRIONICK. } *Lat. histrion*.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

A *histrionical* contempt

Of what a man fears most.

B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady*.

Histrionical gestures, representing unto us Apollo's solemnities in his temple at Delos.

Peter Smart, *Serm. at Durham*, (1628), p. 24.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical*, than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom*, p. 164.

Nor may this be called an *histrionike* parade, or stately visard and hypocrisy.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom*, p. 168.

Though the world be *histrionical*, and most men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thyself.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 20.

In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the *histrionic* art, he taught the characters over which he presided to act plays.

Warton, *Hist. E.* P. iii. 285.

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

HISTRIONISM. * *n. s.* [from *histrion*.] Theatrical or feigned representation.

When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over; when reality shall rule.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 24.

To HIT. * *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, Minsheu; from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, Junius. From the Su. Goth. *hitta*, invenire, pertingere. Serenius.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived.

Sidney.

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly.

South.

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?

If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right?

Sidney.

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand.

South.

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail; used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is so *hit* in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him.

Shakespeare.

Search every comment that your care can find,

Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind.

Roscommon.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns.

Locke.

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features.

Atterbury.

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!

Whose saintly visage is too bright

To *hit* the sense of human sight.

Milton *Il Pens.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him.

Dryden.

6. To *HIT off*. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

HIT

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. To *HIT out*. To perform by good luck.
Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To *HIT*. † *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with metallick corpuacles, and the said corpuacles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Off expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits. *Shakspeare.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

- None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*
There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

5. To agree; to suit.

Pray you, let us *hit* together. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The number so exactly *hits*. *Waterland, Script. Vind. iii. 6.*

HIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So be the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seem amaz'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgement, but a lucky *hit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*

The 6-berman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shakspeare.*

HIT

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking. *Dryden, Duffessay.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champagne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the throwing lasses. *Prior.*

To *HITCH*. † *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from the Sax. *hægan*, *hægan*, which means to strive, or from the French *hacher*, to move quickly; to which Dr. Johnson assents, defining our word accordingly "to catch, to move by jerks;" but, at the same time, observing that he knows not where it is used but in the following passage from Pope, nor well knows what it there means. The word, however, is used by South; as more than one literary friend has remarked to me, and as I had noted several years since. Dr. Jamieson, illustrating the Scottish verb *hatch*, (to move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner,) says, that our *hitch* is used in the same way; although it is a word occurring so rarely, that Johnson could find but one example. To Skinner's etymous he adds the Icel. *hika*, cedo, recedo, retrocedo, which he considers as the radical word; and Serenius had proposed *hagga*, to move, to shake; *hik*, a small motion. — But *hitch*, in the passage from South, seems to mean to become "entangled or hooked together;" and, in that from Pope, "to be hooked in, to fall into, to be caught, and exposed as it were;" and so may be deduced from the same root as to hook, Teut. *haecken*. *Hichel*, (or *hitchel*.) a hook. Barret's Alv. 1580. To *hitch*, to catch hold of any thing with a rope or hook. Coles, Diet. edit. 1685. This is still a sea term; "hitch the fish-hook to the fluke of the anchor." In Gloucestershire, Mr Malone says, to *hitch* is used actively in the sense of to make fast; and, as a neutral verb, to stick fast. Thus, after a swing-gate has vibrated backwards and forwards for some time, when the latch drops into the groove made to receive it, the gate is said to *hitch*. The word has other provincial meanings. Nor is *hitch*, in the sense of to hook on, or to fasten as with a hook, uncommon in many places. And from the active sense, thus implying holds, has arisen probably the use of the substantive for an impediment.]

1. To become entangled, or hooked together. ["Elementa hamata, et perplicata." Lucet.]

But if this will not do, we are told, that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united; by which union and connection they grew at length into this beautiful, curious, and most exact structure of the universe. A conceit fitter for Bedlam than a school, or an academy. *South, Seren. iii. 90.*

2. To be caught; to fall into; to be hooked in.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope, Imit. of Hor. B. 2. Sat. 1.*

3. [Spoken of horses.] To hit the legs together in going. *Scott.*

4. To hop on one leg. Yorkshire. Grose. And so Dr. Johnson defines "to hobble" to *hitch*. See To HOBBLE.

5. To move, or walk. Norfolk. *Grose.*

HITCH. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A catch; any thing that holds; an impediment: as, there is a *hitch* in the business; the man has a *hitch* in his gait.

I am credibly informed, that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation; and that when you speak fast, you speak unintelligibly. *Id. Chesterfield.*

To HITCH. *v. a.* [See **HATCH.**] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCH. *n. s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. s.* [*hyðe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HYTHER. † *adv.* [*hidre*, Goth. *hiben*, *hiden*, Sax.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous lump of dominion, *hither* came. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakespeare.*
Who brought me *hither*,
Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek. *Milton, P. R.*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Lat. *Huc refer exitum*.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HITHER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighbouring hills descended. *Milton, P. L.*
An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, though they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton, S. A.*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces every day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HITHERWARD. † *adv.* [*hyðerpeapð*, Saxon.] This *hitherwards*, way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

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A puissant and mighty power
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array.

Shakespeare.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*.

Milton, S. A.

HIVE. † *n. s.* [*hype* Saxon; either from the Su. Goth. *hof*, a house; or the M. Goth. *haban*, Icel. *hefu*, to contain; or the Sax. *hipe*, Icel. *hiu*, a house; a family. *Serenius.*]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakespeare.*

So wandering bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shakespeare.*

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiring*. *Dryden.*
When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise

Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat, drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare.*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope, Left.*

HIVER. *n. s.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

To HIZZ. * *v. n.* To hiss. See **To HISS.**

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in upon them. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HIZZING. * *n. s.* An hissing or hiss. See **HISsing.**

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield. *May, Lucan, B. 6.*

HO. † *interj.* [*cho*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Ho*, old French; stop, cease; the word made use of for combatants to leave off fighting. *Kelliam, Norm.*

Diet. *Ho*, Welsh, an exclamation, a call.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough.

The Duke of Norfolk was not fullie set forward, when the king cast down his warder, and the heralds cried *ho, ho*.

Holmes, Chron.

The sacke without botome, which never can say *ho*.

Myrrour of Good Manners, tr. by A. Barclay, s. d.
There be three things never satisfied, and the fourth never saith *ho*. *Florio's Dialog. Ital. & Eng. (1578.)*

Behold, the kinsman of whom Iouz spake came by; unto whom he said, *Ho*, such a one, turn aside, sit down here.

Ruth, iv. 1.

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. *Isaiah, lv. 1.*

H O A

Ho, ho, come forth and flee from the land of the north.

Zech. ii. 6.

What noise there, *ho*?

Shakspeare.

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dryden.*

HÓ.* *n. s.* [from the interjection.] Stop; bound; limit. Formerly the word was common in this country. Mr. Malone says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no *ho* with him, i. e. he knows no bounds, he never has *enough*; he is intemperate. "Out of all *ho*." Immodice. Litt. Dict. 1715.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkyng.

Langham's Lett. of Q. Eliz. Enterf. at Killingworth, (1575.)

To rule unruly people, with whom otherwise there were no *ho*.

Harvey, Pierce's Supplication. (1592.)

He once loved the fair maid of Fressingfield out of all *ho*.

Greene's Friar Bacon.

To Ho.* *v. n.* To call out. An old sea-term, "Howen, or cryen, as shipmen." Pr. Parv. "Clamor nauticus vel cantus, ut, heve & howe, rombylow." Ort. Vocab. [Teut. *hou*.] See HOV. **HOA.†** *interj.* [from *ho*.] A sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakspeare!*
When I cried *hoa*!

Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,

Your will.

Shakspeare.

HÓANE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hæn*; Icel. *hein*. See HONN.] A fine kind of whetstone.

Cockram.

HOAR.† *adj.* [hap, Sax. from *hapian*, *canescere*. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. White.

The *hoare* waters from his frigot ran. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 10.*

A people,

Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hore*

Fairfax.

Island of bliss, all assaults

Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave. *Thomson.*

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore

Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let not his *hoar* head go down to the grave in peace.

Kings, ii. 6.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;

Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with frost.

Low the woods

Bow their *hoar* heads. *Thomson, Winter.*

4. Mouldy; musty. [hopuz, Sax. *mucidus*, *hapian*, *mucescere*; *hor*, Icel. *mucor*.]

Guyon finds Mammon in a delve

Sunning his treasure *hore*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. Arg.*

A hare, sir, in a lence pie, that is something stale and *hoar*.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

HOAR.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Antiquity.

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

To HOAR.* *v. n.* [Sax. *hapian*, *mucescere*.] To become mouldy or musty.

A hare that is *hoar*,

Is too much for a score,

When it *hoars* ere it be spent. *Old Song in Romeo and Juliet.*

HOAR-FROST. *n. s.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Exod. xvi. 14.*

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-frosts*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD.† *n. s.* [*hauru*, Goth. *hopu*, Sax. from *hyrda*, Icel. to keep, to guard. Serenius. And Mr. H. Tooke states it to be the past participle of the Sax. *hýpan*, *custodire*. It may be added, that

H O A

in the Persones Tale of Chaucer, *horde* (as *hoard* was formerly written) is used for the place to keep treasure in. "Glotonic — is the devil's *horde*; ther he hideth him and resteth." Chaucer, C. T. edit. Tyrwhitt, ii. 359.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek

The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts.

Shakspeare.

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD.† *v. n.* [Sax. *hopan*.] To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,

Nor ear'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Happy always was it for that son,

Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell. *Shakspeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love! *Shakspeare.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,

But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot, Art of Politic. Iying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the particle *up*.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and kinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards up* all he can,

Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden.*

HO'ARDER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *hopdepe*.] One that stores up in secret.

The *horders* of provision were constrained to open their garners, and the prices of grain abated.

Watson, Panegy. to K. Charles I.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARED.* *adj.* [from *hoar*.] Mouldy; musty.

All the bread of their provision was dry and *hoared*, [in the present version, *mouldy*.]

Josh. ix. 5. Matthew's, Cranmer's, and the Bishops' Transl.

HO'AROUND.† *n. s.* [*murrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill.*

Pale *hoarhound*, which he holds of most especial use.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

HO'ARINESS.† *n. s.* [from *hoary*.]

1. The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,

And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

2. Mouldiness.

Barret, and Sherwood.

Hoariness, or *vinevndness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept; or mouldiness from moisture or lack of cleansing.

Barret.

HOARSE. *adj.* [hap, Sax. *heersche*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.

— Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
He sped his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*
The stock-dove only through the forest cooed,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

HOARSELY. † *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.

Hard at my feet ran down a crystal spring,
Which did the cumbrous pebbles hoarsely chide
For standing in the way, *More, Cupid's Conflict, (1647.)*
The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*

HOARSENESS. *n. s.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an hoarseness or viscous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a hoarseness. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions hoarseness in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Southcot on Disorders.*

HOARY. † *adj.* [hap, hapung, Saxon. See **HOAR**.]

1. White; whitish.

One would think the deep to be hoary. *Job, xli. 32.*
The secrets of the hoary deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd
The hoary willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

2. White or grey with age.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary grey. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the
hoary old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and
sent him again into the city. *Knolles, Hist.*

Has then my hoary head deserv'd no better? *Rome.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,

Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

3. White with frost.

The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. [hopuz, Sax. See the fourth sense of **HOAR**.]

There was brought out of the city into the camp very
coarse, hoary, moulded bread. *Knolles, Hist.*

HOAST. * *n. s.* A cough. See **HAUST**.

HOAX. * *n. s.* [Such is the Sax. huepe, or huec, derision, mockery, irony; though Mr. Malone considers it as derived from the cant word *hocus*, a cheat. Lambard calls the Sax. huecetyde, a time of scorning and mocking. From the Lambeth book, cited by Mr. Brand, under the years 1556-1557, there appear receipts for *hoaxe-money*. The

Sax. hoccp, hiecop, al-o signified scorn, laughing to scorn, or contumely; and Chaucer's "wife of Simkin" is described "ful of *hoker* and bismare," (i. e. insolence or mockery, and of abuse,) Reve's Tale.] An imposition; a deception; as, the *hoax* was credited beyond expectation.

To Hoax. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive; to impose upon.

HOB. * *n. s.*

1. A clown. [German, *hube*, formerly *hobe*, a country-farm; *hubner*, a country fellow. *Serenius.*]

Sherwood.

2. A fairy; a spirit. See **HOBGOBLIN**.

HOB or Nob. * See **HOBNOB**.

HOBBOARD-DE-HOY. * *n. s.* [in some places called *hobbedchoy*, and also *hobbety-hoy*.] A stripling; a young lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy.

Man's age divided here ye have
By prentisships from birth to grave.

The first seven years bring up as a childe:
The next to learning, for waxing too wilde:
The next keepe under Sir Hubbard-de-hoy:
The next a man, no longer a boy, &c.

Tusser, Husbandrie, &c. (1580,) p. 57.

HOBBISM. * *n. s.* The opinions of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, in this country, who was born towards the close of the sixteenth century. He "made no scruple to speak of the light and law of nature as a chimera; and as little, to mould Christianity to a system of his own, directly repugnant to the nature and end of all religion; for he establishes it as a fundamental point, that the subjects of every community ought to conform, in all religious matters, to the commands of the civil magistrate. To this he added a frightful picture of human nature, representing mankind as altogether selfish and savage." *Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii.* "His ethics have a strong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to destroy that liberty which is the birthright of every human creature. He is commonly represented as a sceptic in religion, and a dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a dogmatist in both." *Granger, Biog. Hist. Charles II. Cl. ix.*

The abettors of *Hobbsism* could not stand up for it, without allowing themselves to be actuated only by base and narrow principles. *Skelton, Deism Revealed.*

HOBBIST. * *n. s.* A follower of the opinions of Hobbes.

That Rochester should write a satire on man, I am not surprized. It is the business of the libertine to degrade his species, and debase the dignity of human nature, and thereby destroy the most efficacious incitements to lovely and laudable actions. But, that a writer of Boileau's purity of manners should represent his kind in the dark and disagreeable colours he has done, with all the malignity of a discontented *Hobbsist*, is a lamentable perversion of fine talents, and is a real injury to society. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To HOBBLE. † *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopp*, to *hobble*.

Dr. Johnson.—The diminutive of the Su. Goth. *hoppa*, to hop, to leap; so *hopp*, *hobben*, Teut. *hobbelu*, Cym. the same. *Serenius.*]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. *Dryden.*

Some persons continued a kind of hobbling march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addison.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without being discovered by his hobbling? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans—had a custom of reproaching each other in a sort of extempore poetry, or rather tunable hobbling verse. *Dryden, Orig. and Pr. of Satire.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She hobbles in alternate verse. *Prior.*

To HOBBLE. * *v. a.* [perhaps from *hobbel*, a knot, Fland. *hobbelen*, to complicate in a knot.] To perplex; to embarrass; as, he is greatly *hobbled*.

HOBBLE. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A difficulty. [*hobbel*, Fland. a knot.] To get into a hobble.

HO'BBLER.† *n. s.* [old French, *hobeler*; "cavalier qui monte un cheval Escossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin*." Lacombe, and Roquetfort.] A kind of horse-soldier.

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies*.

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY.† *n. s.* [*hobbije*, Fland. *hobereau*, French; *hebog*, Welsh.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon*.

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Estrange*.
Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden*.

2. An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag. [Goth. *hoppe*, a horse; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse. Dr. Johnson. — '*Hobin*, Irish, a horse whose motion is easy. *Bullet*. This, Dr. Jamieson thinks, may be from *obann*, Ir. quick, nimble. Nevertheless he reverts also to the northern language, to which *Serenius* likewise refers *hobby*, viz. Icel. *hoppa*, a mare; as Johnson has to the Goth. *hoppe*, a horse. This, I may add, carries us to the Greek *ἵππος*.]

Hobblers armed, Irishmen, so called, because they served on hobbies. *Davies on Ireland*.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

As young children, who are ty'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding, When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer; But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior*.

4. In colloquial language, that which is the favourite object of pursuit of a person. See HOBBY-HORSE.

HO'BBY-HORSE.* *n. s.*

1. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby-horse*. *Glanville*.

2. A character in the old May-games. The *hobby-horse* was represented by a man equipped with as much pasteboard as was sufficient to form the head and hinder parts of a horse, the quadrupedal defects being concealed by a long mantle or foot-cloth that nearly touched the ground. The performer on this occasion exerted all his skill in burlesque horsemanship. *Douce*.

But see the *hobby-horse* is forgot:

Fool! it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces

And some other buffoon graces. *D. Jonson, Masque at Althorpe*.

The word politician is not usual to his maw, and thereupon he plays the most notorious *hobby-horse*, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense. *Milton, Colasterion*.

3. A stupid or foolish person. [from the preceding sense.]

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby-horses* must not bear. *Shakespeare*.

4. The favourite object or pursuit of a person.

What the last age denominated follies, or *hobby-horses*, we style *collections*: Uncle Toby's library would have required no apology among the hunters of old ballads, and churchwardens' bills of our day! *Farriar, Illust. of Sterne, ch. 5*.

HOBGOBLIN.† *n. s.* [according to Skinner, for *hobgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hobgoblins*, *empusa*, because

they do not move their feet: whence, says Wallis, came the boys' play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg. Dr. Johnson. — Wallis maintains his opinion, in his *Correction of Hobbes*, with much stoutness: "This derivation you did, at first, cry out upon as very absurd; and you meant to pay me for it; till you were informed, as I hear, by some of your friends, that the scholiast of Aristophanes had the same, (viz. *empusa* from *ἐν* and *πῦς*), and so have Eustathius, Erasmus, Caelius Rhodoginus, Stephanus, Scapula, Calepine, and others; and therefore you were advised not to quarrel with it! Whereupon, waving your main charge, you only tell me, that it doth not become my gravity to tell you, that *empusa*, your *dæmonium Atheniense*, was a kind of *hobgoblin*, that *hopped upon one leg*; and that thence a boys' play, now in use, comes to be called *ludus empusæ*; and withal pray me to tell you, where it was that I read the word *empusa* for the boys' play I spake of? To the question I answer, that I read it so used in Junius's Nomenclator, Rider's, and Thomas's Dictionary; sufficient authors for such a business." "Due Correction for Mr. Hobbes, Oxf. 1656. p. 24. Notwithstanding this learned etymology, it is, I think, plain that our ancestors considered the *hobgoblin* as no other than a *Robin Goodfellow*; and that, therefore, we may consider *hob* as the true etymon; *hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. *Robin Goodfellow*. See the example from Shakspeare's *Mids. N. Dream*. "A bigger kind there is of them [fairies] called with us *hobgoblins*, and *Robin Goodfellows*, that would in those superstitious times, grind corn for a mess of milk, &c." *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47*. Hence *hob* was also a general name for a fairy or spirit. "The *hobs* of night." *Morall Plot of C. Wase's Electra* of Sophocles, 1649. "Hobthrust, or rather *hob o' th' hurst*, a spirit supposed to haunt woods only." *North. Grose's Prov. Gloss. Hob Howlard*, the name of a spirit. *Brand, Popular Antiq. ii. 359*.] A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one.

You are that shrewd and knavish sprite,

Call'd *Robin Goodfellow*:

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream*.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,

Attend your office and your quality:

Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes.

Shakspeare.

HO'BIT. *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BLAKE.* *adj.* [from *hob*.] Clownish; boorish.
Cotgrave in V. Rude, and Sherwood.

HO'BNAIL.† *n. s.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.]

1. A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees
thou may'st be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakspeare*.

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakspeare*.

2. A clownish person, in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely
f facetious, *Milton, Colasterion*.

HO'BNAIL'D. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose

To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryden, Juv*.

HO'BNOB.† This is probably corrupted from *habnab* by a coarse pronunciation. See **HABNAB.** Dr. Johnson. — Grose, in like manner, explains *hobnob* “at a venture, rashly,” as a northern expression, and sometimes pronounced *habnab*. From him we learn also, that *hob* or *hub* is our northern name for the back of the chimney; and that the drinking phrase *to hob or nob* with a person, arose from beer being placed on the *hob* to warm, and cold beer being set on a small table called the *nob*; so that the original question, will you have *hob* or *nob* meant, will you have warm or cold beer? This very improbable account has been somewhat refined in a work of great erudition. “It was customary for persons to pledge each other by taking their cups from the *hobs* or *hubs* and *nobs*, on which they were placed on each side of the fire-place.” Whiter's Etymolog. Magnum, p. 122. Mr. Brand's etymology and explanation are much more satisfactory; *habban*, Sax. to have, and *næbban*, to want. May it not therefore be explained in this sense, “Do you choose a glass of wine, or would you rather let it alone?”

His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be not e but by pangs of death, and sepulchre; *hob, nob*, is his word; give't or take't. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

HO'BOY.* *n. s.* A wind instrument. See **HAUTBOY.** It is written *hoboy*, as if it were from the Italian *oboe*, which, as Pegge has observed, is exactly the pronunciation an Italian would give the French word *hautbois*; and has no meaning, as the French name has.

HO'BNON'S CHOICE.* An expression often used, denoting that kind of choice in which there is no alternative. The caprice of Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, who died in 1630, is said to have given rise to it.

Hobson kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse next to the stable-door; so that every customer was alike well-served according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice: From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you, to say, *Hobson's choice.*

Spectator, No. 509.

HOCK. *n. s.* [*hox, hoh, Saxon.*] The joint between the knee and the fetlock. See **HOUGH.**

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. s.* [from *Hockheim* on the Maine.]

HO'CKAMORE. } Old strong Rhenish wine.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,

With brandy, wine, and *aqua vite*;

And made 'em stoutly overcome

With *bachtrach*, *hockamore* and murr.

Hudibras.

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*

If cyder royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hoghead of that and one of tart new cyder together.

Mortimer.

HO'CKEY, or HA'WKEY.* *n. s.* [*hoch, German, heach, Saxn high, i. e. festival.*] A name for harvest-home, used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge-shire, according to Pegge; and certainly in other places. *Hockey* cake is that which is distributed to the people at harvest-home. The *hockey* cart is that

which brings the last corn and the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands, with which the horses are also attired. Salmon's Survey, Hertfordshire, cited in Brand's Popular Antiquities.

Hoackey, is brought

Home with hallowin.

Poor Robin's Alm. 1676.

In the town of Cambridge, and centre of our University, such curious remains of ancient customs may be noticed, in different seasons of the year, which pass without observation. The custom of blowing horns on the first of May (old stile) is derived from a festival in honour of Diana. At the *hawkie*, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts through the streets, the horses being covered with white sheets; and when I enquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people that they were drawing the *harvest-queen*.

Dr. Clarke's Travels.

HO'CKHERR. *n. s.* [*hock and herb.*] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth.*

To HO'CKLE.† *v. a.* [from *hock*.]

1. To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hammer.*

2. To mow. Applied only to stubble. *Mason.*

HOCUS POCUS.† [The original of this word is referred by Tillotson to a form of the Romish church. Junius derives it from *hoced*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered. Dr. Johnson. — Archbishop Tillotson's remark is, that “in all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the church of Rome in their trick of transubstantiation.” Serm. xxvi. Pegge notices the corruption arising from the illiteracy of some Romish priests, who themselves pronounced, in a gabbling manner, the proper words as if they were *hocus pocus*. Anecd. of the Eng. Language. — I subscribe neither to this, nor to the archbishop's observation; and have often wondered that such a man as Tillotson should have given publicity to his opinion. Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, considers it as descended from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology; and refers us to the authority of Verelius. From Verelius we derive further information, that this personage's name was in use among the Italian conjurers, “*histrionibus Italis hodieque notum; Ocus Bochus, carmina præsto!*” Verelii Epitome Hist. Suo-Goth. 4to. 1730. p. 13. This was unknown to Dr. Johnson; and, had it been known to Tillotson, would have saved his remark, which has been repeated in abundance of books.]

1. A juggler.

I will speak of one man more excelling in that craft than others, that went about in king James his time, and long since, who called himself “the king's majesty's most excellent *hocus pocus*,” and so was he called, because that, at the playing of every trick, he used to say, “*hocus pocus, totus, talotus, velle celeriter jubeo,*” a *darke compature of words to blinde the eyes of beholders.*

Ady's Candle in the Dark, Treat. of Witches, &c. p. 19.

Boy. Do they think this pen can juggle? I would we had *Hokus pokus* for 'em then, your people; or *Traviano Tudeko*.

H O E

Dam. Who's that, boy?

Boy. Another juggler with a long name. *B. Jonson, Magna Lady.*
Dancing-witches, *hocus-pocus's*, and other anticks past my remembrance. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 154.*

2. A juggle; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurers in practising their tricks.

Right and wrong
Could never hold it out so long,
And, like blind fortune, with a sleight
Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus pocus*.

Mudibras, iii. iii.

If thou hast any *hocus pocus*-tricks to play, why can'st not do them here? *Addison, Drummer.*

To HOCUS, or To HOCUS-POCUS.* To cheat. A low expression.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange.*

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautious of the present age. *Nelson.*

HOD.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head. *Dr. Johnson.*

— Rather perhaps a corruption of *hoved* or *heaved*, that which is carried: the trough is carried on the shoulders, not on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A bath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tusser.*

HO'DDY-DO'DDY.* *n. s.* A word of contempt, denoting an awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person.

Cob's wife, and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddly-doddy*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

He has more goodness in his little finger, than you have in your whole body:

My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddly-doddy*. *Swift, Cookmaid's Lett. to Dr. Sheridan.*

HO'DMAN.† *n. s.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HO'DMANDOD.† *n. s.*

1. A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or *dodman*. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail. See **DODMAN**.

HODGE-PODGE.† *n. s.* [*hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French. Our word is also written *hodgepot*, *hotchpot*, and *hotchpotch*. Teut. *hulspot*. See **HOTCHPOT**.]

1. A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches. *Ep. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for farts, which is a kind of *hodgepot*.

Bacon, Speech against the Countess of Somerset.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their *trachana* and *hodhourt*, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys, Trav.*

2. A commixture of lands. See **HOTCHPOTCH**.

HODIERNAL. adj. [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE.† *n. s.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch; *hoha*, Gothick; old Fr. *hou*, mod. *houe*; Dutch, *houwe*; which some derive from the Lat. *upupa*, a similar instrument.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer.*

To HOE. v. a. [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

H O G

HOFUL.* *adj.* [Saxon, *hofull*, full of care, perhaps from *hoga*, prudent.] Careful. Not now in use.

S. Gregory, ever *hofull* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.

Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565) fol. 97. b.

HO'FULLY.* *adv.* [from *hoful*.] Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.

Stapleton, Fortr. &c. fol. 119. b.

HOG.† *n. s.* [*hwch*, Welsh; *hoch*, Cornish.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of hogs, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakespeare.*

The hog, that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A castrated boar.

3. To bring Hogs to a fine market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your hogs to a fine market. *Spectator.*

4. Hog is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. Skinner. [*hogetz*, Norm. Fr. young wether sheep. Kelham.] In some parts of the north for sheep of a year old.

5. In naval language, a sort of flat scrubbing broom.

To HOG.* *v. a.*

1. In naval language, to hog a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom with the kind of broom called a hog.

2. To carry on the back. North. *Grose.*

3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog.

A colloquial expression; as, to hog the mane of a horse.

HOGCOTE. n. s. [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer.*

HOGGEREL. n. s. A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOGGET.* *n. s.* [Norm. Fr. *hogetz*. See the fourth sense of *hog*.]

1. A sheep of two years old. *Skinner.*

2. A hog-colt; a colt of a year old. Hampshire. *Grose.*

HOGGISH.† *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities

of an hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion *Miso* had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and *Mopsa*, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

Those devils, so talked of and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jailors. *Oberbury, Charact. of a Prison.*

HOGGISHLY.† *adv.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

They are all *hoggishly* drunk.

Gascogne, Del. Diet for Droonkards, (1576.)

HOGGISHNESS. n. s. [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGH. n. s. [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,
The western *hough*, besprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty *Goëmot*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HO'GHERD.† *n. s.* [*hog* and *hynd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

No lusty northern thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hog-herd* led his rooting swine.

Bronie, Brit. Past. (1616.) B. ii. S. 1.

The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek.

Broom, Notes on the Odyssey.

Ho'GO.* *n. s.* [corrupted from *haut gout*. See **HAUT GOUT**.] High flavour; strong scent.
Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.

Dr. Mal. Griffith, Fear of God and the Kings (1660), p. 76.

Ho'GRINGER.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *ring*.] One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog.
• A colloquial expression.

Ho'GSBEANS.

Ho'GSBREAD.

Ho'GSFENNEL.

Ho'GSMUSHROOMS.

n. s. Plants. Ainsworth.

Ho'GSHEAD.† *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, says Minshew, from the form or shape; but more probably from the Dutch *ockshood*, and *ogshood*, from *ocks*, the name of a certain measure in Brabant, and *houden*, to contain. See Minshew in **V. HOGGESHEAD**.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons. Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheds*, and a little more. *Arbutnot.*

2. Apy large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshhead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole.

Bacon.

They slung up one of their largest *hogshheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

Ho'GSHEARING.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *shear*.] A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hogshearing*, where, as we use to say in England, we have a great deal of noise, and no wool.

Dean Martin, Lett. (1662), p. 95.

Ho'GSTEEER.* *n. s.* [*hog* and *steer*, Sax. *pteop*, a young bullock.] A wild boar of three years old.

Cockeram.

Ho'GSTY. *n. s.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift.*

Ho'GWASH. *n. s.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN.† *n. s.* [*hoiden*, Welsh; *fæmina levioris fæmæ*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner derives it from the Teut. *heyde*, a country place, *q. d.* a rustick; and, with probability, as *hoiden* is not confined to the female sex. Cotgrave and Sherwood give us the male *hoiden*. "*Badault*, a fool, dolt, fop, ass, coxcomb, gaping *hoydon*." Again, Sherwood translates his "*rude hoidon*" into the Fr. *salourdin*, which Cotgrave converts into "*a lubberly sloven, a heavy sot, a lumpish hoydon*." This sense was not known to Dr. Johnson, though Milton also uses it; and indeed of the female *hoiden* he has given no example. The word, in my opinion, was first applied to men. It occurs repeatedly in Cotgrave with such application, but not to women.]

1. An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder? *Milton, Colasterion.*

2. An ill-taught, awkward, country girl.

All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward *hoydens* in nature. *Swainburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 44.*

HO'IDEN.* *adj.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

They throw their persons, with a *hoiden* air, Across the room, and toss into the chair. *Young, Sat. 5.*

Give us nature wild,

Delighted with a *hoyden* soul,

Which truth and innocence controul. *Green's Spleen, ver. 250.*

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOISE.† *v. a.* [*hausser*, French.] To raise up
To HOIST.† *v. n.* on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer

Upst with his own petar. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Join you with me;

We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Hoise sail, and fly;

And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knollen, Hist.*

They loosed the ruddier bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts, xxvii. 40.*

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne? *South.*

We thought for Greece

The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden, Æn.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole, And there's an end. *Dryden, Pers.*

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!

And to appear magnificent in flight, Drew half our strength away. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry

To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden, Æn.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

HOIST.* *n. s.* [from *To hoise*.] A lift; the act of raising up. It is used in low conversation.

He is upon his second *hoist* into the cart.

Gayton, on D. Quic. p. 286.

To HOIT.* *v. n.* [*Icel. haita*, to dance, to run about.] To leap; to caper.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels, among his drunken companions.

Beaumont and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.

He that — could do

The vaulter's somersalts; or us'd to woo With *hoiting* gambols. *Donne, Poems, p. 310.*

HO'ITY-TO'ITY.* *adj.* [from *To hoit*.] "Dancing, jumbling, all a *hoit*." Florio, in **V. INTRESCA**. World of Words, 1598. And from the Goth. and *Icel. teitr*, very merry.] Thoughtless; giddy. It is a low expression; and has been used also as an interjection of surprise, or admiration, or any sudden feeling.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams!

Congreve, Love for Love.

Then *hoity-toity*,

Whisking, frisking.

Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.

HOLD. in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely.

Gibson's Camden.

H O L

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; *healban*, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.
Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis*, xxi. 18.
France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold*.
Shakspeare.
2. To connect; to keep from separation.
The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.
3. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.
Too late it was for satyr to be told
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having, cannot *hold*. *Spenser*, F. Q.
Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good.
2 Thess. v. 21.
4. To maintain as an opinion.
Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Baalam.
Rev. ii. 14.
5. To consider; to regard.
I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakspeare*, *K. Lear*.
6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.
I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakspeare*.
One amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shakspeare*.
This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax*.
Hold such in reputation. *Philipp.* ii. 29.
He would make us amends, and spend some time with us,
if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon*.
As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in
the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or
the Romans Virgil. *Dryden*.
Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear. *Dryden*.
7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.
She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold*
Wanton vessels pure. *Milton*, P. L.
8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a
hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too
little to *hold* the grain.
9. To keep; not to spill.
Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jerem.* ii. 13.
10. To keep; to hinder from escape.
For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton*, P. L.
11. To keep from spoil; to defend.
With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton*, P. L.
12. To keep from loss.
Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Milton*, P. L.
13. To have any station.
The star, that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth *hold*. *Milton*, *Comus*.
And now the strand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden*.
Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden*.
14. To possess; to have.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare*.
The castle *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commended
to be besieged. *Knolles*, *Hist.*
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he
holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had.
Hayward.

H O L

15. To possess in subordination.
He was willing to yield himself unto Solymán as his vassal,
and of him to *hold* his seigniorship for a yearly tribute. *Knolles*.
The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Milton*.
16. To suspend; to refrain.
Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously
assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and
necessity. *Bacon*.
Death! what dost? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou dost, thou dost not know. *Crashaw*.
17. To stop; to restrain.
We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shakspeare*.
Fell, banning hag! enchantress, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakspeare*.
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller*.
Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denham*.
Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow servants.
Swift, *Direct. to the Footman*.
18. To fix to any condition.
His gracious promise you might.
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakspeare*.
19. To keep; to save.
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *hid* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakspeare*.
20. To confine to a certain state.
The Most High then shewed signs for them, and *held* still the
flood, till they were passed over. *2 Esdr.* xiii. 14.
21. To detain; to keep in confinement or sub-
jection.
Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death,
because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it.
Acts, ii. 24.
22. To retain; to continue.
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden*.
23. To practise with continuance.
Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton*, P. L.
24. Not to intermit.
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton*, P. L.
25. To solemnize; to celebrate.
The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakspeare*.
He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king.
1 Sam. xxv. 36.
26. To conserve; not to infringe.
Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numb.* xxx. 7.
She said, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden*.
27. To manage; to handle intellectually.
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,
in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgement in dis-
cerning what is true. *Bacon*.
28. To maintain.
Whereupon they also made engines against their engines
and *held* them battle a long season. *1 Mac.* vi. 52.
29. To carry on conjunctively.
The Pharisees *held* a council against him. *St. Matt.* xii. 14.
A while discourse they *hold*. *Milton*, P. L.
30. To prosecute; to continue.
He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course
towards the West, did at length peaceably pass through the
straits. *Abbot*.
31. To hold forth. To offer; to exhibit; to
propose.
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity
of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding*

orth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his sense. *Woodward.*

32. To *HOLD forth*. To pretend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held up* forth from heaven to direct our steps! *Chesne.*

33. To *HOLD in*. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce *hold him in*. *Swift.*

34. To *HOLD in*. To restrain in general.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend; we wish they had *held themselves longer in*, and not so dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker.*

35. To *HOLD off*. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place; Yet if you please to *hold him off* a while, You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

36. To *HOLD on*. To continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles, Hist.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Sanderson.*

37. To *HOLD out*. To extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Esth. v. 2.*

38. To *HOLD out*. To offer; to propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you, as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

39. To *HOLD out*. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs, Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare.*

40. To *HOLD up*. To raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait? *Shakespeare.*

The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. To *HOLD up*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds himself up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form, To *hold* our safety up. *Shakespeare.*

And so success of mischief shall be borne, And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel up. *Shakespeare.*

Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have been springing in those grants. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial, But *hold him up* in life, and cheer his soul With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addison, Cato.*

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To *HOLD*. v. n.

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *hold* when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*; But who constrains me? *Milton, S. A.*

None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.* This unseen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L' Etrange.*

The reasons given by them against the worship of images, will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst Christians. *Stillingfleet.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love, Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden, Fab.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold* For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.* This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison.*

The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*; Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old, But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue without variation.

We our state *Hold*, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*. *Milton, P. L.* He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L' Etrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held* From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 24.*

They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*, You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *held*, With the fair freckled king and beard of gold: So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast, So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea and will, have her son cunning and bold. *Ascham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs; I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. To *HOLD forth*. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Estrange.*

11. To *HOLD in*. To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding*. *Jer. vi. 11.*

12. To *HOLD in*. To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

13. To *HOLD off*. To keep at a distance without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coyness we *hold off*. *Decay of Pictu.*

14. To *HOLD on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

15. To *HOLD on*. To proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Estrange.*

16. To *HOLD out*. To last; to endure.

Before those dews that form *Sianna* come upon trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. To *HOLD out*. Not to yield; not to be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achmetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles, Hist.*

You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should *hold out* so long against importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardest iron *hold out* against his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish; But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conquest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison on Italy.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?

Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison, Cato.*

As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceed from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. To *HOLD together*. To be joined.

Those old Cockick castles, made at several times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*

19. To *HOLD together*. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

20. To *HOLD up*. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. To *HOLD up*. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear, Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.*

22. To *HOLD up*. To continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*? *Collier of Envy.*

23. To *HOLD with*. To adhere to; to co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with me* in these things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.

Hold, hold lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentlemen,

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?

The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame! *Shakespeare.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!

A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden.*

HOLD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is used with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is ofteneft united, are *take*, *lay*, and *have*.

Those bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is recorded by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot *lay hold on* at once. *Hooker.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took *hold* of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*

This is to give him liberty and power:

Rather thou shouldst *lay hold* upon him, send him To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *B. Jonson.*

Let but them

Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion. *Milton, S. A.*

The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping *hold*,

And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,

Thy mercy set me free,

Whilst, in the confidence of prayer,

My soul took *hold* on thee. *Alderson.*

We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

He kept his *hold*,

Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,

And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,

My *hold* of this new kingdom all depend. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakespeare.*

5. Prison; place of custody.

They *lay him in hold*, because it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden.*

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold* Of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible you can *have any hold* upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. **HOLD of a Ship.** All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. [from the Su. Goth. *hol*, hollow.] *Harris.*

Now a sea into the hold was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden.*

9. A lurking place: as, the hold of a wild beast or deer. [from the Su. Goth. *hol*, hollow, q. d. a cave.]

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe residence.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

There separated themselves unto David, into the hold to the wilderness, men of might. *1 Chron. xii. 8.*

He shall destroy thy strong holds. *Jerem. xlviii. 18.*

HOLDBACK.* *n. s.* [hold and back.] Let; hindrance; opposition.

I doubt not but you will be us forward to go, as any man to have you. The only holdback is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond, Works, iv. 555.*

HOLDER.* *n. s.* [from hold.]

1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.

Struggling still with those,
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
[She] starts ———
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.

The makers and holders of plows are welded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. One that keeps back or restrains, with in.

Sherwood.

3. One that supports, with up.

Sherwood.

4. A tenant; one that holds land under another. •
In times past holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

5. A possessor of any thing; as, a holder of stock. A mercantile expression of modern times.

HOLDERFORTH.* *n. s.* [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.

Whence some tub holders forth have made
In powdering tubs the rich old trade.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the holder-forth. *Hudibras. Addison.*

HOLDFAST.* *n. s.* [hold and fast.]

1. Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with holdfasts suitable to the stress that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Support; hold.

His holdfast was gone; his footing lost.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 18.

HOLDING.* *n. s.* [from hold.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.

Whether flax and tillage do not naturally multiply hands, and divide land into small holdings, and well-improved? *Carew.*

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 98.

2. Hold; influence.

Every thing would be drawn from its holdings in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.

Burke on the Pres. Discontents, (1770.)

3. The burden or chorus of a song.

Hammer.

The holding every man shall bear, as loud
As his strong sides can volley.

The undersong or holding whereof is, It is merrie in haul
where beads wag all. *The Serving-Man's Comfort, (1598.)*

HOLDSTER.* See **HOLSTER.**

HOLE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hol*; Dutch, *hol*; from the Su. Goth. *hoelia*, M. Goth. *huljan*, to cover, to hide. *Serenius.*]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a hole to hide this deed. *Shakespeare.*

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some hole, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in holes and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has small holes in it: those holes appear black, men are often deceived in taking holes for spots of ink; and painters, to represent holes, make use of black.

Boyle.

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his Bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole.

Shakespeare.

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a hole, with a house upon his head.

L'Estrange.

I have frightened ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another hole, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next hole. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. Hole is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little hole, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly.

Dryden.

6. Some subterfuge or shift. Ainsworth. To this sense may be referred the proverbial expression of finding a hole to creep out at.

Mason.

7. Arm-hole. The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm-holes and sides.

Bacon.

8. To take down a HOLE. To let fall; of the same import as to take down a peg. "To take a hole lower, humilier, to humble, to bring down." *Cotgrave.*

He has taken his thoughts a hole lower. *Lilly, Endimion.*

HOLE.* *adj.* Whole. So written by our old authors. See **WHOLE.**

To HOLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go into a hole.

I have you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklock, with your worming brain,
And wriggling engine-head of maintenance,
Which I shall see you heal with very shortly;
A fine round head, when those two lugs are off,
To trundle through a pillory. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To HOLE.* *v. a.* [Sax. *holian*; Germ. *helen*.] To form a hole; to excavate.

HOLIDAM.* *n. s.* [See **HALIDAM**.] An ancient oath.

By my holiday, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare.*

Now on my faith, and holy-dam, we are
Beholden to your worship. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

HOLIPAY.* See **HOLYDAY.**

HOLILY.* *adv.* [from holy.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou holily. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between
princes, that so holily was observed to the last of those two excellent men.

Shakespeare.

HOLINESS. *n. s.* [from *holy*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

All it doth beseech your holiness

To separate the husband and the wife.

Religion is rent by discords, and the holiness of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,

Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss.

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities.

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,

To bring my whole cause fore his holiness.

His holiness has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges.

HOLLA. *† interj.* [The French have enlarged the term *ho* to a dysyllable by the assistance of their favourite adjunct *la*, and used the compound word *ho-la* (or *stop there*) in combats; which we have adopted in common language, when we call upon a person to stop. Pegge. The word was a term of the manege, by which the rider restrained and stopped his horse. Malone. It is sometimes written, and pronounced, *holloa*.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Holla! stand there.

Shakespeare, Othello.

To **HOLLA.** *† v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors; sometimes *halloo*. Dr. Johnson. — More frequently *hallow*, Dr. Johnson might have added; and the practice may be defended by referring to the Sax. *ahlopan*, to shout aloud.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,

And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer!

What *halloing* and what stir is this to-day?

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

HOLLA. *n. s.*

1. A shout. [from the Sax. *ahlopan*.]

List! list! I hear

Some far-off *hallow* break the silent air.

Milton, Comus, (ed. 1645.)

He's here with a whoop, and gone with a *holla*.

Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

2. The word of command to a horse to stop. [from the interjection.]

What recketh he his rider's angry stir,

His flattering *holla*, or his stand I say?

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

But I must give my muse the *holla* here.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.

HOLLAND. *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd

For folded turbans finest *holland* bear.

Dryden.

HOLLANDER. ** n. s.* A man of Holland.

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied *Hollander*.

Shakespeare, Othello.

HOLLANDS. ** A kind of cant term for gin; much of that liquor being brought into this country from Holland.*

HOLLEN. ** n. s.* [Sax. *holegn*, *holen*.] The holly.

North. See **HOLLY**.

HOLLOW. *† adj.* [from *hole*, Dr. Johnson says. It is the Su. Goth. and Sax. *hol*, Icel. *holr*, *cavus*.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Some search for hollow trees, and fell the woods.

Dryden.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;

The hollow towers with clamours ring around.

Dryden.

2. Light; loose.

A courser strong,

Whose armed feet upon the hollow lay

Seemed to thunder.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 15.

3. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,

Now by his hollow whistling in the leaves,

Proclaims a tempest.

Shakespeare.

Thence issu'd such a blast and hollow roar,

As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.

Dryden.

4. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,

Directly seasons him his enemy.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves.

Bacon.

He seem'd

For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;

But all was false and hollow.

Milton, P. L.

HOLLOW-EYED. ** adj.* [hollow and eye.] Having the eyes sunk in the head.

Death hollow-eyed,

With bones shyderyd,

With his worme-eaten maw,

And his gastly jaw.

Skelton, Poems, p. 257.

A needy, hollow-eyed sharp-looking wretch.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

HOLLOW-HEARTED. *adj.* [hollow and heart.] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked hollow-hearted dealings?

Howell, Voc. For.

The hollow-hearted, disaffected,

And close malignants are detected.

Hudibras.

HOLLOW. *n. s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,

And by the happy hollow of a tree

Escap'd the hunt.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

I suppose there is some vault or hollow, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Against the horse's side his spear

He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;

Whilst from the hollows of his womb proceed

Groans not his own.

Denham.

Himself, as in the hollow of his hand,

Holding, obedient to his high command,

The deep abyss.

Prior.

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend

Into this gaping hollow of the earth?

Shakespeare.

Forests grew

Upon the barren hollows, high o'ershading

The haunts of savage beasts.

Prior.

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so uncommon and agreeable a scene.

Addison.

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the hollow of his thigh.

Gen. xxii. 25.

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct.

Addison on Italy.

To **HOLLOW.** *† v. a.* [Sax. *holian*; Germ. *hollen*.]

To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely hollow'd, did the waves sustain,

Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain.

Dryden.

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the hollowing of trees.

Spretator.

To **HOLLOW.** *† v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*, Dr. Johnson says. But if we refer to the Sax. *ahlopan*, this charge is done away. See To **HOLLA**.] To shout; to hoot.

H O L

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will hollow rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do
not hoot and hollow, and make a noise. *Addison.*
He with his hounds comes hollowing from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly:
O earth bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

HO'LOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no
more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in
the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there
remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill.*
'The river — is drawn into little *hollownesses*.
Bp. Taylor, Serm.

Earth's *hollownesses*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness*
within them, though they be dry substances *Burket.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy
thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price
of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the
hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the base-
ness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a
friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts
can unite them. *South.*

HO'LOWROOT. *n. s.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

HO'LLY. *n. s.* [*holeyn*, *Sax.*] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long,
sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round,
and generally of a red colour, containing four tri-
angular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there
are several species; some variegated in the leaves,
some with yellow berries, and some with white.

Miller.

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *holbies* last. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

HO'LLYHOCK. *n. s.* [*holihoc*, *Saxon*, commonly called
holyoak.] Rosemallow. It is in every respect
larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Hollyocks far exceed poppies for their durability, and are
very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

HO'LLYROSE. *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HO'LLYTREE. *n. s.* Plants.
Why, *holly-rose*, dost thou of slender frame,
And without scent, assume a rose's name? *Tate's Cowley.*

HOLM. *n. s.*

1. A river-island; an islet. [*Goth. holmr*, *holm*; *Sax. holm*; *Dan. holm*.] In the north of England,
holms are low lands near a river. It is sometimes
pronounced, and written, *howm*. Where *holm* is
the name of a place, or where it is joined with
another word, it usually signifies a place surrounded
with waters; but if water be not near the place, it

H O L

may signify *hilly*; the *Saxon* word, according to
Camden, meaning also a hill or mountain.

A little higher up the river was a *holm*, which divided it into
two branches. *Vaillant, Trav. iii. 295.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. [*Sax. hollen*, *holly*;
the leaves of one sort of the evergreen oak are
called *holly-leaved*.]

Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together?
who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Hist. of Sus. ver. 58.*
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward sound.

Spenser, F. Q.

HO'LOCAUST. *n. s.* [*ἅλω* and *καίω*.] A burnt sacri-
fice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed
by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an
holocaust, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we
cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Broym.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice;
let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an obla-
tion; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a
holocaust. *Ray on the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by
this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH. *n. s.* [*ἁλω* and *γραφω*.] This word is
used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written
altogether, by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of
help.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LPEN. *n. s.* The old preterite and participle passive
of *help*.

He hath *holpen* his servant Israel. *St. Luke, i. 54.*

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth
and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more
holpen when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *n. s.* [*heolster*, *Saxon*, a hiding place.]

A case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hose he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

HOLT. *n. s.* [at the beginning or ending of the
name of any place, *holt* signifies that it is or hath
been woody, from the *Saxon* *holt*, a wood; or
sometimes possibly from the *Saxon* *hol*, *i. e.* hollow,
especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

Gibson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from
the *Sax. helan*, to cover; *holed*, *hol'd*, *holt*; a
rising ground or knoll covered with trees. Div. of
Purl. ii. 383. Serenius, long before, had made a
similar deduction from the *Goth. and Icel. hulja*,
hoelia, to cover. We also use this word, however,
simply for a hill, without any reference to its
covering, but rather with the meaning of bleak or
barren. In this case, perhaps, the *Icel. holt*, a
rough and barren place, is the etymon.]

1. A wood; a grove; a forest. The word is still thus
used in many parts of England. Cherry-holt, a
plantation of cherry-trees. Norfolk.

These *holtes*, and these hayis,
That ban in winter dead yben and drie,
Revestin hem in grene, when that May is.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. iii. 352.

The wilde forest, the clothed *holtes* with green.

Ld. Surry, Songs, &c. p. 10.

2. A hill.

Yee that frequent the hilles,
And highest *holtes* of all. *Turberville, Songs and Sonn. (1569.)*
O'er *holt* and heath
We went, through deserts waste, and forests wild.

Fairfax, Tass. viii. 19.

H O L

Underneath the *holies* so hoar.

Old Poem cited by Percy, Rel. Anc. Poet. vol. i. Gloss.
He, whose rustick mule

O'er heath and craggy hilt her wing display'd. *Dyer.*

HOLY.† *adj.* [haliz, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from hal, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'twixen two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most holy. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. [Sax. halga; Icel. *heilagn*, from *hala*, to praise. *Serenius.*]

State, holy or unhallow'd, what of that?
Bare was his hoary head; one holy hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them, that the good God could
not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most holy God
with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' ear. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

HOLY-CROSS Day.* *n. s.* The fourteenth of September. See **HOLY-ROOD.**

HOLY-GHOST. *n. s.* [haliz and gæst, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the
Holy-Ghost? *Locke.*

HOLY-ONE.* *n. s.* [holy and one.]

1. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis; applied also to God the Son.

I am the Lord, your Holy-One, the Creator of Israel, your King. *Isaiah, xliii. 15.*

I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God. *St. Luke, iv. 34.*

Nor from the Holy-One of Heaven
Refrained his tongue blasphemous. *Milton, P. L.*

2. One separated to the service of God.

And of Levi he said, Let thy Thummin and thy Urim be
with thy holy-one. *Deut. xxxiii. 8.*

Though by *holy-one* be principally meant the high priest,—
yet it comprehends all the rest of the priests and Levites in
conjunction with him. *Patrick.*

HOLY-ROOD Day.* *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the Cross, by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem by Cosroes, king of Persia, about the year of Christ 615; the fourteenth day of September. *Brand.*

This day, they say, is called *holy-rood* day,
And all the youth are now a nutting gone.

Com. of Grim the Collier of Croydon.

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. s.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY.† *n. s.* [holy and day.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

The histories, which were writ before the reformation, do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a *holy-day*, or about such a time, without mentioning the month; relating one thing to be done at Lammas-tide, and another about

H O M

Marbletops, &c. so that were these names quite left out of the calendar, we might be at a loss to know, when several of these transactions happened. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.*

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holidays* for many years after. *Knolles, Hist.*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy.

My approach has made a little *holy-day*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

4. A day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maittaire to give you a *holy-day*, would you bluntly say to him, give me a *holy-day*? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HOLYDAY.* *adj.*

1. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Headbands, *holyday* clothes, and vells, glasses, and scarfs.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 7.

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the *holydy* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?
Shakespeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

2. Occurring seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *n. s.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare.*

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages* and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet. *Dryden.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *homage*.] Subject to homage.

Of them two he of Holland, being *homageable* to none,—
was the more potent. *Howell, Lett. i. ii. 15.*

For which he is *homageable* to the crown of France. *Howell, Lett. i. vi. 12.*

HOMAGER. *n. s.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of a superiour lord.

Thou bluest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Caesar's *homager*. *Shakespeare.*

His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

HOME.† *n. s.* [ham, Sax. The past participle of heman, *coire*. Mr. H. Took, Div. of Purl. ii. 347.]

A word, however, as *Serenius* has observed of the highest antiquity; *haim*, M. Goth. a village, a town; *heim*, Su. Goth. a house, a mansion; and probably primitive. *Wachter* views it as derived from *heima*, to cover, to shield.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

H O M

When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at home; for she was gone. *Dryden.*
Those who have homes, when home they do repair,
To a fast lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern home,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare.*
Their determination is to return to their homes, and to
trouble you no more. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*
With honour to his home let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*
At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*
They who pass through a foreign country, towards their
native home, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures
of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the home of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*
4. Home, united to a substantive, signifies domestick,
or of the same country.
Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME.† adv. [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering
substance; home he carries it to Adam, who finds it to
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great
weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

Men in distant regions roam,
To bring politer manners home. *Gay, Fab. 14.*

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine,
that will come home to himself. *L'Estrange.*
This is a consideration that comes home to our interest.
Addison.

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will,
by particular application, bring home to your own concern.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew
them, but when they might pay home. *Sidney.*

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

A loyal sir
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Accuse him home and home. *Shakespeare.*
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and sel-
dom drive business home to the full period; but content them-
selves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up home to the business, and taketh off the
objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge home upon him. *Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order
to press this home, he makes less use of reasoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who
speak very home to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The home thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*
I am sorry to give him such home thrusts; for he lays him-
self so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HO'MEBORN. adj. [home and born.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from homeborn intrinseick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With homeborn lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

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HO'MEBRED. adj. [home and bred.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him
early into his church, before other competitors, homebred lusts,
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to
him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two homebred youths belong. *Dryden.*

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And homebred evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This once happy land,
By homebred fury rent, long groan'd. *Philips.*

HO'MEFELT. adj. [home and felt.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and homefelt delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton, Comus.*

Happy next him, who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of homefelt quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

HO'MEKEEPING.* adj. [home and keep.] Staying at home.

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

HO'MELESS.* adj. [home and less.] Wanting a home; having no home.

HO'MELILY. adv. [from homely.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS.† n. s. [from homely.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness. Originally, management; care of home. So "Grisild's wifely homeliness." Chaucer, Cl. Tale.

Coarse tapestry may, afar off, show welly which, when it
comes to be close viewed, discovers an homeliness in texture
and faults enough, both in shapes and colours. *D. Hall, Rem. p. 51.*

Homer has opened a great field of railery to men of more
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the homeliness of some of
his sentiments. *Addison.*

HO'MELY.† adj. [from home. And at first this adjective signified what related to home or household.

"The enemyes of a man ben they that ben homely
with hym." Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. 36. "They of his
own household. Pres. Version.] Plain; homespun;
not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.
It is used both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and homely without
loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The homely shepherd nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*

Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*

Be plain good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling drift. *Shakespeare.*

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shakespeare.*
Our stomachs will make what's homely savoury. *Shakespeare.*

It is for homely features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton, Comus.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so homely but
loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the homeliest strains. *Swift.*

*Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide.
Clarendon.

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HOMELY.† *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

It is a bashful child; *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostility. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Thus like the god his father, *homely* drest,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

HOMELYN. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOMEMADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home;
not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*

HOMER. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. *Lev. xxvii. 26.*

HOMESPEAKING.* *n. s.* [*home* and *speak*.] Forceful and efficacious speech.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seemed; sometimes by a mild and familiar discourse; sometimes with plain and impartial *homespeaking*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

HOMESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners, edged with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homespun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long, sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton. *Saunders, Trav.*

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspeare to the soft Scarlati yield. *Addison.*

HOMESPUN. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen, *homespun* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakspeare.*

HOMESTEAD.* *n. s.* [*ham* and *stede*, Saxon.] The place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining the house.

I do not see thee led into the market-place, or any other part of the city, or thy *homestead* of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Christ tempted.*

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

Through every *homestead* and through every yard
(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn he flies. *Somerville.*

HOMeward.† *adv.* [*ham* and *peapd*, Saxon.] Towards home; towards the place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakspeare.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Looke *homeward*, angel, now, and melt with ruth;
And O ye dolphins, wait the hapless youth! *Milton, Lycidas.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDE. *n. s.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Lat.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this

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according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but construe it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.

—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His cop'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [*from homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress. *Pope.*

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*ὁμιλητικός*.] Social; conversable.

His life was holy; and when he had leisure for retirement, severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those lazy sullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury, Charact. of Luther.*

HOMILIST.* *n. s.* [*from homily*.] One who preaches to a congregation.

To this good *homilist* I have ever been stubborn. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

HOMILY. *n. s.* [*homilie*, Fr. *ὁμιλία*.] A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day. *Hammond, Flandam.*

HOMOGENEAL.† *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. *ὁμογενής*.]

HOMOGENEOUS.† *adj.* Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon.*

Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HOMOGENEALNESS.† *n. s.* [*from homogeneous* or *homogeneous*.] Participation of the same principles, or nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the discerned liquors. *Cheyne.*

HOMOGENY. *n. s.* [*ὁμογενία*.] Joint nature. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS.† *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. *ὁμόλογος*.]

Having the same manner or proportions.

Comparing the *homologous* or corresponding members on both sides. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 291.*

HOMONYMOUS.† *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. *ὁμόνυμος*.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous; having a common name for several things, but hav-

ing a different definition of each by the explanation of that name for each.

It is a rule in art, that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished. *Up. Bramhall against Hobbes*, p. 19.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts, Logick*.

HOMO'NYMY. † *n. s.* [*homonymie*, Fr. *homonymie*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Shun *homonymy*, and — state the question.

Shelford, Learned Discourses, (1635,) p. 121.

The devil eartheth himself in an *homonymy*, as a fox in the ground; if he be stopped at one hole, he will get out at another. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 272.

HOMOTANOUS. *adj.* [*homotónos*.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy*.

HONE. † *n. s.* [This word M. Casaubon derives from *ἀκονί*; Junius from *hogsæn*, Welsh; Skinner, who is always rational, from *hæn*, Saxon, a stone; *hænan*, to stone; Serenius, from the Icel. *hein*, a whetstone.] A whetstone.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away grass. *Tusser*.

These snakes they made stiff changelings

Of all the folks they hist on;

They turned barbers into *hones*,

And masons into free-stone. *Ballad of St. George for Engl.*

TO HONE. † *v. n.* [*hongian*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

His heart is still with her, to talk of her, admiring, and commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself any thing for her sake. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 533.

HONEST. † *adj.* [*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

— A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakespeare*.

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple*.

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts, Logick*.

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare*.

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,

He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate*.

4. Creditable; honourable.

It is not *honest*, it may not advance. *Chaucer, C. T. Prof.*

No manner of art that was *honest*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 49. b.

— Let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, [in the margin, profess *honest* trades]. *Titus*, iii. 14.

5. Well-looking; jolly; open. [*Lat. honestus*.]

Bacchus, ever fair and young; —

Flush'd with a purple grace,

He shews his *honest* face. *Dryden, Alex. Feast*.

The strong laborious ox, of *honest* front. *Thomson, Summer*.

6. **HONEST Fellow.** An ironical expression, as *good-fellow* is sometimes used; denoting a jovial companion.

I was five hours with three merry, and two *honest*, fellows.

The former sang catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the noise they made. — Says one of the *honest* fellows, — let us drink about. We did so from seven of the clock until eleven! *Taller, No. 45*.

TO HO'NEST. † *v. a.* [*Lat. honesto*.] To adorn; to grace; to credit.

He also did *honest* and honour the same with his presence.

Abp. Sandys, Sermon, fol. 139.

You have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence.

B. Jonson, Epicoene.

TO HO'NESTATE. † *v. a.* [*Lat. honestatus*.] To honour. *Cockeram*.

Not in use.

HONESTA'TION. † *n. s.* [*Lat. honestatio*.] Adornment; grace.

Many courtiers have brought out with them much of this precious metal of human prudence and sagacity, by which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men.

W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 118.

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *B. Jonson*.

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift*.

2. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY. † *n. s.* [*honesteté*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.]

1. Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

— Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dowry. *Shakespeare*.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple*.

2. Honour; credit.

For the *honesty* of your shooting. *Ascham, Turph.* B. r.

You looked some time to have had *honesty*, pleasures, and commodities. *Bp. Ridley, Farewell to his Friends*.

3. Frankness; liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. — Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.

Shakespeare, Tim. of Ath.

HONEY. *n. s.* [*hunig*, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb, is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

So work the *honey* bees,

Creatures that by a ruling nature teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that, he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh, Hist.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon*.

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot. *L'Esturgeon*.

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sopo, resolvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable

spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbutnot.*

New wine, with honey temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The honey of his language. *Shakespeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sweet; sweetness; a name of tenderness. [*Mel; corculum.*]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. "Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. s.* [*honey and bag.*]

The honey-bag is the stomach, which bees always
fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater
part of the honey to be kept against winter.

Grew, Museum.

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. s.* [*honey and comb.*] The cells of
wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey and comb.*] Spoken of
a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by
being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honey-
combed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

Wiseman.

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. s.* [*honey and dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and
breeds insects. *Mortimer.*

How honey-dews embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*melanthus, Lat.*] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of
a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of
chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which
is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor,
from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

Miller.

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. s.* [*mellio, Latin; honey and gnat.*]

An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HO'NEY-HARVEST. *n. s.* [*honey and harvest.*] Honey
collected.

Bees — haunt the fields, and bring
Their honey-harvest home. *Dryden, Ovid.*

HO'NEY-MOON. *n. s.* [*honey and moon.*] The first
month after marriage, when there is nothing but
tenderness and pleasure.

And now their honey-moon, that late was clear,

Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear. *Cornucopia, (1612).*

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of mar-
riage, and not begin to dress till the honey-moon is over. *Addison.*

HO'NEY-MONTH. *n. s.* [*honey and month.*] The
honey moon.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of
courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very honey-month.

Tatler, No. 192.

HO'NEY-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*honey and mouth.*] Flat-
tering; using honied words.

He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best; I'll take't upon me:

If I rove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

HO'NEY-STALK. *n. s.* Clover-flower. *Johnson.*

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep. *Titus Andronicus.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. s.* [*caprifolium, Lat.*]

1. Woodbine; the plant.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about
whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tu-
bulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which
opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips;
the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and
the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube
of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a
hunter's horn. They are produced in clusters,
and are very sweet. Miller enumerates ten species,
of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

A bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The flower or blossom of the woodbine.

Woodbine that beareth the honeysuckle. *Barret, Alt. (1580).*

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwist. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

A honey-suckle,

The amorous woodbine's offspring.
Siricy and Naples, or The Fatal Union, (1640.)

Then melfoil bent, and honeysuckles pound;
With these alluring savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-SWEET. *n. s.* Sweet as honey.

The virtuous quiete,

That is in marriage honey-sweet. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Pr'ythee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to Stains.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.

HO'NEY-TONGUED. *n. s.* [*honey and tongue.*] Using
soft speech.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as whale's bone;
And consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of honey-tongu'd Boyet. —
A blister on his sweet tongue, with my heart!

Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. s.* [*ecrinthe, Lat.*] A plant.

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from honey.] Being without
honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. *Shakespeare.*

HO'NEYED. *adj.* [from honey.] This is an adjective
of frequent occurrence in our old poets; but it is
not confined to them; for the admirable author of
the Christian Life has also adopted it.]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flowery work doth sing. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton, S. A.*

The Grecian sophists, as Plutarch tells us, by their singing
tones, and honied words, and effeminate phrases and accents,
did very often transport their auditors into a kind of bacchical
enthusiasm. *Scott, Works, ii. 129.*

HO'NIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from honied.] Sweetness;
allurement. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius, Lat.*]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HONOUR. *n. s.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, old French and Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

I will promote thee unto very great *honour*. *Num. xxii. 17.*

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now used, Dr. Johnson says. It was applied, however, in his time, as it is now, to the Master of the Rolls; and now also to the great law-officer, of modern appointment, called the Vice-Chancellor.

Return unto thy lord,

Bid him not fear the separated counsils:

His *honour* and myself are at the one;

And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
— That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakespeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do honour is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakespeare.*

His Grace of Canterbury,

Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants.

— Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakespeare.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour-flaw'd*,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven:
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakespeare.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnes, Theory.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden, Æn.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that at best, can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakespeare.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton, Rom. Hist.*

12. Civilities, paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

14. Seignior; lordship.

Being his majesty's steward of his majesty's *honour* and manor of Woodstock. *14. Clarendon, Life Contin. iii. 949.*

15. Honour, or on my honour, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shakespeare.*

TO HONOUR. *v. a.* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Esth. xvi. 11.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Isai. x. 30.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eccles. x. 31.*
How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakespeare.*

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the lord. *Ex. xiv.*

HONOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Isa. xxiii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in *honour*, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakespeare.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcame,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

'Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman? — let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *1 Mac. xiv. 5.*

"Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel honourable." *Shakespeare.*

7. **Honest**; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entreat their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so honourable, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. **Equitable.**

HO'NOURABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity; dignity; honesty.

My next place, of the *honourableness* of marriage amongst all, he smoothes over with a pretended concession.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 108.

Peter, moved with the patriarch's persuasions, the equity and *honourableness* of the cause, — took the whole business upon him. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 11.*

To spread the fame of the Gospel in the world; to make it appear lovely in the eyes of all beholders; and to allure them to submit to the *honourableness*, the gentleness, the easiness of its yoke. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc. p. 366.*

The dignity of the office, and *honourableness* of the employment. *Echard, Gr. of Cont. of the Clergy, p. 126.*

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,

With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakespeare.*

2. **Magnanimously**; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. **Reputably**; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:

Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER.† *n. s.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

First, for what concerns our own church: He was a sincere *honourer* and approver of it.

Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 165.

HO'NOURLESS.* *adj.* [from *honour* and *less*.] Without honour; not honoured.

That religion, which renders void the first precept of my text, by taking away the "fear of God," will always be for introducing a form of government which renders void the second; by taking away all "honour from the king." And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God. *Warburton, Sermon, xiv.*

HOOD.† *n. s.* [Sax. *hab*; German *heit*; Dutch *heid*.]

Quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

Thou ken'st little good

So vainly to advance thy heedlesse hood.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

HOOD.† *n. s.* [Hob, Saxon, probably from *hefod*, head. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer writes it *hovec*, and Mr. Tyrwhitt derives it from the Teut. *hoofd*, the head. Mr. H. Tooke views it as the participle of the Sax. *heapan*, to heave or lift up. Ruddiman, as the Dutch *huyve*, *huyf*, a coif, *huyven*, to cover the head. And thus also Serenius refers to the Aleth. *khuten*, *huoden*, to cover, to protect.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

The glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.

Isaiah, iii. 23.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;

Their hoods and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

All hoods make not monks.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his hood, that none should discern him.

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. It is so named from the hood or cowl of the monks; the cut or fashion of which was so contrived, that in cold or wet weather it might be a covering to the head; or, at other times, might be thrown back, hanging upon the neck by the lower end, after the same manner as the academical hood is now worn.

Such ministers, as are graduates, shall wear upon their surplices such hoods as are agreeable to their degrees; which no minister shall wear, being no graduate, under pain of suspension. *Constit. and Canons Eccl. 58.*

To HOOD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in a hood.

Holcroft.

To converse veiled and hooded, and sing like a devout nun.

Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, (1674,) p. 316.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd.

Pope.

2. To disguise, as in a hood.

But hooded with the shew of outward love,

Beguiling my simplicity of mind,

He in the end a deadly foe did prove. *Mir. for Mag. p. 648.*

3. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes

Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,

In firmamental waters dipt above;

Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,

And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

5. To put the covering on the head of a hawk. A term of falconry, applied to a hawk when he is not to fly. See the third sense of Hood.

See him laugh'd at! See him baffled!

As a hooded hawk, or owl

With light blinded, when the fowl

With their armies flock about her,

Some to beat, and some to flout her. *Fanshawe, Pastor Fido.*

HO'ODMAN Blind. *n. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name! blindman's buff.

What devil was't,

That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? *Shakespeare.*

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [hood and wink.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly hoodwinking themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

Then she who hath been hoodwink'd from her birth,

Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,

And, hoodwink'd, for a man embrace a post. *B. Jonson.*

Satan is fain to hoodwink those that start. *Dec. of Piety.*

Prejudice so dexterously hoodwinks men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?

Fantastick cruelty of hoodwink'd chance!

Racine.

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,

The hoodwink'd goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient, for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance.

Shakespeare.

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him.

Sidney.

HOOE. *n. s.* [*hoef*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets.

Ezek. xxvi. 11.

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*.

Metc.

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent.

Farrier's Dict.

TO HOOF. * *v. n.* [from the noun.] To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle.

To *hoof* it o'er as many weary miles,—
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.

Ethiwall, W. Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, Notes.**HOOFED**. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest.

Grew.

HOOK. † *n. s.* [*hoce*, *hooce*, Saxon; *hoock*, Dutch; *hake*, Icel. *hokni*, crooked, and Teut. *haeck*, the same.]1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and *pot-hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down.

Knolles.

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide.

Spenser.

My bended *hook* shall pierce

Their slimy jaws.

Shakespeare.

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,

They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught.

Denham.

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.

Shakespeare.

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the vinds in the vessel boil'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick.

Mortimer.

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Nos that I'd lop the beauties from his *hook*,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*.

Pope.

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in disorder.

My doublet looks,

Like him that wears it, quite off o' the *hooks*.

Cleveland.

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put off the *hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again.

L'Esrange.

While Sheridan is off the *hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books.

Swift.

8. **HOOK**. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running.

Ainsworth.

9. **HOOK** or **CROOK**. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the two examples from *Hudibras* and *Dryden*. The phrase is very ancient in our language, although ascribed to the names of two learned judges, in the time of Charles the First, *Hooke* and *Crooke*; implying, that a difficult cause was to be gotten either by *Hooke* or *Crooke*. See observations on Spenser by Warton, who says that the phrase occurs in Skelton; and that the form was not then invented as a proverb, but applied as a pun. The fact is, that *hook* is the same as *crook*; our old dictionaries, under *hook*, say, "a *hook* or *crook*;" *Huloet*, *Barret*, &c. The original meaning therefore was, either in one form or the other.

For all your braggies, *hookes* and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stande upright again.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 347.

That which her size had scrap't by *hook* and *crooke*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. li. 27.

Master of almost two millions yearly, what by *hook* or *crook*.

Milton, *Eiconocl.* ch. xi.

Which he by *hook* or *crook* had gather'd,

And for his own inventions father'd.

Hudibras.

He would bring him by *hook* or *crook* into his quarrel.

Dryden.

TO HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank.

Addison.

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she

I can *hook* to me.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences.

Morrison.

HOOKED. † *adj.* [from *hook*.]

1. Bent; curvated.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose.

Brown.

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,

To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:

Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,

Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the beat.

Dryden.

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the *flaws* are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves.

Grew.

2. Furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with. [*falcatus*, Lat.]

The *hooked* chariot stood,

Unstain'd with hostile blood.

Milton, *Ode Nativ.***HOOKEDNESS**. *n. s.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.**HOOKER**. * *n. s.* [from *hook*.]

1. That which catches as with a hook.

H O O

2. A vessel built like a pirk, but rigged and masted like a hoy; much used by the Dutch. *Chambers.*

HOOKNOSED. *adj.* [*hook*, and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare, Men. IV.*

HO'OKY.* *adj.* [from *hook*.]

1. Full of hooks. [*hamosus*, Lat.] *Huloet.*

2. Pertaining to a hook. [*hamatilis*.] *Huloet.*

HOOP. *n. s.* [*hoep*, Dutch; *hop*, Sax. *hapt*, Icel. a hand, from *hypia*, to draw in, to contract. *Serenius*.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,

A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,

That the united vessel of their blood

Shall never leak.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

If I knew

What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge

O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?

—About a *hoop* of gold, a pultry ring.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,

What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain. *Dryden, Juv.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,

Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*.

Pope.

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop:

The entry brush'd against her *hoop*.

Swift.

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to

keep fellows at distance.

Richardson, Clarissa.

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison, on Italy.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.].

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer.

Shakespeare.

The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron.

Raleigh.

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou

*Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,

I will devise a death.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make

This my embrace the zodiac.

Cleaveland.

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake.

Grew.

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Goth. or *Souper*, French, derived from the Gothick.

This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick;

and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French. Chaucer adopts the French form.] To shout; to make an

outcry by way of call or pursuit.

They shrieked and they *hooped*. *Chaucer, Nun's Pr. Tale.*

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dastard nobles,

Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be *hoop'd* out of Rome.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. To call by a shout.

HOOP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A shout. See **WHOOP**.

You have run them all down with *hoops* and holla's, i. e. with noise and confidence.

Sp. Parker, Repr. Rehears. Transpr. p. 26.

H O P

2. A measure, containing a^o peck, or a quarter of a strike. North. *Grose.*

3. The bird, called *hoopoo*. *Ray, Dict. Tril.*

HO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *hoop*, to enclose with hoops.]

A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

Every tinker, tailor, *hooper*, hostler, cardmaker, and horse-keeper, might as they did compare in learning, and all other offices, above a doctor of divinity.

Martin, Murr. of Priests, (1554.) Ll. ii. b.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. s.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the *chincough*.

HO'OPON.* *n. s.* [Lat. *upupa*; Gr. *εὐψ*. Linnæus says the name is from the note of the bird, which resembles it. Others deduce it from the Fr. *huppé*, crested.] A bird, called also the hoop, of the class of *picæ*; not a lapwing, as some have asserted.

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "*vanneau*;" which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopon*.

Ray, Dict. Tril. p. 22.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh; *huer*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward.

Sidney.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more.

Dryden.

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders

At our quaint sports.

Shakespeare.

3. To shout in mirth, in good spirits.

With *hooting* and shouting we pierce through the sky,

And Echo turns huntress, and doubles the cry.

Dryden.

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,

Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,

Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city.

Shakespeare.

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!

That were I set up for that wooden god

That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,

Or the least bird, from muting on my head.

B. Jonson.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment.

Swift.

HOOT. *n. s.* [*huéc*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble.

Glanville, Scipius.

HO'OTING.* *n. s.* [from *hoot*.] A shout: "Hou hou hou, *hootings* or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced!"

Cotgrave.

To HOP. *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch; *hoppa*, Su. Goth. probably from the M. Goth. *hup*, the hip.]

1. To dance. This is the primary sense, like that of the Sax. *hoppan*. It is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson. At every bridal would he singe and *hoppe*.

Chaucer, Coke's Tale.

What good doth all that dauncing of young women holding upon men's armes, that they may *hop* the higher?

Northbrooke, Treat. against Dauncing, p. 132.

2. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,

And yet no further than a wanton's bird,

That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,

And with a silk thread *plucks* it back again.

Shakespeare.

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;

For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir.

Shakespeare.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,

Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.

Shakespeare.

HOP

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But hopp'd about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and hop
over heated ploughshares blindfold? *Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping
about my walks. *Spectator.*

3. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot
alone, whereupon they did hop from place to place. *Abbot.*

I always beat him at three jumps; but he could hop upon
one leg further than I. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield.*

4. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden, Homer.*

5. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. *Spenser, F. Q.*

HOP.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A dance. So a hop is still denominated in many
parts of England. Ainsworth calls it a place,
where meaner people dance. But it is, assuredly,
the dance also itself.

2. A jump; a light leap.

3. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at
a hop, step, and jump. *Adams.*

HOP. n. s. [hop, Dutch; lupulus, Lat.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough,
angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and
twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are
male and female on different plants: the male
flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts,
which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals
to the flower: the female plants have their flowers
collected into squamose heads, which grow in
bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an
horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish
seed. *Miller.*

*If hop yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For hop poles and crotches in lopping to save. *Tusser.*

The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and
consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards
boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

Next to thistles are hop strings, cut after the flowers are
gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble-
some to part the hop vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water hops, on the top of every hill put dissolved
dung, which will enrich your hop hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their hop gardens with apple-trees and
cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of hop ground is forty shillings an
acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot
long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

HOP-BIND.* n. s. [hop and bind.] The stem of the hop. See BIND.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to
cut any hop-bind growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone.*

HOP-GARDEN.* n. s. [hop and garden.] A ground planted with hops; formerly, hop-yard; like vine-yard. See HOP-YARD.

HOP-OAST.* n. s. [hop, and probably oastus, Lat. dried.] In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP

HOP-PICKER.* n. s. [hop and pick.] A person who carefully gathers the ripe hops.

To the festivities of harvest-home must be referred the
popular custom among the hop-pickers in Kent. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.*

HOP-POLE.† n. s. The pole which supports the hop. See HOP.

HOP-YARD.* n. s. [hop and yard.] Ground in which hops are planted. See HOP.

He's busy at his hop-yards now. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

To HOP. v. a. [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and hop it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-
drink not much hopped. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HOPE. n. s. [hopa, Sax. hope, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in
himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of
a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout
again. *Job, xiv. 7.*

When in heaven she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, wishings, hopes, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair. *By. Taylor.*

He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with hope

Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton, P. L.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In hopes to reconcile their heavenly foe. *Dryden, Virg.*

Why not comfort myself with the hope of what may be, as
torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our hopes, it gives us the highest assurance of
most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his hope in
another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having
exchanged hope for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present,
and therefore the future may have some hopes of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for hope from
God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. *Eccles. xiv. 2.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be affected.

I might see from far some forty trunchions draw to her
succour, which were the hope of the Straud, where she was
quartered. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakespeare.*

She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and over in his sight. *Dryden.*

HOPE.† n. s. [If we can have any confidence in

Bullet, hope was used in this sense, in the language
of the ancient Gauls, "petite vallée entre des
montagnes." Dr. Jamieson.] Any sloping plain
between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

Hope signifies a dingle, or little valley; and is retained in
Kent, and other parts of England, in the names of places.

Gloss. to Urry's Chaucer.

H O P

To HOPE. † *v. n.* [*Sax. hopian.*]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

My muse, by storms long tost,

Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye (that *hope* in the Lord. *Psalms xxxi. 24.*

To HOPE. † *v. a.* To expect with desire.

Faith is the substance of things *hoped* for, the evidence of things not seen. *Heb. xi. 1.*

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our *hop'd*-for hay. *Shakspeare.*

So stands the Thracian herdsmen with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:

I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,

Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he *hopes* in vain. *Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [*from hopeful*.]

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with carls' sons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare. From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. s.* [*from hopeful*.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton on Education.*

HO'PELESS. *adj.* [*from hope*.]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*!
[He]—watches with greedy hope to find *Shakspeare.*

His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milton, P. J.*

The fallen archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Becks hid advantage. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

H O R

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie

In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

'The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakspeare.*

HO'PELESSLY. * *adv.* [*from hopeless*.] Without hope. Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart about your mortgage? — *Hopelessly* past. *Beaum. and Fletch. Scornful Lady.*

HO'PER. *n. s.* [*from hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad repts. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [*from hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hahmmond.*

HO'PPER. † *n. s.* [*hoppepe*, *Sax.* a dancer.] One who dances, or hops, or jumps on one leg.

I conceive, a female *hopper*, or dancer, was called a *hopper*. *Tyrrhitt, Notes on Chaucer.*

HO'PPER. *n. s.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or *tremu*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

2. A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPING. * *n. s.* [*from hop*.] A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance.

Their dances were spiritual, religious, and godly, not after our *hoppings*, and leaping, and interminglings, men with women. *Northbrooke, Tr against Dauncing, p. 178.*

In the north of England, — meetings are still kept up under the name of *hoppings*. *Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 428.*

HO'P-SCOTCH. * A game. See **HOPPERS**.

HO'RAL. *adj.* [*from hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

HO'RALLY. * *adv.* [*from horal*.] Hourly. *Cockeram.*

HO'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hudibras.*

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than these *horary* or soon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HORDE. † *n. s.* [A Tartarian term, implying *multitude*.] A clan; a migratory crew of people.

H O R

His [a Tartar duke's] *hord*, consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. *Purchas, Pilgr. (1617,) p. 478.*

Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and castles in Ireland. *Temple, Introd. Hist. of England.*

They once return'd the flame
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *hords* on *hords* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomson, Winter.*

HORE, or HOORE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hop*; old Fr. *hore*; Cornish, *hora*.] Our old and proper word for *whore*. See **WHORE**.

HORIZON. † *n. s.* [*ὁρίζων*, Gr. that which terminates, from *ἵκος*, a boundary. Shakspeare has once placed the accent on the first syllable of this word: but it should be always on the second.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by Shakspeare *h'izon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakspeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the horizon of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton, P. L.*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous sight. *Dryden.*

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that rises from such a prospect. *Addison.*

HORIZO'NTAL. † *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*. Pronounced new and unusual, in 1656, by Heylin.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley, Sermon vii.*

HORN. † *n. s.* [*haur*, Gothick; *hopn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosses back his *horns* in vain. *Addison.*

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

H O R

2. An instrument of wind-musick first made of horns; afterwards of metal. See **FRENCH-HORN**.

The squire gan higher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser, F. Q.*
There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakspeare.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakspeare.*

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshe'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare.*

5. A drinking cup. [*horn*, Icel. a cup; or probably from being made of *horn*, or shaped like a *horn*.]

They attended the banquet, and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale. *Mason's Notes on Gray's Poems.*

6. A winding stream. [*Lat. cornu*.]

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil. *Dryden, Georg. iv.*

7. Antler of a cuckold. See **CUCKOLD**.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn-mad. *Shakspeare.*

Merchants, venturing through the night,
Slight pirates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

8. *HORN mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold; or mad for horns.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been *horn-mad*. *Shakspeare, Mer. IV. of W. Malvol.*

Horn-mad, some of them, to let others lie with their wives, and wink at it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

TO HORN.* *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon.

Under your patience, gentle empress,
'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in *horning*. *Titus Andronicus.*

I not repent me of my late disguise. —
If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not. *B. Jonson, For.*

HORNBE'AK. } *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNFI'SH. } *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNBEAM. *n. s.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent use. *Miller.*

HORNBLOWER.* *n. s.* [Sax. *hornblapepe*.] One who blows a horn.

HORNBOOK. *n. s.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer.

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HORNED. † *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Furnished with horns.

H O R

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,
Astonished both stand senseless as a block,
Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead.

Spenser, *J. Q.*

Denham.

1. Shaped like a horn or crescent; resembling horns; crooked.

The *horned* moon three courses did expire.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. vi. 43.

Milton, *Ps.* cxxxvi.

The *horned* moon to shine by night.
These knights of Malta, but a handful to
Your armies that drink rivers up, have stood
Your fury at the height, and with their crosses
Struck pale your *horned* moons.
A steep cloud-kissing rock, whose *horned* crown
With proud imperial look beholds the main.

Mir. for Mag. p. 650.

The *horned* flood bore to our ile
His head more high.
Push'd by the *horned* flood.
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful oorn.

Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 5.

Milton, *P. L.*

Dryden.

HO'RNEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *horned*.] Appearance resembling a horn.

The *hornedness* of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. They say, on that occasion, the new moon looks sharp.

Brand, *Pop. Antig.*

HO'RNER.† *n. s.* [from *horn*.]

1. One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns.

Grew.

2. A winder of a horn.

Sherwood.

HO'RNET. *n. s.* [hymnette, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;

'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest.

Dryden.

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them.

Mortimer.

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs.

Derham, *Phys. Theology.*

HO'RNFOOT. *n. s.* [horn and foot.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick man, that did not inly quake!

With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate.

Hakewill on Providence.

HO'RNAING.* *n. s.* [from *horn*.] Appearance of the moon increasing.

It the begira of Mahomet fell out upon Friday the 16th of July, and 622 of the Incarnation, beginning (as their years are lunar) from the new moon of that time, but which they account not as others from the conjunction itself, but from the *horning*, which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.

Gregory, *Posthum.* (1650), p. 168.

To HO'RNIFY.* *s. a.* [from *horn*.] To bestow horns upon. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. A ludicrous word.

I proceed now to the second kind of theft, which I kept in store for women; I mean that whereby they *hornify* their husbands.

World of Wonders, (1608), p. 99.

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me.

Beaumont and Fl. *Four Plays in One.*

HO'RNISH.* *adj.* [from *horn*.] Somewhat resembling horn; hard.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh, by keeping under the body with fastings and watchings, till it bring it in obedience.

Sir M. Sandys, *Ess.* (1634), p. 21.

HO'RNLESS.* *adj.* [horn and less. Sax. *hornleas*.] Having no horns.

H O R

Creatures, whom our common mother nature with admirable wisdom hath created toothless and *hornless*, he converteth into ravenous wolves and untamed bulls.

Transl. of Boccalini, (1626), p. 17.

HO'KNOWL. *n. s.* A kind of horned owl. Ainsworth.

HO'RNPIPE.† *n. s.* [horn and pipe.]

1. A quick or merry musical movement; a kind of dance: supposed to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument, called the *pil-corn*, i. e. the *horn-pipe*. The word has been in use, among us also, for the instrument.

A lusty tablere,

That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,

Wheretof they dauncen each one with his maid.

Spenser.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.

Raleigh.

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine

Run to the feet veins, and refine

Your firklum jerklum to a dance

Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,

To wonder at the *hornpipes* here

Of Nottingham and Derbyshire.

B. Jonson.

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends.

Tatler.

2. A wind-instrument; a kind of pipe.

On the right hand of the *hornpipe* sat a Welsh harp. — Bass-viol and kit; trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hornpipe*.

Tatler, No. 157.

HO'RNSHAVINGS.* *n. s. pl.* [horn and shave.] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer; what we call *hartshorn*.

Item. What had she then?

Need. Only a fit o' the mother:

They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assa-fetida,

A few *horn-shavings*, with a bone or two,

And she is well again.

B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady.*

HO'RN SPOON.* *n. s.* [horn and spoon.] A spoon made of horn.

I will be your partner,

And give it a *horn-spoon*, and a treen-dish.

B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady.*

HO'RNSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of blue stone. Ainsworth.

HO'RNWORK.† *n. s.* [Goth. *haurn*, an angle as well as a horn; Sax. *hyrn*, the same.] A kind of angular fortification.

View with care the real fortifications of some strong place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, *hornworks*, &c. than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper.

Ld. Chesterfield.

HO'RN Y.† *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,

And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks

Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.

Milton, *P. R.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure.

Ray.

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet.

Dryden.

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance.

Addison.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist.

Dryden.

4. Consisting of horns.

He leads the staring infant through the hall;

Points out the *horny* spoils that grac'd the wall;

Tells how this stag through three whole counties fled,

What rivers swam, where bay'd, and where he bled.

Gay, *Birth of the Square.*

H O R

HOROGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*horographic*, Fr. *hora* and *γράφω*, Gr.] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. † *n. s.* [*horologium*, Lat. *ὁρολόγιον*, Gr.]

HOROLOGY. } from *hora*, and *λέγω*. "The abbey horologe," the clock of the abbey. Chaucer.] Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hourglass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called *clepsydra*, but also by sand in glasses, called *clepsammia*. *Brown.*

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY. * *n. s.* [*horologiographic*, Fr. *ὁρολόγιον*, and *γράφω*, Gr.] An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHICK. * *adj.* [from *horologiography*.] Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The *gnomonick* projection is also called the *horologiographick* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling. *Chambers.*

HOROMETRY. *n. s.* [*horometric*, Fr. *ώρα* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HOROSCOPE. *n. s.* [*horoscope*, Fr. *ὁρόσκοπος*, Gr.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, of opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His sire, the blear-eyed Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities, and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodiac by instinct,
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of. *Bentley.*

HORRENT. † *adj.* [*horrens*, Lat. "Horrentia pilis agmina."] Pointed outwards; bristled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery seraphim encircled round
With bright imblazoury and *horrent* arms. *Milton, P. L.*

The cruel winds have hurl'd upon the coast
Some helpless bark; while sacred pity melts
The general eye, or terror's icy hand
Smites their distorted limbs and *horrent* hair. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, Fr. *horribilis*, Lat.]

Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dangeon *horrible* on all sides round,
As one great furnace flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton, P. L.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

The *horribleness* of sin, the terror of God's indignation. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacram. (1550), fol. 7.*

H O R

The *horribleness* of a crime committed.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 10.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. † *adj.* [*horridus*, Lat.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrid* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

This makes the style look rough and *horrid*, and breaks the noble periods into little fragments. *Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 132.*

4. Gloomy.

In *horrid* shade or dismal den. *Milton, P. L.*

A pathless desert, dusk with *horrid* shades. *Milton, P. R.*

In shelter thick of *horrid* shade. *Pope, Odys.*

HORRIDLY. * *adv.* [from *horrid*.] Terrifically;

shockingly.
Making night hideous: and we fools of nature,
So *horridly* to shake our disposition,
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

These inferences, how *horridly* soever they sound, yet I see not how they can be disclaimed. *Lively Oracles, &c. p. 57.*

HORRIDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

The looks of beauty she knew how to wear,
And make her *horridness* appear so sweet,
That she the wisest and most piercing eyes
Had often blinded by her fallacies. *Beaumont's Psyche, (1651), p. 281.*

There needs no comment to set forth the *horridness* of these assertions. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

HORRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HORROR. † *n. s.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreor*, Fr. from the Gr. *ὁρρώω*, to fear, to have fear. The French etymologists refer this word, like *coward*, to the tail, i. e. the Greek *ὄρρος*, and for a similar reason, see *Coward*. "Horreor, derivé du Grec *ὁρρώω*, dont la racine est *ὄρρος*, le croupion, parce que certains animaux, quand ils ont peur, serrent leur queue entre les jambes." *Morin, Fr. Gr. Dict. Etym.*]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

The horror of death and everlasting damnation.

Abb. Cränner, Def. of the Sacr. (1556) p. 7.

Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,
Dip always sodr, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Daniel,*

Me damp *horror* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton, P. L.*
Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear contest. *Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.
I have sapt full with *horrors*;
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.
Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,
The nodding *horror* of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger. *Milton, Comus.*
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering
as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or
shrinking. *Quincy.*
All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause
the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in
some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a tre-
pidation and *horror*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

HORSE. *n. s.* [Sax. *hop*; Sueth. *hors*, *hors*a, *ors*;
Icel. *hross* or *ross*, from *ras*, a course, *reiten*,
Germ. *rida*, Sueth. to ride. Wachter, and Sere-
nius.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught,
and carriage.
Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the ace,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*!
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the
size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordi-
narily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.
Thy face, bright *centaur*, Autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Greene.*

3. To take HORSE; to set out to ride.
I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by
the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular
termination; for *horses*, *horsemen*, or *cavalry*.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by?
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thou-
sand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their
landing. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered
behind them, their foot might very well have marched away
with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

The Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. Something on which any thing is supported: as,
a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of
punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.

7. As fine as a HORSE. A phrase applied to a person
tawdrily or gaudily dressed.

It being the custom in this month (May) for the passengers
to give the waggoner at every inn a ribbon to adorn his team,
she soon discovered the origin of the proverb, as fine as a
horse; for, before they got to the end of their journey, the
poor beasts were almost blinded by the tawdry, party-coloured
showing honours of their heads.

Gent. Mag. (1754) vol. xxiv. p. 354.

8. Joined to another substantive, it signifies some-
thing large or coarse; as, a *horse-face*, a face of
which the features are large and indelicate. Dr.
Johnson. — The prepositive *horse* is applied va-
riously to denote several things large and coarse by
contra-distinction. Thus, in the vegetable system,
we have the *horse-radish*, *horse-walnut*, and *horse-
chestnut*. In the animal world there is the *horse-
cmmet*, (or formica leg,) the *horse-muscle*, and the
horse-crab; not forgetting that a fat, clumsy, vul-
gar woman is jocularly termed a *horse-godmother*.
Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language, p. 24.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse.
He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-
jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were
thrift, I wish't none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo,
the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Di-
ego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who
answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the
storm. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. To carry on the back.
That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing* the deer on
his own back, and making off with equal resolution and suc-
cess. *Butler's Characters.*

3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you
must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

To HORSE. *v. n.* To get on horseback.

Lapping himself up handsomely in his long cloak, he went
to *horse*; and rode as women use: then mounted the harber
likewise on his mule. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iii. 13.*

HORSEBACK. *n. s.* [*horse* and *back*.] Riding posture;
the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there
were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India;
in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden, Jun.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account
of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEAN. *n. s.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean
usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough.
Mortimer.

HORSEBLOCK. *n. s.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on
which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A bont used in
ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed
in dressing horses; a stableboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire
in their matches. *Knollys, Hist.*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *break*.] One
whose employment it is to tame horses to the
saddle.

HOR

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. s.* [*horse and chesnut. Esculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is, occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechesnut* grows into a goodly standard. *Mortimer.*

HORSECOURSER. *† n. s.* [*horse and courser.*] Junius derives it from *horse* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoser*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them. Dr. Johnson. — Under the word *scourse*, however, he notices the Italian *scorsa*, exchange; whence, he adds, a *horse-scourser*.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wiseman.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

HORSECRAB. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORSECUCUMBER. *n. s.* [*horse and cucumber.*] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDRENCH.* *n. s.* [*horse and drench.*] Physick for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen — of no better report than a *horsedrench*? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

HORSEDUNG. *n. s.* [*horse and dung.*] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horsedung*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSEEMMET. *n. s.* [*horse and emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFACE. *n. s.* [*horse and face.*] A face of which the features are large and indelicate.

HORSEFLESH. *n. s.* [*horse and flesh.*] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*

HORSEFLY. *n. s.* [*horse and fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. *n. s.* An herb. The same with colts-foot. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEGUARDS.* *n. s. pl.* [*horse and guard.*] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

HOR

Twelve gentlemen of the *horseguards* were impanelled, having unanimously chosen Mr. A. Truncheon, who is their right-hand man in the troop, for their forman in the jury.

Addison, Tatler, No. 253.

HORSEHAIR. *n. s.* [*horse and hair.*] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEEL. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEKEEPER.* *n. s.* [*horse and keep.*] One employed to take care of horses; a groom; formerly *horseknave*.

The spirits of the meaner sort had commonly such offices, as we make *horsekeepers*, neatherds, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 42.

Your *horsekeeper* tells ye the surfeits of your horse.

Dr. White, Serm. (1615,) p. 50.

HORSEKNAVE.* *n. s.* [*horse and knave, a servant.*]

See **KNAVE.** A groom. *Obsolete.*

And am but as her *horseknave*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

HORSELAUGH.* *n. s.* [*horse and laugh.*] Some etymologists contend, that it is a corruption of *hoarse* laugh; but in such case it must be confined to those who either naturally have a very rough voice, or have got a violent cold; neither of which circumstances are absolutely necessary; for what we call a *horse-laugh* depends rather upon loudness, rude vehemence, or vulgarity of manner. It seems to be, in fact, no more than an expression of augmentation, as the prepositive *horse* is applied variously to denote several things large and coarse by contradistinction. *Pegge.* See the eighth sense of **HORSE.**] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty;

A joke on Jekyl.

Popc.

HORSELEECH. *n. s.* [*horse and leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give.

Prov. xxx. 15.

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,

The very blood to suck.

Shakspeare.

2. [From *leech*; signifying a physician. See **LEECH.**]

A farrier.

Ainsworth.

HORSELITTER. *n. s.* [*horse and litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lyes along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter*.

2 Mos. ix. 8.

HORSELOAD.* *n. s.* [*horse and load.*] As much as a horse can carry.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horseload* of citations and fathers at your door.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

HORSELY.* *adj.* [from *horse.*] Applied to a horse, Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, as *manly* is to a man. Not now in use.

This horse —

So high was, and so broad, and long;

Therewith so *horsely*, and so quick of eye.

Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

HORSEMAN. *n. s.* [*horse and man.*]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred.

Dryden.

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen*.

Hayward.

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria milita æris*, and a foot-soldier one

H O R

mille; that is, more than sixpence a-day to a horseman, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the horseman rag'd,
And spur'd the steel in equal flames engag'd.

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side.

Prior.

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,

As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,

And witch the world with nobler horsemanship. *Shakespeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or horsemanship. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his horsemanship, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in horsemanship to excel;

Newmarket's glory rose, as British's fell. *Popc.*

HORSE MARTEN. *n. s.* A kind of large bee.

Ainsworth.

HORSE MATCH. *n. s.* A bird.

Ainsworth.

HORSE MEAT. *n. s.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provyender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for horsemeat are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HORSE MILL. *n. s.* [*horse* and *mill*.] A mill turned by a horse. See **MILL-HORSE**. *Barret.*

HORSE MILLINER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *milliner*.] "In

use now, of which there are several in London.

The word is used by Rowley — Chatterton."

Pegge, *Anecd. of the Eng. Lang.* p. 330. One

who supplies ribbands, or other decorations, for

horses.

The trammels of the palfrey pleas'd his sight,

For the horse-quillanet his head with roses dight.

Rowley, Excellent Balade of Charity, v. 55.

HORSE MINT. *n. s.* A large coarse mint.

HORSE MUSCLE. *n. s.* A large muscle.

The great horse-muscle, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to horseplay in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HORSE POND. *n. s.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses.

HORSE RACE. *n. s.* [*horse* and *race*.] A match of horses in running.

In horse-races men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a horse-race. *Addison.*

HORSE RADISH. *n. s.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acrid and biting: a species of scurvygrass.

Horseradish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the crese acrids, as *horseradish* and scurvy-grass, infused in wine. *Player on the Humours.*

HORSESHOE. *n. s.* [*horse* and *shoe*.]

1. A plate of iron, nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a horseshoe. *Shakespeare.*

2. An herb.

Ainsworth.

HORSESHOEHEAD. *n. s.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open: the opposite to *heudmouldshot*.

HORSESTEALER. *n. s.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses.

H O S

He is not a pickpurse, nor a horsestealer; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

HORSETAIL. *n. s.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *n. s.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

HORSEWAY. *n. s.* [*horse* and *way*.] A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

— Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

HORSEWHIP. *n. s.* [*horse* and *whip*.] A whip to strike a horse with.

The Jackass, with his hideous braying put to flight the huntsman's courser; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence with the discipline of a horsewhip. *Graves, Spiritual Guide, i. 5.*

TO HORSEWHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORTATION. *n. s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE. *n. s.* [*hortatif*, old Fr. from *hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly, in their hortatives, put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

An hortative, or spur, to correct sloth.

Bacon on Helys to the Intell. Powers.

HORTATIVE. *adj.* [*hortatif*, Fr.] Encouraging; hortatory.

Bullockar.

HORTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech; not a hortatory speaker.

This psalm is hortatory, stirring up to the praises of God.

Udall, Serm. (1642), p. 1.

He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

HORTENSIAL. *adj.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden.

Such as are sative and hortensial.

Evelyn, Introd. § 3.

HORTICULTURAL. *adj.* [from *horticulture*.] Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

HORTICULTURE. *n. s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Favours of the more refined parts of horticulture. *Evelyn.*

HORTICULTURIST. *n. s.* [from *horticulture*.] One who is fond of, or skillful in, the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my hortulan kalendar is yours.

Evelyn, Kalendar.

HORTUS SICCUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

I ran from auction to auction, became a critic in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects. *Johnson, Idler, No. 64.*

HORTYARD. *n. s.* [optzard, Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees; an orchard.

The hortyard entering, [he] admires the fair

And pleasant fruits. *Saulys, Ovid's Met. (edit. 1638), A 290.*

HOSANNA. *n. s.* [*ἱσάννα*, Greek.] "The word *hosanna* is a contraction of Hebrew words, meaning *Save, I beseech thee*; a form of acclamation which the Jews were wont to use in their feast of tabernacles, in which also they used to carry

H O S

boughs in their hands, and to sing psalms, as it is in the second book of Maccabees, ch. ii. ver. 7. Both these customs of boughs and hymns were usual among the Grecians; in any time of sacred festivity. Hammond on St. Matt. xxi. 9.] A form of acclamation, of blessing, of wishing well; an exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heaven
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the Highest.

Milton, P. L.

The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people.

Fiddes, Sermon.

HOSE. † *n. s.* plur. *hosen*. [hoj, hoja, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *ossan*, Erse, *ossanen*, plur. *chausse*, Fr. Dr. Johnson — From *huten*, to cover. Wächter. The old Fr. *heuse*, or *house*, should take the place of *chausse*. *Serenius notices the ancient Su. *husor*, femoralia laxiora, which we may render *crusiers*, especially as Barret speaks of "shipmen's *hose*, or *galkigaskins*." Our early usage of the word is in the sense of sandals. "Gird thee, and do on thine *hosis*." Wicliffe, Acts, xii. 8. Where it also appears that *hosen* was not always the plural.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*.

Shakespeare.

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose*.

Shakespeare.

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

Dan. iii. 21.

He cross-examin'd both our *hose*,

*And plunder'd all we had to lose.

Hudibras.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*.

Shakespeare.

Wm she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn,

And knit thee gloves?

Gay, Pastorals.

HO'SIER. *n. s.* [from *hose*.] One who sells stockings. As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside.

Swift.

HO'SPITABLE. † *adj.* [*hospitable*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *hospitalis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:

With robbers' hands my *hospitable* favour

You should not ruffle thus.

Shakespeare.

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;

With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor.

Dryden.

HO'SPITABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *hospitable*.] Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

I have two ways to entertain my Saviour; in his members, and in himself. In his members, by charity and *hospitableness*; "what I do to one of these little ones, I do to him." In himself, by faith; "if any man open, he will come in and sup with him."

Bp. Hall, Contempl. b. iv.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.

Barrow, Works, i. 428.

HO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hospitable*.] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live,

And strangers with good cheer receive.

Prior.

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other.

Swift.

HO'SPITAGE. * *n. s.* [from *hospitium*, Lat.] Hospitality; the duty of a guest to his host. A word perhaps coined by Spenser.

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeare
Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage's* breach.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 6.

H O S

HO'SPITAL. *n. s.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitalis*, Lat.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old.

Wotton.

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen.

Addison.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd

Foreby a river, in a pleasant dale;

Which choosing for that ev'ning's *hospital*,

They thither march'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

HO'SPITAL. * *adj.* [*hospitalis*, Latin: "If *hospital* were an adjective," says Mr. Pegge in his Anecdotes of the English Language, "the substantive *hospitality* would follow: but the adjective is *hospitable*." Certainly, however, *hospital* is our old adjective; and literally the Latin *hospitalis*.] Kind to strangers; hospitable. Obsolete.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid, a good while.

Howell, Lett. (dat. 1621, i. i. 34;

ἑπίσκεπτος, sociable, *hospitat*; a good housekeeper.

Bogan, Homerus, ἑσπερίων, (1658,) p. 234.

HOSPITALITY. *n. s.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace.

Hooker.

My master is of a churlish disposition, And little reckes to find the way to heaven,

By doing deeds of *hospitality*.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*?

Swift.

HO'SPITALIER. † *n. s.* [*hospitaller*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.]

1. One of a religious community, of which there were several in this country, (as the *hospitallers* of St. John at Coventry, of St. Leonard at York, &c.) whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick.

Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-deken, deken, or preest; or *hospitallers*.

Chaucer, Pers. Tale.

2. A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta.

Gilbert, master of the *hospitallers*, chiefly stirred up the king to this war.

Fuller, Ch. Hist. p. 93.

TO HO'SPITATE. *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Lat.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.

Grew, Museum.

TO HO'SPITATE. * *v. a.* [low Lat. *hospiture*.] To lodge a person.

Cockeram.

HOST. † *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, *hospitis*, Lat.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped.

Sidney.

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree

For your good *host*.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;

But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,

Grasps in the comer.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

3. [From *hostis*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Old French, *host*, or *ost*, an army.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,

And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow

The numbers of our *host*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

H O S

The waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the *host* of Pharaoh. *Exod. xiv. 28.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
Go! looking forth will trouble all his *host*,
And craze their chariot-wheels. *Milton, P. L.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves when they be felt. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*hostia*, Lat. *hostie*, Fr.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

The Romanists will have Christ's whole body to be in ten thousand places together, and at once; namely, wheresoever their *host* is celebrated, and in every particle of that *host*. *South, Sermon. vii. 20.*

6. A cough. See HAUST.

To *HOST*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, hear it to the centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton, P. L.*

New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend
For sovereign sway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete. See HOSTING.

To *HOST*. * *v. a.* To give entertainment to another.

Malbecco will no strange knights *host*
For peevish jealousy. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. Arg.*
Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 27.*

HO'STAGE. *n. s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakespeare.*

Do the message honourably;
And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,

Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakespeare.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

HO'STEL. † } *n. s.* [*hostel*, *hostellerie*, Fr.] An inn; a lodging-house.

In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
At night was come into that *hostelry*

Well nine-and-twenty in a compaignie. *Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

It is a bashful child, hotly brought up,
In a rude *hostellerie*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Hospitum, one of the old *hostels* [or halls] at Oxford, which were very numerous before the foundation of the colleges. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 425.*

HO'STLER. * See HOSTLER.

HO'STESS. *n. s.* [*hostesse*, Fr. from *host*.]

1. A female host: a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,
We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shakespeare.*

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguished civility is like a whore or a *hostess*. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. s.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an *hostess*.

H O S

It is my father's will I should take on me

The *hostess-ship* o' the day: you're welcome, sirs. *Shakespeare.*

HO'STIE. * *n. s.* [*French*; *hostia*, Lat.] The consecrated wafer. See *HOST*.

Another priest, that lived in the court, gave him the pix with an *hostie* in it. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (an. 1685.)*

The priest immediately withdrew the *hostie*, which is still preserved. *Drummond, Trav. p. 12.*

HOSTILE. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Given *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of armed justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shakespeare.*

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Johnson.*

HO'STILELY. * *adv.* [from *hostile*.] In an adverse manner.

HO'STILITY. *n. s.* [*hostilitéé*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shakespeare.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hagward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our power, *hostility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton, P. L.*

We have shewed ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries;
and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

To HO'STILIZE. * *v. a.* [from *hostile*.] To make an enemy; to render adverse.

When England, Spain, Holland, and Russia, united with the powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation that had reduced robbery, murder, and profaneness to a cool and practical system, I thought there was the fairest prospect of their success. *Seward, Lett. (dat. 1794.) iii. 376.*

HO'STING. * *n. s.* [from *host*.] An assemblage of armed men; a muster. Obsolete.

When the lost deputy hath raised any general *hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Lords have had the leading of their own followers under them to the general *hostings*. *Ibid.*

HO'STLESS. * *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] Inhospitable.

Who with Sir Satyrane, as carst ye red,
Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostless* hons,
Far off aspyde a young man, the which fled
From an huge gaunt. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 3.*

HO'STLER. † *n. s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] Originally, the keeper of an inn; *hostelier*, French. Chaucer so uses it.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

HO'STLERY. * *n. s.* Another word for *hostelry*; it is the Cornish term for an inn or an alchouse.

HO'STRY. † *n. s.* [from the Fr. *hoste*; a very old word in our language. "Inne or *ostri*." Pr. Parv. Yet Dr. Johnson pronounces it a corruption of *hostelry*, in the sense only of a place for horses, and with a solitary example from Dryden.]

1. A lodging-house.

In exchange-time one may hear seven or eight sorts of tongues spoken upon their burses, [in the Netherlands;] nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also in their common *hostlers*. *Howell, Lett. (dat. 1622.) i. li. 15.*

These tabernacles of our bodies, which are the *hosteries* of our souls, and temples of the Holy Ghost. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handgom. p. 71.*

HOT

2. A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An *histry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden, Georg.*

HOT. † *adj.* [Sax. *hæt, hæc, i. e. heated*; the past participle of the verb *hætan, calefacere*. Mr. H.

Tooke. See also the participial adjective **HEAT.**]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
— Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
— No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the gyre of the world, produce, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shakespeare.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakespeare.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited; as, a hot pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, hot as mustard.

HOT, HOTE, HOTEN.* *pret.* of the old verb *hight*, both active and passive.

1. Named.

A shepherd true, yet not so true
As he that carst I *hote*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

2. Was named or called.

There was a duke, and he was *hote*
Mundus. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.*

His name was *hoten* deinous Simekin. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale.*

It rightly *hot*
The Weir of Life, he yet his virtues had forgot. *Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 29.*

HO'TBED. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotted* is this: there was taken horsedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot

HOT:

high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preserve the *hotted* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebrus.*

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

HO'TCHPOT. † *n. s.* [*haché en poche*, French; or

HO'TCHPOTCH. } *hachee en pot*, French; as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tyrwhitt, and others, consider it as the Teut. *hutspon*, which Kiliau derives from *hutsen*, to shake.]

1. A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden, Rem.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain. *Dryden, Jew.*

2. Hotchpot, old French, "rapport entre cohéritiers.

1000." Lacombe.] A commixture, or putting together, of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton in Cowel.*

A daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in frank-marriage, claiming to be coheir after her father's death to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land given her before her father's death, to be put in *hotchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the lands whereof her father died seized, so that an equal division may be made of the whole. *Bullockar, (edit. 1656.)*

HOTCOCKLES. *n. s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and real soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

HOTEL.* *n. s.* [French.] What was formerly *hostel*; a lodging-house; particularly a publick house furnished with beds, &c. for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are there supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week. Of this kind of lodging-house, Mr. Malone says, there was not one till about the year 1760. In 1810 he considered the number of them to be above 100. The designation of coffee-house and *hotel*, is now very common.

HOTHEAD. *adj.* [hot and head.] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hultheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. † *n. s.* [hot and house.]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now she professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meds.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,

A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,

Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,

And still be a whorehouse: they are synonyms. *B. Jonson.*

3. A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. *Mason.*

H O V

HO'LY. † *adv.* [from *hol.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

The shadow had forspok them,
And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did *holy* overlook them.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in life end so *holy* pursued, that he was driven
to make courage of despair.

Sidney.

I do contest

As *holy* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

The enemy, now at hand, began *holy* to skirmish in divers
places with the Christians.

Kestler, Hist.

Though this controversy be revived, and *holy* agitated, I
doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute.

Boyle.

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *holy* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.

Dryden.

HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headstrong;
ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

HO'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur.*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It bath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hairbrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen.

Shakespeare.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical
fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators,

Burton.

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur*
is the speediest of any in growth.

Mortimer.

HO'TSPUR.* *adj.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hotspurre* youth so scorning to be crost.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 25.

I long to see these *hotspur* senses at it; they say, they have
gallant preparations.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, ii. i.

Hotspur Julius on his mettled horse.

Fanshawe, Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 279.

HO'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotspur.*] Vehement; rash;
heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate
countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil,
this proceedeth from a senseless judgement.

Peacham.

HO'TTENTOT.* *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the
southern extremity of Africa. The word has been

sometimes used generally to denote a rude, uncivil-
ized person.

We have an instance of the same nature [in the love of our
country] among the very *Hottentots*. One of these savages
was brought into England, taught our language, and in a
great measure polished out of his natural barbarity; but,
upon being carried back to the Cape of Good Hope, he
mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, brutalized
with them in their habit and manners, and would never
again return to his foreign acquaintance.

Addison, Freeholder.

HOTTENTOT Cherry. [*mauroceriu.*] A plant.

Its characters are these: The flower has five oval
petals, which spread open. It hath five stamina,
which are situated between the petals; and in the
centre is situated a roundish germen, crowned by
a trifid stigma. The germen turns to an oval
berry with one or two cells, each containing a
single oval seed. There are three species, natives
of the Cape of Good Hope, and one discovered at
Jamaica.

Chambers.

HOVE. † The proterite of *heave.* [Sax. *hof.*]

In sea language; she *hove* off at the next flood.

Regge, Anecd. Eng. Lang. p. 244.

H O V

To HOVE.* *v. n.* [Welsh *hocio*, *hocio*, to hang over.]

To hover about; to halt; to loiter; to stay; to
remain. Not now in use.

This quene unto the pleiffe rode,
Where that the *hoved* and abode.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

He walked through Holborne,

Three hours after the sunne was downe;

And walked up towarde saynte Gyles in the felde:

He *hoved* styll, and there beheld,

But there he could not speede of his preye.

Old Morality of Hycke Scornor.

He far away espide

A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,

Which *hoved* close under a forest side,

As if they lay in wait, or elsh themselves did hide.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 20.

Somepart of those enormities —

The which in court continually *hoved*.

Spencer Colin Clout.

No joy of aught that under heaven doth *hove*,

Can comfort me.

Spenser, Sonnet 88.

HOVEL. † *n. s.* [diminutive of *hope*, *houst*, Saxon;
hoffel, German, from *hof*; Su. Goth. and Icel. *hyfile*,
a cottage.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So, likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome,

To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come.

Tusser.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground,
pluck the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.

Bacon.

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd;

Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.

Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine
with them; where they feed them and milk them, and do all
the dairy work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to
inhabit in during the summer.

Ray on the Creation.

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an
hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,

To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,

In short and musty straw.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

HO'VEN. † *part. pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled;
tumified. Hence, in some places, the expression
of *hoven-bread*. So the Sæved. "broedet *haefver*,
sig," the bread *heaves* or swells.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;

If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks.

Tusser.

To HO'VER. † *v. n.* [*hocio*, to hang over, Welsh.

Dr. Johnson. — Sæth. *haefwa*, fluctuare; Icel.

hefrig, fluctus, procella. Serenius.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off
one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,

And pours down mischief.

Shakespeare, K. John.

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!

If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,

And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,

Hover about me with your airy wings,

And hear your mother's lamentation.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,

And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night.

Dryden.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and
settling upon it.

Addison.

Till as the earthly part decays and falls,

The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;

Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,

Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,

And thence with liberty unbounded flies,

Impatient to regain her native skies.

Prior.

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,

Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night.

Pope.

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he
daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in ex-
pectation of new worlds.

Spenser on Ireland.

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, hovering on the borders of our confederates. Addison.

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only hovers about it. Locke.

HOVER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protection; a shelter by hanging over.

The pond also breedeth crabs, eels, and shrimps; and in the beginning, oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, (an Indian miracle,) which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

HOVER Ground.* Light ground; so called in some counties. Ray, and Grose.

HOUGH.† *n. s.* [Sax. *hōz*, *hoh*; usually written *hock*; though *hough* is still our northern word.]

1. The joint of the hinder leg of a beast; sometimes called the pastern.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's hough. Esd. xiii. 36.

2. [*hōie*, Fr. *houwe*, Dutch.] An adze, or an hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by houghs and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree? Stillingfleet.

TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt hough their horses. Josh. xi. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See TO HAWK.

Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. Grew.

HOULET.† See HOWLET.

HOULT.† *n. s.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete. See HOLT.

Or as the wind, in houlds and shady greaves, A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. Fairfax.

HOUND.† *n. s.* [*hund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish; *hunds*, Goth. "Vox antiquissima, ac propterea multis linguis et dialect. communis." Serenius.]

A dog used in the chase, Dr. Johnson says. At first it was the generical name for dogs.

Nile ye give hooly thing to houndis, neither caste ye your margaritis before swyne, lest peradventure thei defoule hem with her feet, and the houndis ben turned, and al to tere you. Wicliffe, St. Matt. vii. 6.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, curs, Are cleped all by the name of dogs. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound

The boar, and slew an undeserving hound, And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. Dryden.

The kind spaniel and the faithful hound, Liket that fox in shape and species found, Pursues the noted path and covets home. Prior.

TO HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor affectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the hare. Bp. Bramhall.

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been hounded by tigers, they should have worried them. L'Estrange.

HO'UNDFISH.† *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Mustela laevis*. Ainsworth.

Like to the skin of houndfish, sharp as brere. Chaucer, March. Talc.

HO'UNDSTONGUE. *n. s.* [*cymoglossum*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

HO'UNDTREE. *n. s.* A kind of tree. Cornus. Ainsworth.

Hour.† *n. s.* [*urupa*, Lat.] The hoopes; not the pewet, as Dr. Johnson says, misled by Ainsworth. See HOOROO.

HOURL.† *n. s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:

How many makes the hour full compleat.

How many hours bring about the day,

How many days will finish up the year,

How may years a mortal man may live. Shakespeare.

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,

That summer'd friends greet in the hour of death. Shakespeare.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,

We'll spend it in some words upon that business

If you would grant the time. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,

From the first moment of his vital breath,

To his last hour of unrepenting death. Dryden, Æn.

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The hour runs through the roughest day. Shakespeare.

Our neighbour let her foot to a genteel man, who kept good hours. Taylor.

They are as loud any hour of the morning, as our own countryman at midnight. Addison.

4. In the plural, the stated times of devotion in the Romish church. [*heures*, French; *horæ* canonice, Lat.]

None end is there of their babbling prayers, their — songs, hours, bells, ymages, &c. Bale on the Revel. (1550.) P. i.

The hermite, which his life here led

In streight observance of religious vow

Was wont his houres and holy things to bed.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 35.

HO'URGLASS. *n. s.* [*hour* and *glass*.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning betwixt by the hour-glass than by the day's clearness. Sidney.

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or hourglass than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. Bacon.

Shake not his hourglass, when his hasty sand

Is ebbing to the last. Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the hourglass of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. Bacon.

HO'URHAND.* *n. s.* [*hour* and *hand*.] That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day.

We have no perception of the motion of the index on the hand of a clock: and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the minute-hand. Baxter on the Soul, ii. 303.

HO'URI.* *n. s.* A Mahometan nymph of paradise.

["They are called *horhin*, and in the singular number *hora*; and they are reclused, and well watched and guarded in their palaces, and their garments are wonderful: Thus he [Mahomet] boasts, and says further, that their beauty is as the light." Confut. of the Alcoran, 1652, p. 158.]

Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss,

Nor wish for *houries* in Irene's arms. Johnson, Trag. of Irene.

HO'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Acyone

Computes how many nights he had been gone,

Observes the waning moon with hourly view,

Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. Dryden.

HOU

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*
HOURLY. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
 That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
 And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Our estate may not endure
 Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
 Out of his lunacies. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry
 Surround me, as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,
 And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
 To me! *Milton, P. L.*

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd
 Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HOURPLATE. *n. s.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HOUUSAGE.* *n. s.* [from *house*.] A fee which a carrier, or other person, pays for laying up goods in a house. *Chambers.*

HOU'US. ** adj.* [from *house*.] Domestick. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HOUSE. *† n. s.* [*huy*, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huus*, Dan. *hus*, Su. Icel. and Goth. perhaps from *hysa*, to receive hospitably, and also to contain. But see also Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, 1650, p. 25. "A house is named in the Hebrew, of building, *beith*; in Greek, of dwelling, *oikos*; in English, of tuition and custody, a *house*; of the Almain, *huis*, which is of *hu*, to defend."]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his house eaves. *Shakespeare.*
 Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

2. Any place of abode.
 The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
 Are from their hives and houses driven away. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.
 Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.
 He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial houses: those who are for the celestial houses worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants; and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
 The fatal colours of our striving houses. *Shakespeare.*
 An ignominious ransom and free pardon
 Are of two houses; lawful mercy sure
 Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakespeare.*

A man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David. *St. Luke, i. 27.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patronies of your house, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

HOU

A poet is not born in every age;
 Two of a house few ages can afford,
 One to perform, another to record. *Dryden, Fub.*

7. The household; the family dwelling in the house.
 A devout man, and one that feared God with all his house. *Acts, x. 2.*

They two together enter the house. The house I call here, the man, the woman, their children, their servants. *Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of Eng. ch. 2.*

8. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords, *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *† v. a.* [*Sax. hufjan*.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to house all the Helots. *Sidney.*
 Upon the North-sea a valley houseth a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Shander lives upon succession,
 For ever housed where it gets possession. *Shakespeare.*
 Mere cottagers are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
 Who now is housed in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*
 We find them housing themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
 A chapel hous'd them, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.
 As we house hot-country plants to save them, so we may house our own to forward them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*
 Wit in northern climates, will not blow,
 Except, like orange-trees, 'tis hous'd from snow. *Dryden.*

3. To drive to shelter.
 E'en now we hous'd him in the abbey here. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

Ne suffer it to house there half a day. *Spenser, Hubb. Tule.*
 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakespeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,
 She had told; alas! too soon,
 After so short time of breath,
 To house with darkness and with death. *Milton, Ep. on the M. of Winchester.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs
 Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*
 I housing in the lion's hateful sign,
 Bought senates and deserting troops examine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBOAT.* *n. s.* [*house* and *boat*.], A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HOUSEBOTE.* *n. s.* [*house*, and *bote*, *Sax. compensation*.] An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement. Cowel. And to burn in the house. Blackstone.

HOUSEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All housebreakers and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads. *I. Estrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or house-breaking, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HOUSEDOG. *n. s.* [*house* and *dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good housedog, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *I. Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old housedog. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold*.]

HOU

1. A family living together.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny.
A little kingdom is a great household, and a great household a little kingdom.
Shakespeare.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Of God observ'd

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wonderous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck.
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men,
A peculiar household of his love, which at all times he has
cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the
proper household of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas
sometimes literally no more than a single household, or some few
families.
Milton, P. L.
Sprat.

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole household in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all.
Dryden, Fab.

Learning's little household did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark.
In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His household twice a-day to prayers.
Swift.

2. Family life: domestick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.
Shakespeare.

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his household servants.
For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good;
And good works in her husband to promote.
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among the men,
among the women the neglect of household affairs.
Acts, x. 7.
Milton, P. L.
Swift.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD. * n. s. Bread not of the finest quality. See CHEAT-BREAD.

HOUSEHOLDER. n. s. [from household.] Master of a family.

A certain householder planted a vineyard. *St. Matt. xxi. 33.*
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. n. s. [household and stuff.] Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his householdstuff.
A great part of the building was consumed with much costly householdstuff.
Spenser on Ireland.
Bacon.

The woman had her jest for her householdstuff. *L'Estrange.*
HOUSEKEEPER. n. s. [house and keep.]

1. Householder; master of a family.
To be said an honest man and a good housekeeper, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar.
If I may credit housekeepers and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively.
Shakespeare.
Locke.

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.
The people are apter to applaud housekeepers than house-raisers.
Wotton.

3. One who lives much at home.
How do you both? You are manifest housekeepers. What are you sewing here?
Shakespeare, Coriol.

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.
Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old housekeeper, and get her
To fill a place for want of better.
Swift.

5. A housedog. Not in use.
Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter,
Shakespeare.

HOUSEKEEPING. adj. [house and keep.] Domestick; useful to a family.

HOU

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other house-keeping commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Chaucer.*
HOUSEKEEPING. n. s. Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out housekeeping. *Shakespeare.*
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HOUSEL. * n. s. [hujl, Saxon, from huns, Gothick, a sacrifice, or hostia, dimin. hostiola, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

Man and wife
Should shew their parish priest their life
Ones a yere, as smit the boke,
Ere any wight his housel toke.
He died within viii daies after without housell or shrift, they say.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6386.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. (1550) P. i. fol. 60. b.

To HOUSEL. * v. a. [hurlan, Sax.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete. Our old lexicography defines it specially, "to minister the communion to one that lieth on his death-bed."
Bullocke, and Cockran.

He shall housel me anon.
Ones a yere at the last it is lawful to be housled.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6437.
Chaucer, P. vs. Tale.

A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
While I am a man alive,
A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
Me for to housle and shrive.

Old Ballad of Sir Aldingar, Perry's Rel.
To shrive, housell, and anointe the sycke; to say dirige and masse, and burye the dead.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1543,) sign. G. iii.
The cardinal said mass, and gave the pax; then the king and queen descending were both housled with one host parted between them at the high altar.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 26.

HOUSELAMB. * n. s. [house and lamb.] A lamb kept up, to be fatted in the house.

HOUSELEEK. n. s. [house and leek.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as voices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and houseleek. *Flores.*

HOUSELESS. adj. [from house.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you?

This hungry, houseless, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes.
Shakespeare.
Wals.

HOUSEMAID. n. s. [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The housemaid may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

HOUSEPIGEON. * n. s. [house and pigeon.] A tame pigeon.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may perchance have been an house-pigeon in the country of Ashur.

Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 246.

HOUSERAISER. * n. s. [house and raise.] One who builds or raises a house.

The earl I account the more liberal, and the duke the more magnificent; for I do not remember that my lord of Essex in all his life-time did build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his means; or otherwise inclining to popular ways; for we know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than housebuilders. *Wotton's Parallel.*

HOUSEROOM. n. s. [house and room.] Place in a house.

House-room, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose.

HOUSESNAIL. n. s. A kind of snail. *Dryden.*

HO'USEWARMING. *n. s.* [*house and warm.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USWIFE. *† n. s.* [*house and wife.*] This is now frequently written *huswife*, or *hussy*.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,

He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*

Early *housewives* leave the bed,

When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve arricocks, and make jellies. *Addison.*

4. A little case or bag, with partitions in it, for articles of female work.

Many women — think it (and no doubt it is) a more rational way of spending their time in knotting, or making an *housewife*, than in starting difficulties and quirks to puzzle the minds of mankind. *Shelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. viii.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *† adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

When she had learned what food was most agreeable to him, she set herself instantly to prepare it for him with all the *housewifely* skill of those simpler ages. *Delany, Life of David, iii. 66.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *† adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

HO'USEWIFERY. *n. s.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in, or to busy herself about, her *housewifery*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,

Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Bp. Taylor.*

HO'USEWRIGHT.* *n. s.* [*house and wright.*] An architect. Not now in use.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; — some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works.

Fotherby, Athcom. (1622), p. 193.

HO'USING. *† n. s.* [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of housing. *Graunt.*

Their lodging was in All Saints' parish, in the back-side housing called Amsterdam. *Life of A. Wood, p. 242.*

2. Any habitation.

All sorts keep their own way in their housing, journeys, provisions. *Bp. Hall, Select Th. § 8.*

3. [From *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houses*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Thus fix'd, content he taps his barrel,
Exhorts his neighbours not to quarrel; —
Hides a sleek mare with purple housing,
To share the monthly club's carousing.

Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

HO'USLING. *† adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. Dr. Johnson. — Not so; but *sacramental*; alluding to the marriages of antiquity, as Upton long since observed; which were solemnized *sacramento ignis et aquæ*; "the housing fire," i. e. sacramental fire, or fire used in that sacrament of marriage. See **HOUSSEL**.

His owne two hands the holy knots did knitt,
That hope but death for ever can divide;
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The housing fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide;
At which the bushy toade a groome did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 37.

HOUS. *n. s.* [from *houseaux*, or *houses*, Fr.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides, with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the hous and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. *† adv.* [hu, Sax. *hoe*, Dutch; *huc*, Goth.

How is sometimes an expletive; as in 1 Cor. x. 1.

"I would not that ye should be ignorant *how* that all our fathers were under the cloud;" where that is sufficient, without *how*. This redundancy obtains in common conversation.]

1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?

Ezod. x. 3.

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver! *Prov. xvi. 16.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out! And how oft cometh their destruction upon them! *Job, xxi. 17.*

O how love I thy law! it is my meditation. *Psal'm cxix. 97.*

How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!

How many woful widows left to bow

To sad disgrace!

Daniel, Civ. War.

Consider into how many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,

How that the guilty kindred of the queen

Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?

Shakespeare.

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance

By ransom, or how else.

Milton, S. A.

We examine the why and the how of things.

L'Esrange.

'Tis much in our power how to live; but not at all when or how to die.

L'Esrange.

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?

How chance the roses there do fade so fast?

Shakespeare.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly?

Gen. xxvii. 10.

4. For what price.

How a score of ewes now?

Shakespeare, R. Hen. IV. P. II.

5. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers, if they could tell how; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

6. In what state.

For how shall I go up to my father?

Gen. xlii. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden, Æn.*

7. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job, iv. 19.*

- A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

8. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen!
How does the city sit solitary as a widow! *2 Sam. i. 19. Lam. i. 1.*

9. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown; and might have islands or continents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT. } *adv.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemest so,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Davies on Ireland.*

HOW'DY.* *n. s.* [Ihre has observed, that the Su. Goth. *iordgumma*, a midwife, is properly *iudgumma*, from *iod*, childbirth, and *gumma*, a woman; as the vulgar in this country [Scotland] often express the name, *housy-wife*. Dr. Jamieson.] A midwife; so called in the north of England. *Grose.*

I once heard an etymon of *howdy* to the following effect: *how d'ye*; midwives being great gossipers! This is evidently of a piece with Swift's *All egg's under the grate!*

Brand, Popul. Antiq. ii. 451.

HOW'DYE.† [Contracted from *how do ye*, and sometimes augmented to *how d'ye do.*] In what state is your health? A message of civility.

- I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *how'd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*

The charge receiv'd, away run I,
And here, and there, and yonder fly,
With services, and *how'd'yedoes*;
Then home return full fraught with news. *Dodsley's Footman.*

HOWE'ER. adv. [*how and ever.*]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakespeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *howe'er* wise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *howe'er* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *howe'er* the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects.

Addison on Italy.
"I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *however*, be a very useful inquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evanescent.

HO'WITZ, or HO'WITZER.* *n. s.* A kind of mortar of cannons, of German invention.

HO'WKER, or HO'OKER.* *n. s.* [hulc, Sax. a galley, a pinnacle.] A vessel so called, much used by the Dutch.

Houkers carry from fifty to two hundred ton; and with a small number of hands will go to the East Indies: they are commonly navigated with two masts, viz. a main-mast and a mizen-mast: they tack soon and short, will sail well, and lie near the wind, and live almost in any sea. *Chambers.*

TO HOWL.† *v. n.* [*hrglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

Dr. Johnson. — It is a word formed from the sound it expresses, and many languages have a similar term. Fr. *huller*, to howl or yell. Cotgrave. Su. Goth. and Icel. *yla*; Sax. *gyllan*; Gr. *ύλαω*. See *TO YELL*.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakespeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. *Dan. xxxii. 10.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii. 31.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and *howl* it out in desert! *Philips.*

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murder,
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose *howl's* his watch. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
These and the like rumours are no more than the last *howls* of a dog dissected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the publick place. *Dryden, Æn.*

HO'WLET.† *n. s.* [Fr. *hulotte*.] The vulgar name for an owl, Dr. Johnson says. It is sometimes called Madge-howlet, and Jenny-howlet. Cotgrave defines *hulotte*, "a Madge-howlet, or a small kind of hairy-legged and rough-footed owl, which hath sticking out on either side of her head a little tuft of feathers."

HOY

Estriches, daunsyng apes, howlettes, meremaydes, and other odible monsters. *Bale on the Rovel*. (1550.) P. iii. A a. iii.
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting.
Lizard's leg, and howlet's wing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Out thou howlet,
Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*.

HOWLING.* *n. s.* [from *howl*.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.
As when a sort of wolves infest the night
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller*.

2. The cry of one in distress.
The songs of the temple shall be howlings in that day. *Mos, viii. 3.*
The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. Any loud or horrid noise.
With hollow howlings they did chant
That hellish ode. *Morse, Poems, (1647.) p. 327.*
A peal of thunder immediately follows, with dreadful howlings. *Dryden, K. Arthur*.

HOWSO.* *adv.* [abbreviation of *howsoever*.] Although.
Obsolete.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee;
And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate;
I will applaud what others do despise;
I love thee for thyself, not for thy state. *Daniel, Civ. War, B. 2.*

HOWSOEVER.* *adv.* [how and soever. "This is a word, which nobody would now use in verse; and not many, in good prose." Bp. Hurd on Addison's using it in an Epilogue.]

1. In what manner soever. See **HOWEVER**.
Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree. *Raleigh, Hist.*

2. Although.
The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him. *Shakespeare*.

HOWVE.* The old word for a hood. See **HOOD**.

TO HOX. *v. a.* [from *holt*, Sax.] To hough; to ham-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword *hoxed* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow-soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Ku Hs, Hist. of the Turks*.

HOY.* *n. s.* [heu, Fr. a Dutch hoy. Cotgrave.]

Junius derives *hoy* from the French word; but it is, according to Skinner, probably from the Dutch *hoogh*, or Teut. *hoch*, hoy, q. d. a ship made high, considering her burthen. Mr. Pegge thinks that the vessel may have received its original name from stopping [i. e. from the naval term *hoy*, or *ho*, in the sense of *stop*] at different small places in its voyage, to take in goods or passengers, when called to or hailed from the shore.—A learned writer on naval subjects calls this kind of vessel a *huy*: "The *huyes*, and lighters, hired for carrying of balast." Maydman's Maritime Politicks, 1691, p. 83.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence effoons arrived here three *hoyes*.
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Spenser, F. Q.*
To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard. *Watts, Logick*.

HUC

HOY.* *interj.* [old Fr. *hu*, *huye*, a term of the chase; *huer*, to shout, to cry out; Teut. *hou*; Lat. *heus*.] An exclamation sometimes used, like the old French term, to encourage dogs; sometimes, in the sense of driving away, i. e. be gone; and sometimes, like *holla*, for stop, halt. See **TO HO**.

Away, nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! *Hoy!* back to her styes! *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 164.*
When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship? *hoy!* that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship.

Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. p. 16.

HU'BAUB.* *n. s.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from *up*, *up*, or *hubnob*. Dr. Johnson.—It may seem akin to the Teut. *hobben tobben*, to be in a bustle or hurry, to make a stir. But I rather consider it as a corruption of *whoop* and *up*; especially as the early use of the word is in the sense of a cry, a shout; though Dr. Johnson notices only that of a tumult, a riot; and yet his examples from Butler and Milton shew the word in the former meaning. *Hubbub* was also formerly written *whooobub*, and seems clearly to have implied, "the whoop is up," the hūc and cry is making. See **WHOOBUB**, and **WHOOB**.]

1. A shout; a shriek; a loud or shrill noise.
They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill,
And shrieking *hubbubs* them approaching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrou fill. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 43.*

Within this hour the *whoobub*
Will be all o'er the prison: I am then
Kissing the man they look for. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen*

An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence. *Milton, P. L.*
Wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water. *Hudibras*.

2. A tumult; a riot.
They drove fast with him down the Strand, followed by a multitude of people:—all this was done of design for the lady's escape, which in that *hubbub* she made. *Finell's Philox. (1656.) p. 239.*

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the drag, of the people. *Clarendon*.

HUBBUB-BOO.* *n. s.* A word formed from the preceding, and denoting the cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish at funerals.

His followers and kin,
Who far and near came crowding in,
With *hubbub-boos*. *Irish Hudibras, (1689.)*
Not the sweet harp that's claim'd by Jews,
Nor that which to the far more ancient Welsh belongs,
Nor that which the wild Irish use,
Frightening ev'n their own wolves with loud *hubbubboos*.

Sam. Wesley, Pindarick on a Hog.

TO HUCK.* *v. n.* [*harceler*, Fr. "to haggle, huck, dodge, or palter long in the buying of a commodity." Cotgrave. From *hucker*, or *hoecker*, Teut. a huckster.] To haggle in purchasing goods.

A neat, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh. *Hales, Serm. at the end of his Rem. (1673.) p. 20.*

HUCKABACK.* *n. s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, a kind of coarse table-linen, having the web alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface.

Perhaps from the Teut. *huyke*, a cloak, a covering;
Icel. *huckl*, a hood.

HUCKLE.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. *hucken*,
to sit down. Serenius notices the Icel. *hackell*,
"tibia ablatis cruribus."] The hip.

Though beaten down and wounded sore,
I' the saddle, and a leg that bore
One side of him, not that of bone,
But much its better, th' wooden one;
Straight — getting up on stump and *huckle*,
He with the foe began to buckle. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

HUCKLEBACKED. *adj.* [*hockher*, German, a bunch, and
back.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. *n. s.* [*huckle* and *bone*. See **HUCKLE**.]
The hip-bone.

Nay, and that were the worst, we would not greatly care,
For bursting of her *huckle-bone*, or breaking of her chair,
But greater, greater is her grief.

Gamm. Guffon's Needle, (1551.)

HUCKSTER. *n. s.* [Teut. *huckey*, *hockker*, a pedlar,
HUCKSTERER. *n. s.* an huckster. *Y. Kilian*.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong,
and an *huckster* shall not be freed from sin. *Eccles.* xxvi. 29.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being
hucksters to such vile merchandise. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such
hucksters of souls; the very shame of religion.

South, *Serm.* ii. 395.

Should thy shoe wretch aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,

The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But peace expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay*.

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive
those China *hucksters* from the doors. *Swift*.

Those *hucksters* or money-jobbers will be found necessary,
if this brass money is made current. *Swift*.

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man. *Spenser*, *Hubb. Tale*.
Some such desperate *huckster* should devise

To rowze thine hare's heart from her cowardice.

Rp. Hall, *Sat.* iv. 4.

To **HUCKSTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in
petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver,
to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift*.

Despotism itself is obliged to truck and *huckster*. The
sultan gets such obedience as he can. He governs with a loose
rein, that he may govern at all.

Burke, *Speech on Concil. with America*.

HUCKSTERAGE.* *n. s.* [from *huckster*.] Dealing;
business.

The ignoble *hucksterage* of piddling tithes.

Milton, *Of Ref. in Eng.*

HUCKSTERESS.* *n. s.* [from *huckster*.] A she-pedlar.
Sherwood.

HUD.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hood*, that
which covers.] The husk of a nut or walnut.
To *hud*, to take off the husk. Gloucestershire.

Grosce.

To **HUDDLE.** *v. a.* [probably from *hood*, Dr.
Johnson says. — But it is the German *hudehn*, to
huddle up.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to
muddle.

2. To put off carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;

Her clothes were *huddled* on by two.

Now all in haste they *huddle* on

Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

Prior.

Swift.

3. To cover up in haste.

Young, fair, and good! ah, why should young, and fair,
And good be *huddled* in untimely grave? *Edwards*, *Sonn.* 37.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a
play *huddled* up in haste. *Dryden*.

When continu'd rain

The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,

Let him forecast his work with timely care,

Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden*, *Virg.*

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, and
that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and con-
fusion. *Locke*.

But here, thou say'st the miseries of life

Are *huddled* in a group. *Young*, *Night. Th.* 8.

7. **HUDDLE.** *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,

That have of late so *huddled* on his back,

Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner.

Bacon.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd

The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,

And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton*, *Comus*.

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will
run against things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high
places. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

HUDDLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult;
confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and
terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest.

Glanville.

Your carrying business in a *huddle*,

Has forc'd our rulers to new-model.

Hudibras.

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*.

L' Estrange.

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote,

and in a *huddle*.

Locke.

Several merry answers were made to my question, which
entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle*

of ideas. *Addison*.

HUDDLER.* *n. s.* [Germ. *hudler*.] One who throws
things into confusion; a bungler.

A confused *huddler* of things.

Voltaire, and *Sherwood*.

HUE. *n. s.* [Sax. *hy*, *hipe*, and also *hu*; our
old authors usually write our word *hew*. Serenius
notices the Sueth. *hy*, the colour of the face, which
in the Icelandick is the down of it, from *hua*, *hya*,
to cover.]

Colour; die.

For never in that land

Face of fair lady she before did view,

Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,

Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Shakspeare, *K. John*.

Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose.

Milton, *P. L.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd

Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,

Answer'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,

To change the die with distant view.

Dryden.

2. [*Huée*, French; from *huer*, to shout after. Kelham
deduces this from the old Fr. *huchet*, a huntsman's
horn.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm
given to the country. It is commonly joined
with *cry*.

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone;
fly, run, *hue* and *cry*! villain, I am undone. *Shakspeare*.

Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves,
that had taken a purse upon the road. *L' Estrange*.

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;

And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*.

Addison.

H U F

The *huc* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*
HU'ED. * *adj.* [from *hue*.] Coloured. Written *hewed*. See **HUE**.

Phebus waxe old, and *hewed* like laton.

Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.

Lastly stood War in glittering armis yclad,
 With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly *hewed*.

Sackville, Indul. Mir. for Mag.

HU'ER. *n. s.* [*huër*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huër*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

HUFF. *n. s.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed up by distempers*. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *hedge* or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word

To swear by, only in a lord;

In others it is but a *huff*,

To vapour with instead of proof.

Hudibras.

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,

Before the bluster of whose *huff*?

All hats, as in a storm, flew off.

Hudibras.

We have the apprehensions, of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness.

L'Estrange.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction.

L'Estrange.

No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff*.

South.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.

South.

To **HUFF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed up* with air, and blown in at the windpipe.

Grew.

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *huff* us.

Echar.

To **HUFF.** † *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

Therefore the maids and Roman matrons all,

A shadowing veil before their face did wear;

Their heavenly hue did throw no man to thrall;

They were content with plaine and decent geare,

They *hufft* it not with painted frised heare

Mir. for Mag. p. 215.

A *huffing*, slining, flatt'ring, cringing coward, a cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Otway.

A thief and justice, fool and knave,

A *huffing* officer and slave.

Hudibras.

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,

To knaves a fool, to cred'ulous fools a knave.

Roscommon.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them.

South.

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!

What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play?

Dryden.

What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with.

Locke.

When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the devil.

Arbutnot, John Bull.

To **HUFFER.** *n. s.* [from *huff*.] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
 To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
 By such a braggadocio *huffer*.

Hudibras.

H U G

HU'FFISH. *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HU'FFISHNESS. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To **HUG.** † *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,

And *hugg'd* me in his arms.

Shakespeare.

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a *soprenade*!

L'Estrange.

Ev'n ju that urn their brother they confess,

And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press.

Dryden.

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiss.

Harvey on Consumptions.

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,

And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,

Baited with reasons not unpalatable,

Wind me into the easy-hearted man,

And *hug* him into snares.

Milton, Comus.

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.

Glanville.

Admire yourself,

And, without rival, *hug* your darling book.

Roscommon.

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse.

South.

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discovery!

Rowe.

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them.

Atterbury.

4. To gripe in wrestling.

5. To applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority.

These shall be declared the rightful heirs of the kingdom, when the presumed sons of it, who *hugged themselves* as the only favourites of Heaven, and warmed their hands by their own fantastick fires, who flew aloft, on the wings of imagination, and proudly looked down upon the modest and humble believer:—these, we have reason to think, shall then be cast out.

Glanville, Serm. p. 315.

Not to mention the wonderful delight of libelling men in power, and *hugging yourself* in a corner with mighty satisfaction for what you have done.

Swift, Exam. No. 26.

HUG. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs*? I owe my shame to him.

Gay.

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug*.

Knock down, was the word in the civil wars, and we generally added to this skill the knowledge of the *Cornish hug*, as well as the grapple, to play with hand and foot.

Tatler, No. 173.

HUGE. † *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.

— It is from the old Fr. *ahugue*, "enorme, grand." Roquefort.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was between them?

Hooker.

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatness, not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America.

Abbot.

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*.

Milton, P. L.

Part, *huge* of bulk,

Wallowing unweildy, enormous in their gait,

Tempest the ocean; there leviathan,

Hugest of living creatures, in the deep

Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,

And seems a moving land.

Milton, P. L.

3. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder. *Shakespeare.*

Through forests huge, and long unravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

4. Having any quality in a great or high degree.

The mercy, and the pardon, and the huge moderation of
that court. *Hammond, Works, iv. 305.*

He received admonition always as huge kindness.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

HU'GELY.† *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?

Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea? *Shakespeare.*

2. Greatly; very much.

Some think it is enough, in all instances, if they pray hugely
and fervently. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon (1653), p. 134.*

Their case is hugely suspicious, though they then repent and
call for mercy. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 5.*

A thing so hugely pleasurable. *Hammond, Works, iv. 479.*

It was hugely accidental, that Joash king of Israel, being
commanded by the prophet to strike upon the ground, (2 Kings,
xix.) should strike no oftener than just three times.

South, Sermon, i. 288.

I am hugely bent to believe, that whenever you concern
yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS.† *n. s.* [from *huge*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

For though, in hugeness, that blacke fleet of Spaine
Did farre surpass; yet was it farre more slow
In nimble stirrage waiting to and fro. *Mir. for Mag. p. 820.*

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your un-
worthy thinking. *Shakespeare.*

HU'GEIOUS.* *adj.* [from *huge*.] A low word for vast
or enormous.

HU'GGERMUGGER.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from
hug er morcker, or *hug* in the dark. *Morcker* in

Danish is darkness, whence our *murky*. It is
written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*,
in Chaucer, is *peevish*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker*
may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is

likewise in German a *corner*, and *moky* is in En-
glish *dark*. I know not how to determine. Dr. Johnson.

— This expression was also written *hucker mucker*,
with the same meaning of *in secret*. "They should
not have lurked all this while in *hucker mucker*."

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 88. "The
matter hushed up in *hucker mucker*."

Watson, Quodlibets of Rel. and State, 1602, p. 44. This directs
us to the German *mucken*, to mutter, to speak low,

as the probable etymon of part of the word.
"They — in *hugger mugger* muttered what they
durst."

Mir. for Mag. p. 457. Dr. Jamieson,
under the similar Scottish expression *hudge mudge*,

notices also the Icel. *miugg*, secretly, as the basis of
it, which Ibre, he adds, inclines to deduce from
the German *mucken*.

Of the alliance of the former
part of the expression, viz. *hugger*, *hudge*, or *hucker*,
to the Teut. *hugghen*, or *huggen*, and the Sax. *hogan*,
to mind, to observe, which Skinner and Dr. Jamieson

state, there may be doubt. To *hugger* appears to have
been a cant term for *to lurk about*, in the sixteenth

century; as Stevens remarks in a note on *hugger-
mugger*, in Shakespeare.] Secrecy; bye-place.

The patrimony which a few
Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*

We have done but greenly,

In *huggermugger* to inter him.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

But if I can but find them out,

Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,

I'll make them rue their handy work.

Hudibras.

There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-
faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal
of secrecy and concealment. *L' Etrange.*

HU'GUENOT.* *n. s.* [There have been many fanciful
derivations of this word proposed. The most rational
is that of *Eignots*, confederates, which Vol-
taire and others have given, from the German
eidgnossen; of which it seems to be a corrupt pro-
nunciation. The term of *Huguenot* had its rise in
1560; that of *Eignot*, at the beginning of that cen-
tury. "Nouveau sujet de division dans Geneve.
Ce fut alors (1513) qu'on y vit naître les titres
d'*Eignots*, et de Mammelus; par lesquels les deux
parties se distinguèrent. Les *Eignots* étoient ceux
qui tenoient pour la liberté de la patrie. — On les
appelloient ainsi, parce qu'ils aidoient la liberté,
comme les Cantons Suisses, qui s'appellent en leur
langue *eidgnossen*, c'est à dire, confédérés. De là
est venu vraisemblablement le nom des *Huguenots*." *Ruchat, Reform. de la Suisse. vol. i. p. 447.*] One
of the reformed religion in France; a French Cal-
vinist.

Mezeray tells us, that the name of *Huguenots*, or *Fidnos*,
[so printed by Dryden, but evidently mistaken for *Kidgnoss* or
Eidgnossen,] from whence it was corrupted, signifies league,
or association, in the Swiss language; and was brought, to-
gether with the sect, from Geneva into France.

Dryden, Postscript to the Hist. of the League.

HU'GUENOTISM.* *n. s.* [from *huguenot*. Fr. *hugue-
noterie*.] The profession or principles of an Hu-
guenot. *Sherwood, and Bailey.*

HU'GY.† *adj.* Vast; great; huge. Not in use.
Dr. Johnson says, citing only *Carew*. He had
forgotten Dryden and others.

This hugy rock one finger's force apparently will move.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The wide waste places, and the hugie plain.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

Scarce had he finish'd, when with speckled pride,

A serpent from the tomb began to glide;

His hugy bulk on seven high volumes roll'd,

Blue was his breadth of back, but streak'd with scaly gold.

Dryden, Æneid.

HU'ISHER.* *n. s.* [French, *huissier*.] An attendant;
a door-keeper. Now written *usher*. See *USHER*.

It makes *huishers* serviceable men.

B. Jonson, Forest.

HUKE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson merely cites the Fr.
hugue; but that is from the Teut. *huycke*. Our old
lexicography calls it "a Dutch attire, covering the
head, face, and all the body." Bullokar, and
Cockeram. Cotgrave describes it as a "Dutch
"mantle, or a Dutch woman's mantle." The low
Latin *luca*, as well as the French *hugue*, whether a
mantle, hood, or robe, appears to have been worn
by both sexes. See Du Cange and Lacombe.
Kilian says that the Teut. *huycke* is the same as
hoedke, from *hoeden*, to cover. Our word has been
written also *hyke*.] A cloak; a mantle.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed
to be a messenger in a rich huke.

Baron, New Atlantis.

HULCH.* *n. s.* [from the Su. Goth. *hulkig*, con-
vex.] A bunch; a bump; any round swelling; as
a *hulch* in the back. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

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HULCHBA'CKED.* *adj.* [*hulch* and *back*.] Crook-backed; having bent or crump shoulders.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

HU'LED.* *adj.* [*from hulch*.] Swollen; puffed up.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

HU'LCY.* *adj.* [*from hulch*.] Much swelling; gibbous.
Sherwood.

HULK.† *n. s.* [*Sw. Goth. holka*. *Serenius* and *Ilre*. From *holka*, to excavate; *hol*, hollow. Others, from the Gr. *ὄλας*. "Ships of burden, which the Roman authors call "naves onerariæ," and the Grecian φορτικοὶ and ὀλαῖδες; whence the name of our hulks may properly be derived, served for the conveyance of victuals, &c." Kennet, *Rom. Antig.* ii. iv. 20. Dr. Johnson, under *hull*, admits that *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky. Yet here, in its proper place, no notice is taken of it. The Sax. *hulce* is described as a light, swift ship; the Teut. *hulke*, as a large and heavy one, "navis oneraria, navigium latum vastumque." Kilian.]

1. A ship: a vessel of burden; "a broad ship."
Hulock.

The massy anchors wai'd,
One English ship, two hulks of Holland, aid
In such a pinch. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 414.

2. The body of a ship.
There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him: you have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold.
Shakespeare.

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the hulks, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.

They Argo's hulk will tax,
And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*

The sooty hulk
Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*

3. Any thing bulky and unweildy. This sense is still retained in Scotland; as, a hulk of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawls, the hulk Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare.*

The hulk of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice.

Ep. Hull, Spec. of his Life, p. 2.

To HULK. v. a. To exenterate: as, to hulk a hare.
Ainsworth.

HU'LY.* *adj.* [*from hulk*.] This is a colloquial term in many parts of England, for a heavy, large, or unweildy person.

HULL.† *n. s.* [*huljan*, Gothick, to cover. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *hullen*, the same. See *To HELE*, and *To HILL*. "Hull of a nut, &c. That by which the nut is covered. Hull of a ship. That part which is covered in the water." Mr. H. Tooke, *Div. of Purl.* ii. 383. If the former assertion, Mr. Tooke is supported by preceding etymologists; to the latter difference of opinion may be safely objected, in following Thre's derivation of *holk*, i. e. *hulk*, from the verb signifying to hollow out; a term, he says, originally applied to the trunks of trees hollowed out, the first vessels of the Scythians.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering; as, the hull of a nut covers the shell.

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* seems originally to have

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signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*
So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the hull and tackle of a thinking creature. *Grew.*

3. To lie a Hull. Spoken of a ship, either in a dead calm or a storm, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down or gone, and she is left at the direction of the waves.

We took in our sail, and lay a hull, tost sufficiently.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 398.

Like a ship at hull and becalmed. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 653.

To HULL. v. n. [*from the noun*.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of pitcous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, hulling there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, sir, here lies your way.

— No, good swabber, I am to hull here a little longer.

Shakespeare.

He look'd, and saw the ark hull on the flood. *Milton, P. L.*

People walking down upon the shore saw somewhat come hulling toward them. *L' Estrange.*

To HULL.* v. a.

1. To peel off the hull or husk of any seed.

The male will hull the seeds for his consort with his bill, and present them to her in this state. *Latham, Synop.* i. 310.

2. To fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-plank range. *Chambers.*

HU'LLY. adj. [*from hull*.] Siliqueose; husky.

Ainsworth.

HU'IVER. n. s. Holly.

Save hulver and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tusser.*

To HUM.† v. n. [*hommelen*, Dutch.]

1. to make the noise of bees.

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the humming bees that hunt the golden dew
In summer's heat. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakespeare.*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And hums; as who should say, You'll rue. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance.

The city swarms intense: the publick haunt,
Full of each theme and warm with mix'd discourse,
Hums indistinct. *Thomson, Winter.*

4. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And hum'd upon it, thus he writ.

Hudibras.

I still acquiesc'd,

And never hum'd and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffed treason.

Hudibras.

The man lay humming and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L' Estrange.*

5. To make a low dull noise; to murmur.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eccl. ii. 17.

Still humming on, their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep.

Pope.

6. To express applause. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

Here the spectators hummed. —

Id. Ch. Baron. Gentlemen, this humming is not at all becoming the gravity of this court.

Trial of the Regicides, (1660.) fol. 49. b.

To HUM.* v. a.

1. To applaud. See the last sense of the verb *reuter*.

The better sort among them will confess it, a rare matter to hear a true edifying sermon in either of their great churches; and that such as are most *hummed* and applauded there, would be scarcely suffered the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians. *Milton, Apology for Smeatonius.*

2. To sing low; to utter murmuringly or indistinctly.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

The wild wind *hums* the gullen song to night. *Rev. G. Butt, Ode, (1780.)*

3. To cause to hum or make a dull noise: as, to *hum* a gig or top.

4. To impose upon a person. See the eighth sense of the substantive HUM.

HUM.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's summons,
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hum,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crouds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men. *Milton, L'All.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of hum and buz from noon till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the hum. *Pope.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrugs, these hums and haws,
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Your excuses want some grains to make them current: hum
and ha will not do the business. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. In Hudibras it seems used for hum, Dr. Johnson says; where, however, the word is not hum, but bum.

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a hum in the right place. *Spectator.*

7. Formerly a strong liquor drunk by the common people; whence, perhaps, the application of humming to ale. See HUMMING ALE.

Shew
The taking of tobacco, with which the devil
Is so delighted: — and calls for hum.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

8. A jest; a low trick; a hoax. [It is also used in Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson notices, with Serenius, the Su. Goth. hum, an uncertain rumour, a slight suspicion; the origin of which is unknown.]

A landlord of Bath put upon me a queer hum. *Epigr. Oxford Sausage.*

HUM. interject. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
— Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

See sir Robert — hum!
And never laugh for all thy life to come. *Pope.*

HUMAN. adj. [humanus, Lat. human, Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

Foreman to tell how human life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton, P. L.*

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any,
this being the highest of all human certainty. *Locke.*

HUMANATE.* part. adj. [from human.] Invested with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is humanate or incarnate. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 369.*

HUMANE. adj. [humaine, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more humane, are planted in their stead. *Sprat.*

HUMANELY. adv. [from humane.] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANENESS.* n. s. [from humane.] Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HUMANIST.† n. s. [humaniste, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of Scotland, Dr. Johnson says, without any example, and without noticing that it is well used by our own writers for one skilled in the knowledge of human nature.

Physicians use commonly to intend some other art or practice, which they fancy more than their profession; for you shall have of them antiquaries, poets, humanists, statesmen, merchants, divines; and in every of these better seen than in their professions. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

Of all sorts of men in the world, none repute themselves, or are reputed by others, wiser, than the profound humanist and cunning politician. *Johannes, Sin Stigmat. p. 603.*

HUMANITY.† n. s. [humanité; Fr. humanitas; Lat.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*

A rarer spirit never did steer humanity. *Shakespeare.*

The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakespeare.*

To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of humanity and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft humanity?

Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland, humaniores literæ. The French so use les humanités.

If then we may spend some of yong years in studies of humanity; what better and more sweet study is there for a yong man than Poetrie? *Harrington, Apology of Poetry.*

A man but young,
Yet old in judgement; theorick and practick.

In all humanity. *Mausinger, Fatal Downy.*

The most eminent scholars which England produced both in philosophy and humanity. *Warton.*

To HUMANIZE. t. a. [humaniser, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

H U M

Here will I paint the characters of woe, —
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To *humanize* the fints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with
compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most ex-
tensive charity? *Addison.*

HU'MANKIND. *n. s.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of
man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *adv.* [*from human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power
of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly*
speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written
humanely.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

HUMA'TION.* *n. s.* [*Lat. humatio*, from *humus*, the
ground.] Interment. *Chambers.*

HU'MBIRD. *n. s.* [*from hum* and *bird*.] The humming
bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet
our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is, the
humbird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, *Fr. humilis*, *Lat.*]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Spenser.*

Now we have shewn our power,

Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,

Than when it was a-doing. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,

And faithful service, till the point of death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as
Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and per-
fect life. *Bp. Taylor. Rule of living holy.*

You, if an *humbler* husband, may request,

Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden.*

Ten thousand trifles light as these,

Nor can my rage nor anger move:

She should be *humble*, who would please;

And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

The example of the heavenly lark,

Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!

Above the skies let thy proud music sound,

Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,

An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden.*

Thy prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell

With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty! *Rowe.*

Far *humbler* titles suit my lost condition. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make
to bow down with humility.

Take this curse, thou whom the heaven's plagues

Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The executioner

Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,

But first begs pardon. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he

may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. *2 Chron.*

Why do I *humble* thus myself, and sing

For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton, S. A.*

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble*

himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to

God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.

H U M

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see
him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so
far raised himself above us. *Addison.*

The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,

The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,

That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addison, Cato.*

Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be

humbled as disturbers of the public tranquillity. *Freeholder.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;

Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when
he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in
speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled*
into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into moun-
tains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HU'MBLEBEE.* *n. s.* [*humble* and *bee*.] What may be

the true etymology of this word, I am in doubt.

The *humblebee* is known to have no sting. The

Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble cow*;

so that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting

the natural weapons. Dr. Beattie, and Dr. John-

son. — It is from the Teut. *hummelen*, bombum edere.

Some think that the *humblebee* ought rather to be

called *bumblebee*, from the *Lat. bombus*, on account

of the deepness of its note. It is so called in many

parts of England. See **BUMBLEBEE.** Chaucer,

however, uses *humbling* in the sense of *humming*,

murmuring, or muttering, which at once decides

the etymon: "Like to the *humblinge* after the

clappe of a thundringe." House of Fame, ii. 531.]

A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,

And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakspeare.*

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the

tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE EATER. *n. s.* A fly that eats the *humble-*

bee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild;

meek.

You are meek and *humblemouthed*; but your heart

Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shakspeare.*

HU'MBLENESS. *n. s.* [*from humble*.] Humility; ab-

sence of pride.

With how true *humbleness*

They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all subjected *humbleness* to thank her ex-

cellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to

save myself, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet

with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merrily.

Bacon.

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,

Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because, as soon as

you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and

in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in

hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLER.* *n. s.* [*from humble*.] One that *humbles*

or subdues himself or others. *Sherwood.*

HU'MBLES.* *n. s.* Entrails of a deer. See **UMBLES.**

HU'MBLESS.* *n. s.* [*old Fr. humblesse*.] *Humble-*

ness; humility. *Obsolete.*

And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood,

Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

HU'MBLING.* *n. s.* [*from humble*.] Humiliation;

abatement of pride.

HUM

Yearly enjoin'd some say, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

HUMBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakespeare.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HUMBUG.* *n. s.* An imposition: a very low word.
Not used in any serious writings. See the eighth sense of **HUM**.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! — "This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation. — These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnably!" — *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!

Student, vol. 2. (1751,) p. 41.

HUMDRUM.* *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*. Dr. Johnson. — From *hum*, and the Ital. *draums*, dull, melancholy; or *droma*, to proceed slowly.] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,
And see stout Bruin all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business.

Addison, Whig-Exam. No. 3.

TO HUMECT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *humectare*, Fr.] To wet;
TO HUMECTATE. } to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Howell, Voc. For.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

HUMECTATION. *n. s.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That which is concentered by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

HUMECTIVE.* *adj.* [from *To humect*.] Having the power to wet or moisten.

These fountain-waters have a *humective* and vegetative virtue within them, to water and to make things prosper and grow up. *Parthenia Sacra, (1633,) p. 218.*

HUMERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humcrus*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBATION. *n. s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubation*, used to be companions of repentance. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HUM

HUMID. *adj.* [*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of mote mingled hde
Than her purpled scarf can shew. *Milton, Comus.*

The queen, recover'd, opens her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton, Opticks.*

HUMIDITY. *n. s.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages, and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl.

Quincy.

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pum-pion. *Shakespeare.*

O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relishing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TO HUMILE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *humilier*.] To humiliate or humble. Obsolete.

Davyd ought to *humile* himselfe. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 4.*

HUMILIATION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMILITY. *n. s.* [*humilité*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,

HUM

More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility*.
of a Christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*
The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wish'd journey's end. *De. Ham's Sophy.*
It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honours,
or to begin a fast after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden,*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilitates* they satisfied the young king, and by
their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*
HUMMER. *n. s.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an
applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HUMMING.* *n. s.* [from *To hum.*]

1. The noise of bees or flies.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*
So wary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers lift the well-stored hive,
An *humming* through the waxen city grows. *Dryden.*
Horse *humming*s of unnumber'd flies. *Dr. Walton, Ode to Evening.*

2. An inarticulate sound.

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakespeare.*
3. A dull, unmeaning noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate
*humming*s; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs. *Glanville.*

HUMMING Ale.* Sprightly ale; probably from the
spirituous liquor called *hum*, which ale perhaps displaced;
or from a mixture of *hum* with the malt liquor, as spirits are now
sometimes mixed with it. See the seventh sense of **HUM**.

With *humming* ale encouraging his text.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Rum, brandy, gin with choicest smack,
From Holland brought, Batavia's rack;
All these will nought avail,
To cheer a truly British heart,
And lively spirits to impart,
Like *humming* nappy ale.

Song ascribed (perhaps inaccurately) to Gay.

HUMMING Bird.* See **HUMBIRD**.

HUMMOCK.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hump*.]
A little hill; rising ground.

Point Possession bore N. N. E. about three miles distance,
and some remarkable *hummocks* on the north. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

HUMMUMS.* *n. s. pl.* [Persian, *humum*, a hot-house. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 318.] Sweating-places, or baths. The word is used by us only in the plural.

Artificial grots, having also *humums* of stone paved with white marble. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 169.*

The *humums* (or sweating-places) are many, [at Casbyn in Persia.] *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 211.*

HUMORAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *humoral*. Cotgrave.] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

HUMORIST.† *n. s.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, Fr.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

HUM

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

Many of the rest were as bad men as princes; *humorists* rather than of good humours. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.*

Extraordinary men of arts, in all ages, are generally observed to be the greatest *humorists*: they are so full of the sweetness of their own conceptions, that they become morose when they are drawn from them. *Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 336.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

Do ye see a nice *humorist*, that will not dress a dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sunday, and yet make no conscience of cozening his neighbour on the workday? *By. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.*

3. One who is fond of jesting; a wag; a droll.

An infectious collection of base vices and fashions of men and women—will be of use only among *humorists* for jests and table-talk. *Sir T. Bodley, Lett. to Sir F. Bacon.*

These poor gentlemen endeavour to gain themselves the reputation of wits, and *humorists*, by such monstrous conceits as almost qualify them for Bedlam. *Addison, Spect. No. 35.*

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spectator.*
Shakespeare's heroes, and *Johnson's* *humorists*.

Tatler, No. 12.

4. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off; mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HUMOROUS.† *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Moist; humid; damp; dewy.

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his sight.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, C. 1.

Every lofty top, which late the *humorous* night

Bespangled had with pearl. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

He hath hid himself among those trees,

To be consorted with the *humorous* night.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsyas was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Capricious: irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight

But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,

To teach thee safety.

Shakespeare, K. John.

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden

As flaws congealed in the spring of day. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

O, you awake then: come away,

Times be short, are made for play;

The *humorous* moon too will not stay:

What doth make you thus delay?

B. Johnson.

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,

Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts, Logic.*

4. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot:

And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,

Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.

Prior.

HUMOROUSLY. adv. [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously*, *concisum, argentum in titulos faciesque minutus.* *Addison.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

HUM

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calany.*

HUMOROUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.
2. Jocularly; oddness of conceit.
3. Petulance; peevishness.

It must be extreme *humorousness* to deny a Providence in them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

HUMORSOME. † *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

I am glad that, though you are incredulous, you are not *humorsome* too. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

[This] seems to me very *humorsome* and unreasonable.

Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 17.

Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by *masquerades*, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

HUMORSOMELY. † *adv.* [from *humorsome*.] Peevishly; petulantly.

There is no time of the world, wherein there are not very plainly the prints of divinity, and evidences of a Providence continually presiding over the world, if a man do not *humorsomely* despise them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

HUMOUR. *n. s.* [*humour*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed from anguish of the mind and *humours* black, That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton, S. A.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there now of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgement, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lusen; then, said the king, I will be king of Lusen. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd, And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last, Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakespeare.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax.*

Their *humours* are not to be won, But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*

Equip not his heavy hand; But one submissive word which you let fall, Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. *Temple.*

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6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her. *Shakespeare.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others' *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To HUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, He should not *humour* me. *Shakespeare.*

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;

Why not when I am splenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts, Logic.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man, That with smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milton, Sonnet.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden, Pref. to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HUMOURIST.* See HUMORIST.

HUMORSOME.* See HUMOROUS.

HUMP. † *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP. Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from the Lat. *umbo*, which is the boss of a buckler, and also a tump or hillock.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Faller.*

HUMPBAC. *n. s.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high nose. *Faller.*

HUMPBACED. † *adj.* Having a crooked back.

Dwarfs, crooked, or *humpback'd*, and other errors of nature. *Townsend, Cong. of Mexico, iii. 24.*

To HUNCH. † *v. a.* *Plusch*, Germ. a blow; *hust-kast*, Icel. to strike or contend with fists, from *hnosa*; *Sueth. knusa*, to pound, to beat. *Serenius.*

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

A great troop of women, and their fellows at their heels, ever and anon *hunching* and jangling one another. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo, p. 148.*

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why won't you go and cut the poor fellow down. *Abouthnot.*

2. [*Hockel*, a crooked back, a bunch, Germ.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back, And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

H U N

HUNCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A blow; a punch. "He gave me a deadly hunch." *Serenius.*
2. A hump; a bunch. [Germ. *hocker.*]

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [hunch and back.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and hunchbacked. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that hunchback'd monster in my arms,
Th' excrescence of a man. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucy-eyes, a sharp nose, and hunchbacked.

Arbutnot, H. v. J. Bull.

HUNDRED.* *adj.* [honderd, Dutch; hund, hun-
dred, Sax. from the Goth. *hund.* At first the
Gothick expression for hund was *taihun-taihund*, or
taihuntehund, i. e. ten times ten. This was abbre-
viated into the last syllable. See Lye, edit. Manning,
in V. Goth. *hund.*] The number consisting of ten
multiplied by ten.

A hundred altar in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden, Æn.*
Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour,
and many hundred thousands received an account of them from
the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED. *n. s.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased
with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate
moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think
hundreds of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries
or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbutnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once
containing an hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low
Lat. *hundredede*, old Fr.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's re-
venue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the
shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat,
and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies
had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HUNDREDER.* *n. s.* [*hundredarius*, low Lat.]

1. One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in
the hundred where the land lies. *Cowel.*

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hun-
dred in which such vill lay; and, if none were returned, the
array might be challenged for defect of *hundredors*. *Blackstone.*

2. One that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred,
and holdeth the hundred court; the bailiff of an
hundred. *Cowel.*

HUNDREDTH. *adj.* [*hunteontezopa*, Sax.] The
ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

"We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time,
which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

As this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its
surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch
from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see
no reason why the increase of density should stop. *Newton.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. pass.* of hang.

A wife so hung with virtues, with a freight,
What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden, Jew.*

A room that is richly adorned, and hung round with a great
variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGARY. *Water.** A distilled water, so called
from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it
was first prepared. It is prepared from rosemary
flowers.

H U N

HUNGER.* *n. s.* [*hungern*, Sax. the past parti-
ciple of *hynghan*, to hunger, according to Mr.
H. Tooke. It is, however, the Su. Goth. *hunger*,
whence also the Dutch *honger*. See also *To*
HUNGER.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food.
When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in
their natural tension, they draw up so close as to
rub against each other, so as to make that sensa-
tion: but when they are distended with food, it is
again removed; unless when a person fasteth so
long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to
have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and
then we say a person has fasted away his stomach.

Quincy.

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst.

Deut. xxviii. 48.

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by
the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates
the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*.

Grew.

Something viscous, fat, and oily, remaining in the stomach,
destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the
necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, with-
out which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I die.

Dryden.

To HUNGER.* *v. n.* [M. Gothick, *huggerian*, pro-
nounced *hungrian*; Sax. *hynghan.*]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
As he returned into the city, he *hungered*.

St. Matt. xxi. 18.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

I content me,

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hungering* more to do my father's will. *Milton, P. R.*

To HUNGER.* *v. a.* To famish; as, to *hunger* a
person, that is, not to allow sufficient food. Com-
mon in the north of England; and used, perhaps,
in other places.

HUNGERBIT.* *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*; *hungen-*
HUNGERBITTEN.] bitten, Sax. Chron.] Pained or
weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*. *Job, xviii. 12.*
Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton, P. R.*

HUNGERED.* See HUNGRED.

HUNGERLY.* *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in
want of nourishment.

Then came Covetis, can I hind no diserve,
So *hungerly* and hollowe, so sternely he looked.
Vic. of P. Plowman, (ed. 1550.) fol. xxiii.

His beard

Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakespeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungrily*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakespeare.*
TO HUNGERSTARVE. * v. a. [*hunger and starve.*] To
famish. *Hiltoet.*

HUNGERSTARVED. † *adj.* [*hunger and starved.* Formerly, *hunger-starven.* Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.
• Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 1. "Hunger-starven, trencher poetry."] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

• All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakespeare.*
Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakespeare.*
By extortion and oppression, by unconscionable racking of
rents and wasting from them excessive fines, [they] make them
naked and *hunger-starved.* *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 522.
Hunger-starved beggars, wandering rogues. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 157.

• As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
The *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY. † *adj.* [from *hunger.* Usually with an
prefixed, corresponding to *athirst.*] • Pinched by
want of food.

When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was
afterwards an *hungred.* *St. Matt.* iv. 2.
Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an
hungred love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HUNGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen ap-
petite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em niger palates, better bread. *Dryden, Juv.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger.*]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood.
Shakespeare.
By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he
was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time.

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*,
but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists
in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more dis-
posed to draw from other substances than to im-
part to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakespeare.*
The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry*
water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*
In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second
spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*
To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for
reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and
barren soil. *Smalridge, Serm.*

HUNKS. n. s. [*hunskur*, sordid, Icelandic.] A covet-
ous sordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole
hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*
She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks.* *Dryden.*
Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunks*,
worth money. *Addison.*

HUNS. * n. s. pl. [Lat. *Hunni*; Sax. *punar*.] A bar-
barous people of Scythia, who, after subduing
Pannonia in the third century, gave to it the pre-
sent name of Hungary, and settled there.

Theophylactus Simocatta, speaking of the Abares a Scythian
nation dwelling near Ister, saith, that they were descended
from the *Hunnes.* *Punches, Pilgrim*, (1617,) p. 409.

His countrymen the *Huns*,
Did stew their meat between their bums. *Hudibras*, l. ii.

TO HUNT. v. a. [*huntian*, Saxon, from *hund*, a
dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him. *Shakespeare.*
Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of
the young lions? *Job*, xxxviii. 39.

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt*
him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the
contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxi.
The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour,
and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety,
that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but, by conferring of
times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from prin-
ciples: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to
make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a
party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the
tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for
finding hares. *Addison.*

TO HUNT. v. n.

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.
On the old pagan tombs masks, hunting matches, and Bac-
chanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to
make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and
refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. † n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A huntsman. [*Sax. huntia*, a hunter.] This is
the ancient usage of the substantive, which re-
mained in our lexicography in Charles the First's
time. "A *hunt*, or huntsman." *Sherwood's Dic-*
tionary. Dr. Johnson has not noticed it.

Ready for to ride
With *hunte* and horne, and houndes him beside.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

2. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sovereign pow'r, her company disdain'd.
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

3. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakespeare.*

4. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt.* *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HUNTER. † n. s. [from *hunt.*]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced
the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests,
chases, and parks, the forest law would have driven them into
the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton, P. L.*

Another's crimes the unhappy *hunter* bore,
Shutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden, Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a
passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Me-
lenger for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

H U R

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. A hunting-horse, as it was formerly call'd. The name of *hunter*, applied to the horse, is modern: as, he rides a good *hunter*.

HU'NTING.* *n. s.* [*Sax. huntunz, venatio.*] The diversion of the chase.

When we grow up to men, we have another succession of sanguinary sports; in particular, *hunting*. I dare not attack a diversion, which has such authority and custom to support it.

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. s.* [*hunting and horn.*] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTINGHORSE.* *n. s.* [*hunting and horse.*] A horse to hunt on, what is now called, a hunter.

His *hunting-horses* were the finest and best managed in all these parts. *Spectator, No. 116.*

HU'NTINGSEAT.* *n. s.* [*hunting and seat.*] A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the grand dukes for a *hunting-seat*, but now converted into an inn. *Gray, Lett.*

HU'NTRESS. *n. s.* [*from hunter.*] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress*' name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakespeare.*
Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted qucen, for ever chaste. *Milton, Comus.*

Let old Afcadia boast her ample plain,
The immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
New envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represent; Diana with her quiver at her shoulder;
but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broomie.*

HU'NTSMAN. *n. s.* [*hunt and man.*]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *hunterman*, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser, Sonn.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *hunterman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *hunterman*, that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [*from hunterman.*] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntermanship*, or play. *Donne.*
To betoken his *huntermanship*, he holdeth in his hand the skin of a wild beast. *Gregory, Posthum. (1650.) p. 228.*

HUR'DEN.* *n. s.* [*from being made of hurds, or coarse flax.*] A coarse kind of linen. It is used adjectively, as *linen, woollen*, and words of that kind very frequently are. *Mason.*

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is hedging in his *hurden* frock. *Shenstone.*

HUR'DLE.* *n. s.* [*hyndel, Sax.*] The post principle of hyndan, to keep, according to Mr. H. Tooke. Serenius, long before, had thus deduced the *Iscl. hurd, crates*, from the verb *hyrda*, to

H U R

keep. Hence the Germ. *hurde*, a hurdle; and the old Fr. *houerde*, which has also *hordel*, "hordelles, des claies pour les champs, crates." *Lacombe.*

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The sled the tumbrel, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden, George.*

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon.*

To HU'RDLE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun: German, hurden.*] To make up, hedge, covey, or close with hurdles. Sherwood. This old verb has lately been revived.

In *hurled* cotes the flocks are penn'd.
Seward, Sonnets, &c. p. 173.

HURDS.* *n. s.* [*Sec HARDS.*] The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

HURDY-GURDY.* *n. s.* [*I know not whence it is derived.*] A stringed instrument, often heard in the streets of London; though, as Mr. Ritson has observed, not in the hands of the natives; the strings of which are agitated by the friction of a wheel. It is played by foreign mendicants, most frequently women.

Whom have we here? a sightly swain and sturdy!
Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdy-gurdy*. *Foot's Midas.*

To HU'RL.* *v. a.* [*from hurrl, to throw down, Icelandick; or, according to Skinner, from whirl. Dr. Johnson. — To whirl, and to hurl, are both derived from the Su. Goth. hurra, to turn round rapidly; Sax. hpeppan; and I should imagine hurl to be the elder of the two. Wicliffe uses it in the sense of beating vehemently, whirling round with violence. "The wyndis blewen, and the hurliden agen that hous, and it felde down." St. Matt. vii. 27. "The flood was hurlid to that house." St. Luke, vi. Hence our *hurlwind*. See also To HURTL.*]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heavens have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shakespeare.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb. xxxv. 20.*

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *1 Chron. xii. 2.*

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *B. Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*,
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden, Juv.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

HUR

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from watry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows.

Spenser.

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav'n.

Milton, P. 5.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play.

Carew, *Surr. of Cornwall*.

To HURL. * v. n. To move rapidly; to whirl.

The very streams look languid from afar,
Or through the unshelter'd glade impatient seem
To *hurl* into the covert of the grove.

Thomson, *Summer*.

HURL. † n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing.

The gods with horror and amaze look'd down,
Beholding rocks from their firm basis torn,
Mountain on mountains thrown,
With threatening *hurl* that shook th' ethereal firmament.

Congreve, *Ode on taking Namur*.

2. Tumult; riot; commotion. [*hurler*, Fr.]

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would
withstand his desire, was chosen king.

Kneller.

After this *hurl* the King was faine to flee
Northward in post, for succour and relief!

Mir. for Mag. p. 358.

HURLBAT. n. s. [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. Ainsworth.

HURLER. † n. s. [from *hurl*.]

1. One who throws, or hurls.

The stone that strikes the wall
Sometimes bounds back on th' *hurler's* head.

Harington, *Br. View of the Church*, p. 48.

This cursing Shimei, a *hurler* of stones, as well as a railer.
Milton, *Apol. for Smeectymnus*.

2. One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon
one man at once.

Carew, *Surr. of Cornwall*.

HURLWIND. † n. s. [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind;

a violent gust. A word not now in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.

Sandys, *Job*.

No sudden *hurlwinds* shall your bodies cast
On trembling earth.

Sandys, *Christ's Passion*, p. 13.

HURLY. † } n. s. [from the French, *hurlubelu*,

HURLYBURLY. } inconsiderately. Dr. Johnson. —

"*Hurly-burly* means, literally, much ado. It was a far more frequent expression of the English, than of the Scottish writers, during the age of Elizabeth and James. *Burly* signifies gross, great, Bullokar. *Burly-brand*, a great sword, or a great fury, Coles. *Hurler*, Fr. to do as others; to be wicked with the wicked, Dict. Comique. And see *hurler*, in Menage. Johnson is content to derive this expressive term, from the modern Fr. *hurlu-burlu*, not *hurlubrelu*; for it is not to be found in the old French word-books." Chalmers, Gloss. to Sir David Lyndsay's Works. — Mr. Chalmers and Dr. Johnson have overlooked a distinction of *burly*, in our language, for *boisterous* and *loud*; which I have illustrated in its place.

HUR

Hurly-burly, therefore, may fairly be deduced from the Fr. *hurler*, to howl, to make a great cry, and the Teut. *horken*, to make a noise; forming "a name which intimates the sound of that it signifyeth; as *hurliburly* for an uprore and tumultuous stirre." Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, 1577. Sign. C. iij.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.

Shakspeare.

Poor discontents,

Which gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of *hurlyburly* innovation.

Shakspeare.

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot.

Shakspeare.

All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged.

Kneller, *Hist.*

When, I pray you, were these classical assemblies, and these seditious stirs and *hurlyburlys* of Martinists?

Sir G. Paul, *Life of Abp. Whig*, p. 63.

HURRAH. * interj. [probably from the Goth. *hurra*, to agitate, to move violently or rapidly.] A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement: at first, perhaps, the shout of soldiers at the onset.

HURRICANE. † ? n. s. [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*,

HURRICANO. } French; originally from the Su. Goth. *hurra*, to move rapidly or violently. Our word was at first variously written *herocane*, and *herricano*, as well as *hurricane*, and *hurricano*.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;

Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

We believed a *herocane* was begun, a vast or unwonted tumor in the air.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 41.

The winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in an *hurricane*.

Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 122.

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havoc where it comes.

Burnet, *Theory*.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too on his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end.

Dryden.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,

In corners with selected friends withdraw;

There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,

Whispering like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise.

Dryden.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,

Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,

Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play.

Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

Addison.

HURRIER. n. s. [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men.

Chapman.

To HURRY. † v. a. [hepzigian, to plunder, Saxon:]

hurs was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed, but seems the imperative of the verb. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Goth. *horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, to agitate, to drive, to move violently.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone

To offer service to your enemy;

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down

The little number of your doubtful friends.

Shakspeare.

For whom all this haste

Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here?

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.

South.

That *hurried* o'er

Such swarms of English to the neighbouring shore.

Dryden.

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage.

Addison.

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you away.

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is hurried out of himself by the poet's imagination.

To HURRY. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not hurry to your journey's end. *Dryden.*
HURRY. n. s. [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible hurries in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and hurry of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the hurry and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great hurry. *Addison.*
I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual hurry of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged.

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry barricades the street. *Gay, Trivia.*

HURRY-SKURRY. * adv. [an expression noticed in Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Etym. Dict. for a tumult, an uproar; "from the Sax. Goth. hurra, cum impetu circumagi, & skorra, sonum stridulum edere, or skura, increpare, objurgare." We may look upon it, like *hurly-burly*, formed to signify its own meaning.] Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-scurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber. *Gray, Long Story.*

HURST. † n. s. [Sax. hupst, silva; low Lat. hursta. Du Cange. *Horscht, hurst*, virgultum, silva humiles tantum frutices proferens, statotum. Kilian. Mr. H. Tooke derives it from the Sax. hupstan, to adorn; and says; that *hurst* is applied only to places ornamented by trees. It is true that *hurst*, or *hurs*, is used by our old writers for a wood; and many places in this country, that have this word for part of the name, were so called from being near woods; and in the margin of Drayton's Polyolbion, from which the example of the word is cited, *hurst* is explained a wood. In the north of England, it denotes a bank or sudden rising of the ground. The term, as Dr. Jamieson has observed on the Scottish usage of the word, may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as shewn by its producing only twigs and brushwood, from the Icel. *hrcys, hrys*, in the pl. considered *loci virgultis obsiti, et sterilia*. Teut. *horst*. From this sense of it, an *underwood* might easily become the next, and then generally a wood; a rising ground, planted with trees.] A small wood; a knoll covered with trees.

To her neighboring chase the courteous forest show'd
Se just-conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodlie Oak had carefullie been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthfull meeting tell.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.

To HURT. † v. a, preter. I hurt; part. pass. I have hurt. [hupst, wounded, Sax. *heurtan*, to strike, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of *hupstan*, *injuria afficere, vexare*. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death. *Revel. ii. 11.*

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton, Cimus.*
The Adonis of the sea is so called because it is a loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it hurts my hand. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

It breeds contempt

For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the hurt lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou hurt not the oil and wine. *Revel. vi. 6.*

HURTS. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The hurt thereby is greater than the good. *Spenser.*

I have slain a man to my hurt. *Gen. iv. 23.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?

— There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven hurts in his body. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great hurts in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and hurts, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science, 'tis the same,
Our rival's hurts create our fame. *Brior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the hurt of the King?
Ezra, iv. 22.

HURTER. † n. s. [from hurt.]

1. One that does harm.

2. A wounder. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

HURTFUL. adj. [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most hurtful unto many. *Hooker.*

The hurtful haze in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden, Georg.*

HURTFULLY. † adv. [from hurtful.] Mischievously; perniciously. *Sherwood.*

HURTFULNESS. † n. s. [from hurtful.] Mischievousness; perniciousness. *Sherwood.*

To HURTLE. † v. n. [hurter, French; urtare, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner considers *hurtle* as derived from *hurl*; or perhaps from the old Fr. *heurteler* for *heurler*, to push, or hit violently against. In the sense of encountering with violence, the word has been probably adopted from the Italian *urtare*, as it is a common phrase in that language for rushing on the enemy, "*urtare contro i nemici*." See Upton's note on Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 16.]

1. To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*
"To stumble against a thing." Pr. Parv.

They drew out their swords, and hurtled together with violence. *Hist. of Prince Arthur, P. i. ch. 28.*

Kindness

Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him; in which hurtling,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

2. To clash; to rattle.

The noise of battle, hurtled in the air. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*
Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurles in the darken'd air. *Gray, Ode viii.*

3. To rush forward.

Sudden uprieth from her stately place
The roiall dame, and for her coche doth call:
All hurlien forth.

Spenser, *F. Q.* i. iv. 16.

4. To wheel round; to turn about quickly.

His approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurtle round in warlike gyre.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. v. 8.

HURTLER. † *v. a.* [To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hur-*. Dr. Johnson. — See the etymology of the verb neuter, and the fourth sense of it. But the original meaning of *hurtle* seems to be to push, to thrust, in an active sense.]

↳ To push with violence.

• They *hurtiliden* the schip, [they thrust in the shippe, Transl. of 1578: *They ran the ship aground*, Pres. Translation.]

Wicliffe, *Acts*, xxvii. 41.

He joineth on his foe with a tronchoun,
And he him *hurleth* with his horse adoun.

Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*.

2. To move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round; to brandish.

His harrafull club he gan to *hurtle* high,

• And threaten battle to the faery knight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To toss the speer, and in a warlike gyre

To *hurtle* my sharp sword about my head.

Selinus, *Emp. of the Turkes*, (1594.)

HURTLERBERRY. † *n. s.* [*hyot-bar*, Danish; *heopor-beyr*, Sax.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idæa*.

• **HURVLESS.** *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,

Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,

Her parents liking well it should be so;

For simple goodness shined in his eyes.

Sidney.

[She] joy'd to make proof of her cruelty

On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Shorter every gasp he takes,

And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes.

Dryden, *Æn.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity.

Sidney.

HURTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

• **HUSBAND.** † *n. s.* [*hossband*, master, Danish; from *house* and *bonda*, Runick, a master; *hur-*

bonda, the master of the house or family, and

also a husband; *hur-bunda*, Sax. Chronicle; "

husbonde, Su. Goth. from *hus*, domus, and *bōnde*,

colonus, maritus, *titulus olim honorificus*." Sere-

nius. "The Su. Goth. *bonde* denotes the head of

a family, as opposed to a servant; a husband, as

opposed to a wife; a citizen or private person, as op-

posed to a prince; an inhabitant of the country,

as opposed to those who live in towns; and also

one who possesses his own inheritance, as distin-

guished from those who cultivate the property of

others." Dr. Jamieson. An allusion to the ety-

mology, as Mr. Malone also has observed, occurs

in Shakspeare: "You will turn good husband now,

Pompey; you will keep the house." Meas. for

Measure.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a wo-

man.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,

Thy head, thy sovereign.

Shakspeare, *Tam. of the Shrew*.

• Why, woman, your husband is in his old luns again; he to

takes on yonder with my husband, and so rails against all mar-

ried mankind.

Shakspeare, *M. Wives of Windsor*.

This careful husband had been long away;

Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn.

Dryden.

• The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination of relation of husband.

Locke.

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,

Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold.

Dryden.

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good husband; owner of a lordship ill husbanded.

Davies on Ireland.

I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune.

Collet on Fame.

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*.

I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error; to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds:

Bacon.

In those fields

The painful husband plowing up his ground,

Shall find all fret with rust, both plow and shoold.

Hakewill on Providence.

If continu'd rain

The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,

Let him forecast his work.

Dryden, *Georg.*

TO HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with an husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,

Being so father'd and so husbanded?

Shakspeare, *Jul. Cas.*

If you shall prove

This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy

Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,

Where yet she never was.

Shakspeare.

In my right,

By me invested, he compeers the best.

— That were the most, if he should husband you.

Shakspeare.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be pastime passing excellent,

If it be husbanded with modesty.

Shakspeare.

The French, wisely husbanding the possession of a victory,

kept themselves within their trenches.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all

That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,

Herbert.

And give men turns of speech.

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper ma-

nagement.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he sits at a great

Bacon.

HUSBANDABLE. * *adj.* [from *To husband*.] Manageable with frugality.

Shertwood.

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.

A widow, husbandless, subject to fears;

A woman, naturally born to fears.

Shakspeare, *K. John*.

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;

And compass it then, is a husbandly part.

Tusser

HUSBANDMAN. † *n. s.* [*husband* and *man*.]

1. A master of a family. See HUSBAND. Not now in use.

Sicke lay the husband-man, whose that the place is.

Chaucer, *Sompn. Tale*.

2. One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-

man, and your husbandman.

Shakspeare.

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more

ground was allowed to the mule by the husbandman.

Broome.

HUSBANDRY. *n. s.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of

husbandry, especially employing his tongue about well dunging

of a field.

Sidney.

H U S

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he aught did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spekser.*
Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakspeare.*
The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian
counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico,
could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the se-
veral trades of *husbandry*, tillage and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land
sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without
any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement
of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and
that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules
of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH. † interj. [Without etymology. Dr. John-

son. — Cotgrave partly points out the etymology
in his translation of the French *houische*; "an
interjection whereby silence is imposed; *husht*,
whist, *ist*, not a word for your life." This leads
us to *hist* and *whist*, from which we have also
whish. See *HIST*, and *TO WHIST*. Chaucer uses
husht for *whist*. To *husht* occurs in the old diction-
ary of Palsgrave, in the sense of *still*; and soon
afterwards, in the dictionary of Huloet, the word
became *husht*: "To *husht*, or to keep silence:
husht, hold thy peace." So Cotgrave, *husht*. It
finally became *hush*.] Silence! be still! no
noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*! 'tis so.
Shakspeare.

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

HUSH. adj. [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

TO HUSH. v. n. [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seem'd envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;
But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser, F. Q.

TO HUSH. v. a. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *husht*, and nought at all to say. *Shakspeare.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn rage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land. *Shakspeare.*

Speak softly;
All's *husht* as midnight yet. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakspeare.*
When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,

H U S

Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Otway.*

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your exclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*
The court was *hush'd*, and a whisper ran. *Addison.*

TO HUSH up. v. a. To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hush'd up*, and the servants are forbid to talk
of it. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. † n. s. [*hush* and *mony*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

I expect *hushmoney* to be regularly sent for every folly or
vice any one commits in this whole town; and I hope I may
pretend to deserve it better than a chamber-maid or a valet de
chambre. *Tatler, Nov. 26.*

HUSK. n. s. [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *huyssken*, from *huys*.] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved hand,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the skulls and *husks* of men. *Shakspeare.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about
the root. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

Thy food shall be

The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unparing hand. *Milton, P. L.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some, when the press
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till it swelled;
afterwards dried in the sun, then beat till the *husk* was taken
off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you feed
upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

TO HUSK. v. a. [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. † adj. [from *husk*.] Bearing an *husk*; covered with a *husk*. *Sherwood.*

HUSKINESS. * n. s. [from *husky*.] Hoarseness; the state of being *husky*.

HUSKY. † adj. [from *husk*.]

1. Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found

A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden, Virg.*
Call all such *husky* and curious arts and studies, the recre-
ations and entertainments of children, and the weak supports
of the gainful trade of cheating and imposture. *Spencer on Prod. p. 404.*

With timely care

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

2. Hoarse; having a rough or dismal sound; having a cough, formerly *hesky*, and *hosty*, "tuscicus," Orit. Vocab. See *HAUSE*.

Here the mouth of sad Melpomene
Is wholly bent to tragedy's discourse:—
Here means the wrathful muse, in seas of tears,
And loud laments, to tell a dismal tale;

H U S

A tale wherein she lately hath bestow'd
The husky humour of her bloody quill.

Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirk
Grew husky, and had left the circuit. *Antey, Pleader's Guide.*

HUSSAR.* *n. s.* [Fr. *houssart*, *hussart*, *hussard*; low Lat. *huzaro*; Germ. *husar*.] Originally an Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed. This name was given to some regiments of French cavalry at the close of the seventeenth century; and was soon afterwards introduced into our language.

They were a sort of tame *husars*, that were allowed in our cities, like the wild ones in our camp; who had all the privileges belonging to us, but at the same time were not tied to our discipline or laws. *Taller, No. 56.*

He made his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the *husars*.

Spectator, No. 576.

HUSSITE.* *n. s.* One of the followers of John Huss of Prague, the reformer, and the contemporary of Wicliffe; whom Fox pithily describes as "a man of great knowledge, of a pregnant wit, and excellentie favoured for his worthie life."

Procopius despised the pope's excommunication, and the crusado he had published against the *Hussites*; and overcame the forces, which the emperor had sent against them.

Belletrieu, Ecc. Hist. 15. Cent.

HUSSY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

HUSTINGS.† *n. s.* [hurting, Sax. *husthing*, Goth. and Icel. From *hus*, domus, and *thing*, forum, conventus. Serenius. From *huj*, domus, and *ding*, res, causa, q. d. domus causarum. Lye. From *hynjt* and *ding*, q. d. supremum judicium. Somner.]

1. A council; a court held.

From the sheriff's court, in the city of London, a writ of error lies to the court of *hustings* before the mayor, recorder, and sheriff. *Blackstone.*

2. The place of meeting to choose a member of parliament.

I stood on the *hustings* (except when I gave my thanks to those who favoured me with their votes) less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting.

Burke, Speech at Bristol.

To HU'STLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*. Dr. Johnson.—Not so, but from the Teut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, to shake together.] To shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE.† *n. s.*

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense, Dr. Johnson says. *Huswife* is the early form of writing *housewife*, and not a corruption of it, as he asserts; for if it be, by the same rule *husband* would be a corruption of *houseband*. It is the Sax. *huj* and *wife*. Our old writers use *huswife*, in a good sense, as the mistress of the house. See the second meaning.

Bianca

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloths.

Shakespeare, Othello.

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Good *huswife* provides, ere a sickness do come,
Of sundry good things in her house to have some.

Tusser.

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H U T

To HU'SWIFE. v. a. [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado.

Dryden.

HU'SWIFELY.* *adj.* [from *huswife*.] Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife.

Good *huswifely* physick.

Tusser.

His [Tusser's] *huswifely* admonitions—are not particularly addressed to the farmer. *Warton, Hist. E. P. li. 307.*

HU'SWIFELY.* *adv.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband. *Barret.*

HU'SWIFERY.† *n. s.* [from *huswife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth

To rise with the cock;

Ill *huswifery* lieth

Till nine of the clock.

Thy good lady—therein reap'd

The just reward of her high *huswifery*;

To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,

When she was far.

B. Jonson, Forest.

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheeses in dairie have Argus his eyes,

Tell Cissley the fault in her *huswifery* lies.

Tusser.

HUT.† *n. s.* [hutte, Saxon; *hutte*, German; *hute*, French.]

1. A poor cottage.

Our wandering saints, in woeful state,

To a small cottage came at last,

Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,

Who kindly did these saints invite

In his poor hut to pass the night.

Swift.

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,

How many shrink into the sordid hut

Of cheerless poverty!

Thomson.

2. A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

To HUT.* *v. a.* [Fr. *huter*.] A military expression: as, to hut troops, i. e. to lodge them in huts.

HUTCH.† *n. s.* [hpæcce, Sax. *huche*, Fr.]

1. Not simply a corn-chest, as given by Dr. Johnson, but also a chest of any kind; a coffer, called in the north country, (as Huloet also says under *hutch*), an ark. See *ARK*.

In their tabernacles, amperes, *hutches*; or as a mystery in their locked closets. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1615.) p. 255.*

The *hutch* and the boulder, the furnace and copper.

B. Jonson, Magus.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.

Mortimer.

Archbishop Chichelê gave a borrowing chest to the university of Oxford, which was called Chichelê's *hutch*.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Comus.

2. Among farmers, a hollow trap for taking vermin alive; and also a kind of cage for keeping rabbits.

To HUTCH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to lay up as in a chest.

In her own loins,

She *hutch'd* the all-washipt ore, and precious gems.

Milton, Comus.

HUTCHINSONIAN.* *n. s.* One of the followers, in this country, of the philosophical and religious opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson of Yorkshire, in the last century; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation re-

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H Y A

lated to the original language of the Old Testament and the true sense of the Bible.

This gentleman—possibly may not call himself an *Hutchinsonian*, though I have presumed to introduce him here, from a similarity both in the letter and spirit of his sermon to those of that brotherhood.

Heathcote, A Word to the Hutchinsonians, (1756,) p. 15.

To Huzz. † *v. n.* [from the sound.] To huzz; to murmur. “*Strident apes: the bees huzz.*” *Barret.*

HUZZA.* *interj.* [from the Hungarian hussars, who loudly shout at the onset in battle, according to some; from *hosanna*, the acclamation of wishing well, according to others.] An exclamation of joy, or triumph.

Liberty, Property, and Old England, for ever, *huzz!*

Goldsmith, Ess. 24.

HUZZA. n. s. A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they are to a prince. *L' Etrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;

Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs

Of stupid stagers and of loud *huzzas*.

Pope.

To Huzz. † *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

* A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,

On the *huzzing* mob shall still prevail.

King, Cookery.

With that I *huzzed*, and took a jump across the table.

Tatler, No. 45.

To Huzz. † *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

HYACINTH. n. s. [ὑάκινθος, Gr. *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,

Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom.

Pope, Odyssey.

2. A gem.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill on Fossils.*

HYACINTHINE.† *adj.* [ὑακινθινός, Gr.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

[His] *hyacinthine* locks.

Round from his parted forelock manly hung. *Milton, P. L.*

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers. *Cowper, Odyssey.*

HYADES.} n. s. [ὑάδες, Gr.] A watery constella-

HYADS.} tion.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name

For every fix'd and every wandering star;

The *pleiads*, *Hyads*.

Dryden Georg.

H Y D

HYALINE. adj. [ὑάλινος, Gr.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; resembling glass.

From heaven-gate not far, founded in view

On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.

Milton, P. L.

HYBRID.* *adj.* [Gr. ὑβρις, ὑβριδος; Lat. *hybrida*; from ὑβρις, as it signifies a kind of adultery.] Mongrel; of different species: applied to plants, as well as animals.

We should by all means deal with our separatists, and dissenters, as St. Paul did with those judaizing, *hybrid* Christians.

South, Sermon. v. 318.

HYBRIDOUS. adj. [ὑβρις, Gr. *hybrida*, Lat.] Brought between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

HYDATIDES. n. s. [from ὑδωρ, Gr.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropsical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*.

Wise man.

HYDRA. n. s. [*hydra*, Lat.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise

Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays

Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.

Milton, Sonn.

More formidable *hydra* stands within,

Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin.

Dryden, Æn.

Subdue

The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.

Dryden.

HYDRAGOGUES. n. s. [ὑδωρ and ἄγω, Gr. *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

HYDRAULICAL.} adj. [from *hydraulicks*.] Relating to

HYDRAULICK.} the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is used, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulic* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HYDRAULICKS.† *n. s.* [ὑδωρ, water, and αὐλος, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydraulics has for its object the motion of fluids. *Adams.*

HYDROCELE. n. s. [ὑδροκελή, Gr. *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS. n. s. [ὑδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

HYDROGEN.* *n. s.* [ὑδωρ, water, and γεννάω, to generate.] One of the principles of water; in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then called inflammable air.

HYDROGRAPHER. n. s. [ὑδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographic*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*.

Boyle.

HYDROGRAPHICAL.* *adj.* [from *hydrography*.] Applied to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

HYD

Christopher Columbus, the first great discoverer of America was a man that earned his living by making and selling hydrographical maps. *Chambers.*

HYDROGRAPHY.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

To further the noble studie of navigation and hydrographic. *Norman, New Attractive, &c. (1592), Dedic.*

For the reception of which waters he had prepared a channel; how deep, or how great a part of the earth is filled with them, I suppose is beyond this man's skill in philosophy or hydrography to determine. *Bp. Croft, Animadv. on Barne's Theory, p. 84.*

HYDROLOGY.* *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and λόγος; Fr. *hydrologie*.] Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

HYDROMANCY. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μανία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

HYDROMEL. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROMETER.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, velocity or other properties, of water.

HYDROMETRY. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA. *n. s.* [ὕδρωφοβία, Gr. *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

HYDROPHOBY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *hydrophobie*.] Dread of water.

A letter from Dr. Lister to Mr. Aston, dated at York March 26. 1683, was produced, containing an account of an *hydrophobia* in a man bitten by a mad dog. *Birch, Hist. R. S. iv. 197.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *adj.* [ὕδρωπικός, Gr. *hydropique*, Fr. from *hydrops*, Lat.]

HYDRO'PICK. } from *hydrops*, Lat.]

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The world's whole sap is sunk: The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk. *Donne.*

Hydropical swellings if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wineman.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,

Growing the more, the more they waste away;

By their own ruins they augmented lye,

With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydropicks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Resembling dropsy.

Some men's *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HYDROPSY.* *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat. ὕδρωψ, Gr. *hydropisie*, Fr.] Personified by Thomson for the dropsy.

Soft-swollen and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*,

Unwieldy man, with belly monstrous round. *Castle of Indolence.*

HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and στατική, Gr.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

HYL

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: as for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*,—doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley, Serm. vii.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS.† *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and στατική, Gr. *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

His [Boyle's] incomparable treatises of the air and *hydrostatics*. *Bentley, Serm. vii.*

The lofty column of water issuing out of the trump of Fame, exceeded all our conceptions of the power of *hydrostaticks*. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 43.*

HYDRO'TICK. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ, Greek; *hydrotique*, Fr.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HY'DRUS.* *n. s.* [from ὕδωρ, Gr. water.]

1. A water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops dear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. In astronomy, the water-serpent; a southern constellation.

HY'EMAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *hyemalis*.] Belonging to winter: as, the *hyemal* solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 92.*

Astronomers have divided the whole face of heaven into four colures; the vernal, estival, autumnal, *hyemal*. *Mozon, Astronom. Pl. Cards, p. 10.*

To **HY'EMATE.*** *v. n.* [Lat. *hyemo*.] To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

HYEMATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *hyematio*.] Shelter from the cold of winter.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*. *Evelyn.*

HY'EN.† *n. s.* [*hyen*; Fr. *hyena*, Lat. ὕαινα, Gr.

HY'E'NA. } Supposed to be from the Gr. ὕς, a swine;

because the back of this animal is bristly like that of the swine.] An animal like a wolf, said fab-

ulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will

laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

A wonder more amazing would we find;

The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:

Varying the sexes in alternate years,

In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden, Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having

also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hy-*

odorata, or civet cat. *Brown, Vulg. Error.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the cell. *Thomson.*

HYGRO'METER. *n. s.* [ὕγρoς and μέτρον, Gr. *hygrometre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. s.* [ὕγρoς and σκοπέω, Gr. *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

HYGROSCO'PICK.* *adj.* [from *hygroscope*.] Having affinity to water.

Hygroscopic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in. *Adams.*

HYLA'ROHICAL.† *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχή, Gr.] Presiding over matter.

By this *hylanthical* principle, or plastick nature, so many of the vital motions of the body may be kept in play.

Hallywell, Melanpron. (1681,) p. 90.

H Y M

HYLOZOISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, and *ζῆν*, life.] One of a sect of ancient s. heist. that held all matter to be animated and to have perception.

When they [Spinoza and his followers] speak of the intelligence and knowledge of God, they mean to attribute these powers to him in no other sense, than the ancient *hylozoists* attributed them to all matter; that is, that a stone, when it falls, has a sensation and consciousness; but that that consciousness is no cause at all, or power, of acting. Which kind of intelligence, in any tolerable propriety of speech, is no intelligence at all. And consequently the arguments, that proved the Supreme Cause to be properly an intelligent and active Being, do also undeniably prove that he is likewise indued with liberty and choice; which alone is the power of acting. *Clarke in the Attributes, § 9.*

HYM.† *n. s.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *lym*, Dr. Johnson says; which it is, in the passage from Shakspeare's *Lear* which he cites. See *LYM*.

HYMEN.† *n. s.* [ὕμην, Gr.]

1. The god of marriage.

He wore a garland of roses and myrtles on his head, and on his shoulders a robe like an imperial mantle, white and unspotted all over, excepting only that, where it was clasped at his breast, there were two golden turtle-doves that buttoned it by their bills, which were wrought in rubies. He was called by the name of *Hymen*. *Tatler, No. 120.*

Hymen marched immediately after Love; and, seconding the good inclinations which he had inspired, joined the hands of both armies. *Addison, Guard. No. 152.*

2. The virginal membrane.

3. In botany, a fine delicate skin in which flowers are enclosed, while in the bud; spoken particularly of roses.

HYMENEAL.} *n. s.* [ὕμηναιος, Gr.] A marriage song.

And heavenly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milton, P. L.*

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;

For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

HYMENEAL.} *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope, Odys.*

HYMN. n. s. [*hymn*, Fr. ὕμνος, Gr.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I eart, in praise of mine own dame,

So now in honour of thy mother dear,

An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;

Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shakspeare.*

When steel grows

Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made

An overture for the wars. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, ye happy shades,

Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string

Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing. *Dryden.*

TO HYMN. v. a. [ὕμνῶ, Gr.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

Whose easier business were to serve their Lord

High up in heaven, with songs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

TO HYMN. v. n. To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd

God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

He had not left alive this patient saint,

This avvil of affronts, but sent him hence

To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

H Y M

HYMNICK.† *adj.* [ὕμνικος, Gr.] Relating to hymns.

Where she (faire Ladie) tuning her chaste lutes

Of England's Emprise to her *hymnick* string.

Mir. for Mag. p. 773.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes

In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;

Which, if they did not die, might seem to be

A tenth rank in the heaven's hierarchy. *Donne.*

HYMNOLOG.† *n. s.* [ὕμνος and λόγος, Gr. *hymnologie*, Fr.] A collection of hymns.

That *hymnologie* which the Primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. *Mede, Dia. v. 56.*

TO HYM. v. a. [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hyped* since I saw you. *Spectator.*

HYPALLAG. n. s. [ὕπαλλαγή, Gr.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER.* [Gr. ὑπερ, above, beyond.] A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

HYPER. n. s. [A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,

And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPERASPIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *hyperaspistes*, from the Gr. ὑπερασπιστῶν, to protect with a shield.] A defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field.

Chillingworth, Works, (ed. 1704,) p. 26.

The *hyperaspists* of the ancients bestrode their fellows fallen in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Warburton, Note on Macbeth.

HYPERBATON.* *n. s.* [Latin; from the Gr. ὑπερβαίνω, to go beyond.] A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.

If your meaning be with a violent *hyperbaton* to transpose the text.

Milton, Animadv. Rev. Defence.

The words are at times so transposed, as to create an *hyperbaton*.

Durell, Crit. Remarks on Job, Pref.

HYPERBOLA. n. s. [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερ and βάλλω.]

In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric. *Bentley.*

HYPERBOLE. n. s. [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολή, Gr.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* Shakspeare.

Terms unsquar'd,

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pill'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare*

They were above the hyperboles, that fond poetry bestows
upon its admired objects. *Glennville*

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Graville*
The common people understand rallery, or at least rhetorick, and will not take hyperboles in too literal a sense. *Swift*

HYPERBO' LICAL.† } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; from
HYPERBO' LICK. } *hyperbola*.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Calculated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and beset with hyperbolick lines. *Grew, Museum*

The horny or pelucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an hyperbolical or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation*

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

An hyperbolical liar, a flatterer, a parasite. *Burton, Anal. of Mel. To the Reader*

Look upon vices and vicious objects with hyperbolical eyes, and rather enlarge their dimensions, that their unseen deformities may not escape thy sense. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 3.*

There are always some fools that can commend nothing but with hyperbolick expressions. *King Charles, Lett. to Henderson, p. 56.*

It is parabolical, and probably hyperbolical, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle*

HYPERBO' LICALY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it hyperbolically. *Brown*
Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and hyperbolically described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey*

HYPERBO' LIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIST.* *n. s.* [from *hyperbole*.] One who hyperbolizes.

I cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's Word to that inferior one of honey, which is like it in nothing more, than in that of both their suavities experience gives much advantage to our notions than descriptions can. *Boyle on the Style of Hol. Script. p. 253.*

To HYPERBOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *hyperbole*.] To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

You have heard — how some of the ancientest fathers do speak, and how they hyperbolize sometimes, in some points, in their popular sermons. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625.) p. 260.*

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to hyperbolize. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 178.*

Which if but a rhetorical flourish, doth yet hyperbolize into blasphemy. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 244.*

To HYPERBOLIZE.* *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

Vain people, hyperbolizing his fact, — he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit. *Folgerby, Atheom. (1622.) p. 203.*
Come, Man,

Hyperbolized nothing! know thy span. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 96.*

HYPERBO' REAN.† *n. s.* [*hyperboëen*, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

The body moulded by the clime endures
The Equator heats and Hyperborean frost. *Armstrong*
The Hyperborean ice he wander'd o'er
And solitary roam'd round Tanais's shore. *J. Warton's Virgil*

HYPERCATALECTICK.* *adj.* [*ὑπερ*, and *catalectick*.]

Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRITICK.* *n. s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. *hyper* and *critique*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those hypercriticks in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryden*

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and hypercritical punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Evelyn

Such hypercritical readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift*

HYPERDULIA.* } *n. s.* [*ὑπερ* and *dulia*.] A super-
HYPERDULY. } rior kind of service; among

the Romagists, to the Virgin Mary. See *DULIA*.

From whom our Romagists did first learn their hyperdulia, or transcendent kind of service, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone, p. 356.*

From all Romish dulia, and hyperdulia, Good Lord deliver us. *Ibid. p. 369.*

Call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly or hyperduly. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 352.*

HYPERICON.* *n. s.* [Latin.] In botany, St. John's wort.

Hypericon, called "fuga demonum," reckoned among sacred magical plants, on account of the Druids using them. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr. p. 16.*

HYPERMETER. *n. s.* [*ὑπερ* and *μέτρον*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison*

HYPERPHYSICAL.* *adj.* [*ὑπερ* and *physical*.] Supernatural.

These are hyperphysical opticks, and drawn from the heavens. *Aubrey, Miscell. p. 147.*

HYPERSARCO' SIS. *n. s.* [*ὑπερ* and *σάρξ*.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the hyparsarcosis was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiscnath*

HYPHEN.† *n. s.* [*ὑφήν*, Gr.] A knot of conjunction; as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonics, syllables, points, colours, commas, *hyphens*, and the like. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

HYPO' TICK.† *n. s.* [*ὑπνος*, Gr.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

I need no better hypnotick to make me sleep. *Brown, Reliæd.*

He writes, as an hypnotick for the spleen. *Young, Ep. to Pope, l.*

HYPOCHONDRES.† *n. s.* [*hypochondrie*, Fr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, Gr.] This word at first was *hypochondry*,

with the regular plural *hypochondries*. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this. See *HYPOCHONDRIY*.

The two regions lying on each side the cartilageniformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Sicy*

The blood moving too slowly through the lower senterick arteries, produce various complications are called bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence *ὑποχόνδριον* is called *hypochondriack*.

HYPOCAUST.* *n. s.* [*ὑποκαύστης*, Fr.] A subterraneous place, in which the Greeks and Romans;

served to heat the bath, applied to the place which and in modern time hot-house.

keeps warm a stove the east side — were probably warmed by the *hypocaust*. *Lysons, Antiq. at Woodchester, (1797.)*

H Y P

HYPOCHONDRIA.* *n. s.* [from *hypochondres*.] Melancholy. Personified by Thomson. The proper substantive is *hypochondriacism*; though *hypochondriasm* has been used, but less properly. See **HYPOCHONDRIACAL**.

Moping here did *Hypochondria* set,
Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye,
Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,
And some her frantick deem'd, and some her deem'd a wit.
Thomson, Cattle of Indolence.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL.† } *adj.* [from *hypochondriaque*, Fr.
HYPOCHONDRIACK. } from *hypochondres*.]

1. Of or belonging to the *hypochondres*; also melancholical. See the next sense. *Bullockar.*

2. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. A straightness of breath, which I should be glad to know whether you observe in other *hypochondriacal* patients. *Wotton, Rem. p. 366.*

3. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such is the *hypochondriac*, melancholy complexion of us islanders, that we seem made of butter, every accident makes such a deep impression upon us. *Bp. Berkeley, Lett. 1746, Life, &c. p. 182.*

HYPOCHONDRIACK.* *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.

How the humours of the body arrive at an ability thus to impregnate the mind with conceits wild and monstrous beyond the varieties of Africa, is an enquiry not pertinent here; but to question that so they can, is to speak ourselves strangers to all the stories of *hypochondriacks* [which] books and discourses abound withal. *Spencer on Vulg. Prophecies, (1665,) p. 98.*

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of the most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

HYPOCHONDRIACISM.* *n. s.* [from *hypochondriack*.] Melancholy; disordered imagination.

In *hypochondriacism* the insanity not being formed, there is for the most part a capacity for action. *Johnstone on Madness, p. 25.*

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.* *n. s.* Hypochondriack affection or passion.

Mental affections produce *hypochondriasis*, by creating a disorder in the stomach and intestines, and in the nervous system. *Chrichton on Mental Derangement, p. 200.*

HYPOCHONDRIY.* *n. s.* [See **HYPOCHONDRES**.] One of the two regions called the *hypochondres*. This word has been overlooked, by our lexicographers, as a noun with the singular number.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypochondry*; if from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left *hypochondry*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 200.*

Envy swells the *hypochondries*, which, by drinking up the nourishment of the neighbouring parts, makes the whole body lean and meager. *Scott, Christian Life, P. iii. ch. 3.*

HYPOCIST.* *n. s.* [from *ὑπόκιστος*, Gr. *hypociste*, Fr.] *hypocist* is an inspissated juice, considerably when heavy, of a fine shining black colour, fleshy; and the stem of the plant is thick and the bottom. It thicker at the top than towards liquor, gathered fruits contain a tough glutinous expressed, then formed they are ripe; the juice is

HYPOCRAS.* See **HYPOCRAS** cakes. *Hill.*

HYPOCRISY.† *n. s.* [from *ὑπόκρισις*, Fr. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *hypocrisis*, to feign.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

H Y P

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and *hypocrisies*.

1 Pet. ii. 1.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden, Fab.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *n. s.* [from *hypocrite*, Fr. *ὑποκρίτης*, Gr.]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakespeare.*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclesiastes, vi. 11.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase *hypocrisy*; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass

Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
Who slyly speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

HYPOCRITICAL.† } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissemb-

HYPOCRITICK. } ling; insincere; appearing dif-

ferently from the reality. Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed in *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay, *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [from *hypogastrique*, Fr. *ὑπο* and *γαστήρ*, Gr.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wiseman.*

HYPOGEUM. *n. s.* [from *ὑπο* and *γῆ*, Gr.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS.† *n. s.* [from *hypostase*, Fr. *ὑπόστασις*, Gr.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

3. In medicine, sediment of urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach. *Nabbes, Microcosm.*

HYPOSTATICAL.† *adj.* [from *hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carnades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

Beside that grounded upon the *hypostatical* union; beside that glorious condition upon his resurrection; there was yet another and that more proper ascension. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

HYP

HYPOSTATICALY. * *adv.* [from *hypostatical.*] Personally.

That they should see all things and transactions, hear all prayers and orations, "in speculo divinitatis," is alike incredible; a thing which the humanity of Christ himself, though *hypothetically* united to the divinity, did not pretend to.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *hypoténuse*, Gr.]

The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

TO HYPOTHECATE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *hypotheca*, a pledge.]

- To pawn; to give in pledge.
- Whether they, to whom this new pledge is *hypothecated*, have redeemed their own; — I leave it to those, who recollect that memoranda debate, to determine.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

HYPOTHESIS. * *n. s.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *hypothèse*, Gr.]

Our word was pronounced by Hæylin, in 1656, new and uncouth.] A supposition; a system

- formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd sovereignty

- Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns.

Prior.

HYPOTHE'TICAL. * *adj.* [*hypothétique*, Fr. from *hypo-*

- HYPOTHE'TICK.** } *pothesis.*] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon supposition; conditionally.

HYT

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome, Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*

HYRSE. * *n. s.* [German, *hirse.*] In Botany, millet. *Coles.*

HYRST. } Are all from the Sax. *hýrst*, a wood or
HURST. } grove. *Gibson.*
HERST. }

HYSSOP. *n. s.* [*hyssope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Millet.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is now the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTERICAL. * *adj.* [*hysterique*, Fr. *ύστερικος*, Gr.]

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

- Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. s.* [*ύστερικος*, Gr.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERON-PROTERON. * *n. s.* [*ύστερον, πρότερον*, Gr.] A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done. *Peachment.*

A *reek* term, sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary. We call it in English, *The cart before the horse.* *Bullockar.*

HYTHE. * *n. s.* A port. See **HITHE.**

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

